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GENEALOGY COLLECTION

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O. C. Peart
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May 23^d - 1901

This Book is for my cousin
Inez Welch. Tuesday Sept. 4th, 1956.
Eulalia Peart Elderton.

A VOLUME OF MEMOIRS AND GENEALOGY

OF

REPRESENTATIVE
CITIZENS OF
NORTHERN
CALIFORNIA

INCLUDING BIOGRAPHIES OF MANY OF THOSE
WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY

ILLUSTRATED

CHICAGO
STANDARD GENEALOGICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

1901

PREFACE.

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UT of the depths of his mature wisdom Carlyle wrote, "History is the essence of innumerable biographies." Believing this to be the fact, there is no necessity of advancing any further reason for the compilation of such a work as this, if reliable history is to be the ultimate object.

Northern California has sustained within its confines men who have been prominent in the history of the State, and even the nation, for half a century. The annals teem with the records of strong and noble manhood, and, as Sumner has said, "the true grandeur of nations is in those qualities which constitute the greatness of the individual." The final causes which shape the fortunes of individuals and the destinies of States are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure, and their influence scarcely perceived until manifestly declared by results. That nation is the greatest which produces the greatest and most manly men and faithful women; and the intrinsic safety of a community depends not so much upon methods as upon that normal development from the deep resources of which proceeds all that is precious and permanent in life. But such a result may not consciously be contemplated by the actors in the great social drama. Pursuing each his personal good by exalted means, they work out as a logical result.

The elements of success in life consist in both innate capacity and determination to excel. Where either is wanting, failure is almost certain in the outcome. The study of a successful life, therefore, serves both as a source of information and as a stimulus and encouragement to those who have the capacity. As an important lesson in this connection we may appropriately quote Longfellow, who said: "We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing,

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while we judge others by what they have already done." A faithful personal history is an illustration of the truth of this observation.

In this biographical history the editorial staff, as well as the publishers, have fully realized the magnitude of the task. In the collection of the material there has been a constant aim to discriminate carefully in regard to the selection of subjects. Those who have been prominent factors in the public, social and industrial development of the counties have been given due recognition as far as has been possible to secure the requisite data. Names worthy of perpetuation here, it is true, have in several instances been omitted, either on account of the apathy of those concerned or the inability of the compilers to secure the information necessary for a symmetrical sketch, but even more pains have been taken to secure accuracy than were promised in the prospectus. Works of this nature, therefore, are more reliable and complete than are the "standard" histories of a country.

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Frederick R. R.



REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

TRUMAN REEVES.

The name of Reeves is one which has been long and conspicuously identified with the history of this country, and is one in which each successive generation has produced men of honor and sterling worth, men who have honored and been honored by the nation which gave them birth, and which has figured as the field of their efforts to conserve the progress and prosperity of the Union; and among the representatives of the family have been men distinguished in times of war and in times of peace, men who have won honors on the field of battle and who have preached the gospel of righteousness, leading men to follow the highest duties and principles of life.

The ancestry of our subject may be traced back to 1630; and in the great wars of Cromwell Colonel William Reeves was one of those who led the English in many a hard-fought battle with the Scotch and Irish; and his son, the Rev. William Reeves, was the first man who ever wrote the history of the Bible in the English language, transcribing it from the original Hebrew, although Latin translations had been given to the world. This important work was accomplished in 1690.

Calvin Reeves, a brother of our subject, now has in his possession a Bible which was printed in 1630, and which was brought from England by his uncle, John Reeves, in 1850. From records in the book it is possible to gain some account of those in whose possession it has been. The first bears the name of John Collings, 1666. Following this is "James Collings, his book, May 3rd 1720." He probably was an uncle of the grandmother of Truman Reeves, and a brother of John Collings. It was sent by the grandmother Reeves, whose maiden name was Collings, to the father of our subject, in 1850, and by him given to Calvin Reeves. It was very evident that there was a giant in the family, for, at the same time that the Bible came into the possession of the father, there was also a very ancient linen shirt of immense proportions, owned and worn by Robert Linden Collings, who was a grand-uncle of our subject.

George Phippen Reeves and Jane *nee* Collings, grandfather and grand-

mother of our subject, were born at Eddington, Somersetshire, England, about 1772. The grandmother lived to the ripe old age of ninety-one years. The father of our subject, William Collings Reeves, was born at Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England, in 1806. After his school days he was apprenticed to a tanner and currier for a term of seven years,—the regular time of apprentice service in England at that time. In 1825 he came to America and worked at his trade in the state of New York. In 1831 married Miss Clara Northway, a daughter of Zenas and Sally Northway, of Cardiff, New York, who were of Scotch descent, emigrating to America before the Revolutionary war. Her grandfather served in the war of the Revolution and her father in the war of 1812. Their children are as follows: Calvin, George Phippen, Charles Samuel, Truman, Edwin, Maria Jane, Collings Edward, Andrew Isair and Emery Alveris. Charles S., Collings E., Andrew I. and Emery A. are dead.

In the year 1835 the father and mother of our subject, with two children,—Calvin and George,—moved to Ohio, locating at Chardon, Geauga county, where, in company with Philo Pease, they carried on an extensive tanning and shoemaking business, meeting with good success. Here, on the 17th day of August, 1840, our subject was born. In 1847 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Reeves moved to Leroy, Ohio, where he conducted a tannery for three years, and in 1850 the family moved to Orwell, Ashtabula county, that state. Here, with the family of six boys and one girl, the boys started in as farmers, whilst the father carried on the tanning business for a few years, or until the new process in tanning leather forced him to retire. The boys worked the farm and attended school a portion of each year, and at the age of eighteen Truman decided to learn the watchmaking trade, and became an apprentice to Messrs. King & Brother, at Warren, Ohio, where he worked until 1861.

In 1860 agitation over the question of slavery in the southern states stirred the people, both north and south, to a fever heat, and the south was ready to rebel provided the Republican party won the election that year, which it did. But the election of 1860 proved that when the country is most in danger the masses of the people can be trusted. The Republican party, which placed its first presidential candidate in the field only four years before, now nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and the Democrats of the north placed as their standard bearer Stephen A. Douglas, the "little giant." The southern Democrats nominated John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and the Union party of the south put up James Bell. This was the most bitter campaign that ever occurred in the history of the country. Lincoln was elected and on the 20th of December, 1860, South Carolina declared for secession, tearing down the stars and stripes and raising the Palmetto flag. Other states almost immediately followed this lead. John B. Floyd, the secretary of war under Buchanan, had been busily engaged in removing government troops, ammunition, arms and vessels to the south, and, this done, he resigned, December 29, 1860, and took his stand with the Confederates.

In Charleston harbor stood the two forts, Moultrie and Sumter. Major Robert Anderson was stationed at the former, with a force of sixty-five men; but, believing this easy prey to the secessionists, who were then drilling for war, he decided to move to Fort Sumter, and just before nightfall on Christmas day, 1860, he called his officers and said quietly, "Gentlemen, in twenty minutes we leave for Fort Sumter; prepare yourselves and make ready for the move." Just as the sun was setting the little column filed out of Fort Moultrie and went to the boat ready to ferry them over. A rear guard was left standing at the cannon on the sea wall at Fort Moultrie, eagerly watching their companions. Before they were half across, the guard boat was seen bearing down upon them and the gunners at Fort Moultrie turned their guns upon it ready to blow it to atoms if an attempt was made to capture the envoys. But the guard boat soon made for the shore. Major Anderson manned Fort Sumter and supplied it with provisions enough to last six months, and began preparations for the siege he knew would follow. The Charleston people planned an attack and on the 12th of April the first gun of the Civil war was fired.

On the 14th of April President Lincoln issued his call for seventy-five thousand volunteers and the quota was at once filled, and would have been filled with equal alacrity if the call had been for three hundred thousand. All arms had been conveyed to the south and the government was forced to secure guns wherever it could. The first company raised at Warren was Company C, Nineteenth Ohio Infantry. About four times as many volunteered as could go, and Mr. Reeves was one of them. The Nineteenth came back in July, and most of them joined three-year regiments that were being formed. On the 5th of October, 1861, Mr. Reeves enlisted in Company G, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, as a private. The regiment went into camp at Warren, Ohio. The officers were as follows: Colonel, William R. Lloyd; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Steadman; Majors, Bingham and Stanhope. In December the regiment went into camp at Camp Dennison, and in April orders came to go to the front. During this period of waiting in camp, the men were being prepared for future usefulness, by the hardest of drill from morning until night. The regiment was ordered to report to General John C. Fremont in West Virginia, and at Moorfield became identified with Fremont's corps, then on its way up the Shenandoah valley after Jackson.

From this point Mr. Reeves will tell the story of his personal recollections of the war as witnessed by himself.

It was but a day or two after we joined General Fremont that Colonel Zagonyi, of General Fremont's staff, requested Colonel Lloyd to furnish him one hundred men for reconnaissance over the mountains to find the position of the enemy. When we started it was raining hard, and the road was up hill and down, but the colonel started his troop at a canter, which he kept up for ten miles without giving the horses a chance to breathe. Coming in sight of a few Confederates, who took to the woods on our approach, the colonel decided that he had gained renown enough for one day and returned

to camp at the same pace that he took in going up. The result was, the horses were worthless after that.

Mrs. Jessie B. Fremont, the general's wife, was with him all the time, and had charge of a body of men known as "Jessie's scouts." Part of the Sixth Ohio was identified with them; and a more fearless woman I never saw. Where danger was thickest, she was sure to be there.

We first met the enemy at Woodstock, June 2, 1862, the regiment coming in collision with Colonel Ashby's force of cavalry, and a beautiful little fight ensued, but only for a short time, when the Pennsylvania "Buck-tail" regiment came to our relief, and the enemy was handsomely repulsed, Colonel Ashby being killed.

The rebel general, Stonewall Jackson, was making his way up the Shenandoah valley, Fremont was in hot pursuit, and on the 3d we came up with his rear guard at Fisher's Hill; and from the amount of camp equipage scattered along the road we concluded that they were in haste to make some advantageous point before being attacked. At Mount Jackson they crossed the river and burned the bridge after them. This delayed our army two days in making pontoons and laying them across the much swollen river, for it had been raining continuously for about two weeks.

THE BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS.

On the 8th day of June we met General Jackson's forces in position at Cross Keys, where a severe engagement took place, lasting all day. The troops engaged on the federal side prior to this had seen very little fighting, but in this battle they behaved like veterans. The troops of Milroy, Schenk and Blenker, besides the artillery and cavalry, were engaged. It was in this action that the celebrated "Jackass" battery came into action for the first time, and probably the last. The mode of operating the guns was to load the mules as close to the enemy as possible, face them in the opposite direction in range of the enemy, and then fire the guns. The guns were four-pound howitzers, securely fastened to the saddle. If the mule was accustomed to this mode of warfare he stood quiet; if not, he usually started on the run. These cannon were loaded with grape and canister and did good work, at short range.

After the fight at Cross Keys, Jackson, on the morning of the 9th, crossed the Shenandoah river at Port Republic, burning the bridge after him, and Fremont's troops were left on the west side of the river. General Shields was on the east side ready to engage Jackson as soon as he crossed. Had Shields crossed and attacked Jackson in front with Fremont in the rear, it is possible that most of the Confederate troops would have been captured; but, as it turned out, Jackson fought Fremont, with partial success, on the 8th then crossed the river and whipped Shields, with neatness and dispatch.

After but a few days' rest he was on his way up the valley, and about the 25th was in General McClellan's front, near Richmond, with banners flying. After the Cross Keys battle the Sixth Ohio was ordered down the

valley with the balance of Fremont's force, going to Fisher's Hill. As we were on our way we passed through Woodstock, a small town the streets of which were very narrow and the porticoes of the houses overhanging the streets; and as the Union soldiers filed by women came out on the porticoes and threw dirty water and other refuse upon them. The officers of the regiment held a council of war and some of them were for reducing the town to ashes; but better judgment prevailed and the town was spared.

An amusing circumstance occurred here. Nearly all of the men in the regiment thought it would be the right thing to keep up with the prevailing style of having their hair cut tight to their heads. Of course I couldn't think of being out of style; so, after the barber had finished his work, I went to Captain Richart's tent and doffing my cap, remarked, "Captain, how do you like my cut?" He was a droll fellow and after looking at me for a few moments, said, "Well, Reeves, you would make a d——d pretty corpse to send home to your mother." That settled it, and I let my hair grow out again.

At Fisher's Hill, or, as it was afterward called, Fort Fisher, we made several reconnaissances to Winchester and vicinity. The regiment was next ordered to the Luray valley, and at Luray Court House it was fired upon by citizens from the house tops, and some of our men were wounded. We captured most of the men, and kept them under guard at the court-house for a number of days, making most of them take the oath of allegiance according to general order No. 1 issued by General Pope, the corps commander. Luray at this time was the worst "secesh" town in Virginia, and during our stay there we lost several men while on picket duty. One day the company bugler and myself went out viewing the beauties of the valley, when we happened to think that it was a long time since we had had a good square meal, and, coming to a farm house, we asked for something to eat; the question was answered in the affirmative. While waiting for our dinner we noticed that one of the young girls left the house by the rear door. I told Tanner to keep a careful watch out of doors, and I would do the same inside, and that we would eat one at a time. Dinner ready, I sat down and ate my meal, and, after paying for it, went out to relieve Tanner; but just as I mounted my horse I heard the clatter of horses' feet coming through the lane from the barn, and about twenty of Mosby's men were hastening toward us, yelling like "mad." We started off, with the rebels in hot pursuit, and the chase was kept up for a mile; but we succeeded in making our escape, although Tanner's horse had a bullet in his thigh. After this the men were not allowed to go out in small squads.

On the 7th or 8th of August the Sixth Ohio Cavalry left Luray valley and were ordered to report to General Pope, who was then near Culpeper. On the 9th we met General Banks' division near Cedar mountain. Banks had about seven thousand five hundred men, of all arms; and the combined force of Jackson, Ewell and Hill, whom he had to encounter, greatly outnumbered his force.

BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

Banks was sent out to reconnoiter and ascertain the strength of the enemy, but not to bring on a general engagement. Instead of obeying orders, he brought on one of the worst battles of the war, considering the number engaged. The Sixth Ohio was stationed on the left as flankers, and came in touch with Stuart's cavalry several times during the day, at one time being surrounded, and would have been captured had not General Green's brigade been sent to our relief. At the outset Banks had the enemy on the run, on nearly every part of the line, but was outnumbered three to one, later in the day, and had to retire.

Late in the afternoon, Shafer Mowry and myself were sent out on vidette duty, remaining out all night. Not being relieved in the morning, we suspected that the army had left, as we heard no firing; and which way to go puzzled us. However, we started toward the battle-field, but all was as still as the dead that were buried there. We nor our poor horses had had anything to eat for many hours, but some distance from the battle-field we found some green corn, which we ate without roasting, as we were afraid to build a fire to roast it.

Near dusk we started toward Washington, but as it was raining we turned our horses into a field, and, placing our ponchos over a couple of rails aslant against the fence, we crawled under to keep as dry as possible. About midnight a regiment of rebel cavalry came along, and were within three rods of us! we could hear them talking about the "Yanks." Fortunately, however, they did not see us. The next morning before daylight we saddled our horses and continued on our way. Soon we found where some cavalry had turned off to the left into a piece of woods, before the rebel cavalry had passed that night, and, believing them to be our men, we followed the tracks; and about half a mile from the main road we came to General Sigel's headquarters, without a single guard in sight. My companion said, "Be Gorry! I am going to have a new horse." He went to the line where the general's horses were tied, tied his own and took one of the other horses. We could have taken the whole of them, and perhaps captured the general himself, without much trouble. After going about a mile further into the woods we found our regiment cooking breakfast. I can assure you that we did full justice to that breakfast of hard-tack and coffee, after a three days' fast. It was reported that we were captured, and we were heartily welcomed back to camp.

WITH GENERAL POPE, AND THE SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

About the 18th of August, General Pope's army was stationed at the different fords and crossings on the Rappahannock river. The Sixth Ohio Cavalry was attached to General Sigel's corps, and was commanded by General Buford, a splendid officer. We were guarding the ford at White Sulphur Springs.

The fact that General McClellan's army had left the James river and were moving toward Washington in his usual deliberate way of moving an army, gave General Robert E. Lee what might have been the opportunity of his life, namely, to mass his men and fight Pope before McClellan's forces came to join Pope; but the fact that the latter had fought so stubbornly to maintain his position at the river, prevented General Lee from massing his troops.

Both armies, of Pope and Lee, at the time of the second Bull Run battle, had about the same number,—fifty-five thousand men each. Three days were spent by the enemy in trying to force a crossing of the river. Finally, on the 22d, Jackson succeeded in crossing at Sulphur Springs; but a heavy rain that night swelled the river so much that it was impossible for other troops to cross until the 24th.

On the 27th the Sixth Ohio and two other regiments made a reconnaissance to Salem and White Plains, where they met and made a charge on the rear of General A. P. Hill's corps, capturing some prisoners; but we soon found that we were between Hill's and Longstreet's corps, and Longstreet and his staff soon came into view, and the stay of the reconnoitering party was in consequence cut short by a magnificent charge, in which we did not come out first winner as we did in the earlier part of the day. We left about thirty men in care of the enemy, besides the prisoners that we had captured from Hill in the morning. However, we accomplished our purpose of finding out the relative strength of the enemy's forces.

Returning to the main command, we went into camp in a piece of woods near the river with instructions not to build any fires. We were busily engaged in cleaning our guns, when a shell exploded in our midst. Some one had built a fire, and the enemy, seeing the smoke, had got the exact range of the camp at the first shot; and it took but three or four shots to convince us that we were not in a "healthy" place.

For the next two days, the movements of the army were a mystery to all except the higher officers, for we marched and countermarched without any destination, seemingly. Our poor horses were unshod, and having no feed many had given out and were abandoned. General J. E. B. Stuart, the celebrated Confederate cavalry leader, had made a terrible raid on Catlett Station, had captured the wagon trains, burned the bridges after him, and reached their own lines before the Union troops could get a chance to fight back. From the 23d to the 29th we were skirmishing continuously; but Jackson succeeded in getting in on our rear, and, after capturing a large amount of commissary stores and guns at Manassas, took possession behind the old railroad embankment, with Longstreet well posted on his right. The night of the 29th was spent in massing troops on both sides and by 6 o'clock, A. M., of the 30th the battle commenced all along the line, lasting all day, with scarcely a moment's cessation.

It was here that many acts of heroism were displayed. Among the most conspicuous was that of General Reynolds, of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Seeing his brigade waver before Longstreet's men, he seized a flag from the

color-bearer, and rode along the line, the men cheering and following him as he led the charge. The Iron brigade carried the line, but could not hold it. About 7 o'clock, P. M., the federals commenced to waver, and by 8 o'clock were ordered by General Pope quietly to retire all along the line, and they fell back on Centerville, in good order, although it is claimed that the retreat became a mob, which was not the fact in the case; and if General Fitz John Porter had come up, as he should, and could easily, have done, he would have saved the day. But jealousy was the cause of the Union army's defeat in this, as in other battles of the Potomac army.

On the 1st of September the armies met again, this time at Chantilly, near Fairfax Court House. The divisions under Hooker, Reno, Heintzelman and Kearny were engaged. They came together like two cyclones, and for nearly an hour, in one of the worst thunder-storms one experiences in a life time, the musketry was more deafening than thunder. In this battle two of the bravest generals lost their lives,—Generals Kearny and Stevens. The next morning Pope's army moved on to Washington, unmolested. So ended the second battle of Bull Run.

When the Union troops were on their march to the capital city, the Sixth Ohio Cavalry were left as rear guard to bring up the stragglers, as there are always some in every army. As we were going along about our business, there were two guns of a rebel battery that kept annoying us all the time by coming up behind us, unlimbering their guns, firing a shot or two, when we would deploy into the woods out of the way. Colonel Lloyd at last saw a chance to put a stop to this annoyance. On our way we had to pass through a small valley, and we posted two companies, dismounted, along the fence at the foot of the hill in such a position that they could not be seen, and the balance of the regiment was sent forward through the valley. The enemy came to the top of the hill, prepared to fire at those going through the valley: but they never fired another gun, for the boys stationed along the fence had the drop on them, and there were not many men or horses left, after they had fired that volley, fit for service.

That night was very chilly, and the men had no overcoats; and as the men of the Sixth, plodding along, chilled to the bone, many in a drowsy condition, were passing through a narrow and deep cut in the road, some of the stragglers of our own troops on the brow of the hill or embankment, thinking we were rebels, fired into our midst. This made the front of the column double back on the rear all in a heap; but the colonel called to the men to cease firing, telling them who we were. This woke us up for the balance of the night.

After the defeat at Bull Run, the Union troops were concentrated around Washington. Reorganization commenced immediately. The men in the ranks were not much disheartened, but were greatly disgusted with the half-hearted way that some of the generals conducted themselves. They were all well aware that they were not out-generaled in the fight, but that they could win if they had an equal chance, and therefore were anxious for another engagement. Our regiment was camped at Hall's farm, which adjoined

General Robert E. Lee's residence and is now the National Soldiers' Cemetery at Arlington. Here we received three new companies, with recruits to fill the old companies, new clothing, tents and many new horses. While here my brother Charles, of Company A, was taken ill with fever and sent to the hospital at Germantown, where he died.

After the battle of Bull Run, the Confederates were very much elated with their success, and planned and executed a raid into Maryland, in hopes of recruiting their army, which was much depleted.

BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

General Lee put his army in motion on the 3d of September, and on the 5th some of his troops were in Maryland, with Stonewall Jackson in the lead. He marched to Frederick City, where it is reported that some of the soldiers fired upon the flag of old Barbara Fritchie; and every one knows how beautifully our poet Whittier has put the legend into verse.

On the 5th of September General Pope asked to be relieved, and General George B. McClellan was placed in command of the Armies of the Potomac and the James. After reorganization he put his army in motion in the direction of Maryland, to head off General Lee, who was in the vicinity of South Mountain and making for Pennsylvania. About the 5th of September the cavalry of the Potomac were organized into a division, with General Pleasanton as our commander, and a few days later we were on the move into Maryland. He was ordered to clear the way to South mountain, Lee's troops being in that vicinity. McClellan was concentrating his force on that place, and Lee's cavalry was watching his movements at Frederick City.

On the 13th our cavalry was ordered to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Fox and Turner's Gap in the South mountain range, followed by a brigade of infantry; here General Lee was supposed to be in force, but we found only the rear guard of the army, holding the pass: the main body having passed through the day before. We found the pass blocked with fallen trees. These cleared away, and the summit reached, we were received by a raking volley from the enemy, hidden in the underbrush on the side of the road. This gave us a check for a few minutes, but, dismounting, we drove them back on their reserve, who were formed in an open field; and here again we were received with a deadly fire.

We had been on the fighting line about half an hour when a battery of artillery came into action. This was followed by a brigade of infantry from General J. D. Cox's division, who were quickly deployed to the right and left of the road. Then the battle opened in earnest. Shrapnel and musketry made sad havoc on both sides; but our brave men steadily advanced until they came to a cross road, with a stone fence running parallel with the one which we were on. Here ensued a hand-to-hand encounter for its possession; but the Ohio boys were victorious. The Confederates were routed and driven down the mountain in disorder; but, being reinforced, they came back with that familiar yell which one must hear to appreciate.

But we kept possession of the Sharpsburg road until the arrival of the Ninth Corps, who relieved us.

As we were retiring from the engagement we saw General Jesse Reno, sitting on the side of the road watching his troops pass; and in a few minutes afterward we heard that while inspecting a portion of the skirmish line he was killed. General Reno was a brave man and one of the finest-looking generals in the service.

The Ninth Corps were engaged until darkness put a stop to the fighting, expecting on the morrow to renew the battle; but the dawn found no enemy, they having retired during the night down the Sharpsburg road.

On the 15th General McClellan put his army in motion, following after Lee with great caution, fearing, as he always did, that he would be outnumbered, and did not make any serious attack. This gave Jackson time to come up, after his successful maneuvers in capturing Colonel Miles' force of twelve thousand men at Harper's Ferry. It is believed by most military men that had McClellan attacked Lee on the morning of the 15th he would have gained one of the most decisive battles of the war. As it was, General Lee fell back on Antietam, where he selected his line of defense at leisure, with an added strength of General Jackson's corps to help him.

On the 16th, the day found both armies looking at each other across Antietam creek,—a narrow, but deep stream, with steep banks. I could give a vivid picture of the battle of Antietam; but I will not do so, for the reason that the historian has already done it better than I can; so I will pass on to other scenes, merely saying that the battle was fought with no decisive results to either army,—and the loss in each was something appalling,—about 2,108 killed, and 9,549 wounded on the Union side, and the loss was probably as great on the Confederate side!

From the 18th of September to the 26th of October the army lay comparatively idle. At the latter date McClellan reported to the authorities at Washington that he had crossed the Potomac river and was now on Virginia soil, prepared to move southward on the east side of the Blue Ridge mountains, whilst General Lee was making his way up the Shenandoah valley on the west side, keeping a close watch of "Our Brave Little Mac." But there was one branch of the service that was kept on the move day and night, keeping a sharp watch on Stuart and Mosby, and that was the cavalry.

Finally the government became very weary of the tardy movements of McClellan; and on the 5th of November he was superseded by General Ambrose E. Burnside, who took command of the Army of the Potomac, which now numbered 120,000 men, of all arms. It was questionable whether the change would be an improvement, but any general was preferable to General McClellan.

Burnside decided to make his base of operations and a forward movement on Richmond at or near Fredericksburg and moved his force to Falmouth, opposite to Fredericksburg. Our regiment went into camp on the old battlefield of Chantilly, doing outpost duty most of the time. In November

new recruits came to the regiment to fill up the companies, and many of the old members were discharged for physical disability and other causes.

A SCOUTING PARTY AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

While we were on our way to South mountain a squad of about twenty-five of the Sixth Ohio boys concluded to do a little scouting, and incidentally a little foraging, just to keep up our splendid reputation in that line. We had gone off to the right of the main command perhaps five miles, and were in a section where very few troops of either army had been. Spying a large farm house a half-mile to the right of the road, with a lane, having beautiful shade trees on either side, leading up to it, we struck out for it. After looking the premises over to our satisfaction, finding ham and chickens,—which we paid for in Confederate scrip,—we concluded to have dinner, which the darkies insisted upon cooking for us; and while they are doing it I will try to describe the house and surroundings.

The house was one of those stately mansions built in the early settlement of Virginia, closely resembling the Washington residence at Mount Vernon. The interior was finished off in panel work, walnut and cherry. The fireplaces—of which there were a number—were immense brick affairs with brass-trimmed andirons. The floors were maple, and waxed. The hall and stairway was large enough to admit of driving a horse and carriage in and up stairs. The outside of the house had seen but little paint for many years, and was not in keeping with the interior. A fine looking old gentleman, about eighty years of age and one of the old school in every sense of the word, met us on the porch and with a kindly smile said, "Gentlemen, what can I do for you to-day?" On being informed of our desire to buy ham and chickens, he was willing to accommodate us with all we would pay for. The grounds about the house were in a state of dilapidation, but were one time very beautiful, with large pine and elm trees which gave shade and beauty to the now decaying old place. This was all inclosed with a high rail fence, enclosing about ten acres, and on the outside of this fence was a long row of cheap houses for the colored people.

Dinner being ready, we sat down to eat; but we had not calculated on having company for dinner. In other words we had not consulted a body of rebel cavalry belonging to General Stuart's command, who happened to be in that neighborhood; and, seeing the farm house and some horse tracks leading to it, they concluded that they, too, were hungry, and without giving us much warning were almost upon us before any one saw them. Our boys did not stop to finish dinner, but were in their saddles in an incredibly short time, and seeing that the odds were at least six to one against them they decided to make a break for the open fields beyond the high fence spoken of, every man for himself. I had a beautiful bay horse that I had not ridden long, and therefore did not know whether he could jump a fence or not; but, following the balance of the horses, he made the leap in fine style, though in doing so he either caught his heel in the top rail and threw it forward or the horse follow-

ing mine hit the rail, propelling it forward in such a manner as to hit me on the back of the head with such force that it knocked me stiff and senseless, I falling forward on the pommel of my saddle, my horse following the balance; and I knew nothing of what was going on around us for some time. When I regained consciousness we were out of range of our pursuers, and two of the boys were holding me on my saddle, they supposing that I had been shot. That blow on the back of my head has caused me more suffering than I can describe.

I had just been promoted to the rank of commissary sergeant of the company, and this relieved me from picket duty. Company G was divided into messes of from five to ten in a mess, and the duty was not arduous, allowing me plenty of time to go on scouting expeditions. On one of these occasions the regiment had just returned from a raid after General Stuart, and had been in camp but a few hours when the order came to my tent saying in a mysterious air, "Reeves, I want you to go on a scouting expedition over the Blue Ridge mountains; be ready by noon."

We found that one of General Buford's scouts was to make a secret expedition, and his party to consist of twenty-five men from the Sixth Ohio Cavalry.

ADVENTURES IN THE REAR OF THE REBEL ARMY WITH AN ARMY SCOUT.

We started from camp with high expectations of a very exciting time, as we knew our guide to be one of the best scouts in the army. It was a dark and dreary night in November, when we left our camp at Chantilly, and many of us thought it a serious question whether we would not find ourselves in the fond embrace of a body of rebel cavalry on the morrow; but we plodded along in mere bridal paths all night. As the sun was just coming in sight, we were going down the western slope of the Blue Ridge mountains into the Luray valley. It was a beautiful sight, as we beheld the tents of the enemy but a short distance down the valley. I remembered that one half year before we camped on the very spot,—those months! the memory of them makes me shudder as I think of the noble lives that have been sacrificed for the honor of the old flag. The troops we saw proved to be a regiment of General Longstreet's cavalry. We halted for breakfast, for horse and man, and a chance to stretch our weary limbs. We again took up the march, going to the north and west of the enemy, but keeping as close to the mountains as possible. As we were coming around on the south side of the valley we had the good fortune to capture a sergeant and five of his men, just going out to relieve the outpost. From him we learned the strength of the forces and the kind of information that we were looking for.

It was nearly dark when we again arrived at the point where we took breakfast that morning. That evening we were led through a winding by-path, up the side of the mountain, to a large farm house. The scout said, "Now, boys, you can unsaddle your horses, for we are in the hands of friends, and the most of you can sleep in the house, if you prefer to do so." Most of the

men were a little skeptical and staid by their horses; but I was willing to take the word of the scout, and slept on a bed, for the first time in two years. We were not disturbed, although we thought it was very imprudent in any officer not to throw out a guard. "But all is well that ends well," and we returned to camp without a mishap, and received the congratulations of the commander and comrades.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPERIENCES.

A few days after we returned from the scout, the whole brigade was called out to participate in a sham battle, a real charge by regiments, but there were to be no cuts nor thrusts; though the parry was admissible. Our regiment was pitted against the First Maryland, and the men in both regiments were much excited when they met in the charge, some of them forgetting that it was a sham battle and using the cuts and thrusts too freely—in fact as they would in a real battle. Many of the men were unhorsed, but I do not remember that any were killed. This experiment was not repeated, although we had many hurdle-races, which were dangerous to horse and man.

Thanksgiving Day in the army was very generally observed; and our mess, which consisted of some of the choicest men in the company, was not lacking in patriotism. There were M. H. Barber, Charles G. Miller, William Davis, Washington Gillis and myself. We had procured a nice fat goose the day before,—I will not tell you how; but in some mysterious manner it became ours by right of possession. Washington Gillis was the cook on this occasion. We had potatoes and hard-tack pudding. The pudding was made by soaking the crackers over night, which made them deliciously soft, adding salt and sugar. This was cooked in fat, fried out of salt pork, and here you have the "par excellence" of a soldier's Thanksgiving pudding. Our goose was put on to cook in the early morning, and at 3 o'clock p. m. we had dinner. Barber, being the oldest, acted as the master of ceremonies. The expression on his face as he carved that goose was something akin to the man that tried to eat the owl! The goose was served to the boys in fine style, befitting the momentous occasion. They chewed and chewed, but could not master the goose; and it was resolved, without a dissenting voice, to cook it the whole of the next day, and to add rice for soup. The soup was good, but the goose was still tough. The next day we added beans for soup (bean soup is always good), but oh! that goose! After a week of beans, rice and goose, we decided to try some salt horse. Many are the puns that old goose afforded our mess for many months afterward.

Shortly after Thanksgiving, our regiment was transferred to Dumfries for picket duty. I will not forget the sight, as we came to General Burnside's infantry command. It was something that one could never forget. It was night, and quite dark. We, being slightly in the valley, saw the army encamped on the hillside, one line of fires above another, miles in extent. We went into camp, and were soon adding another line of fires to the myriads of fires that we saw. I well remember being on picket duty that night. It was my first experience in the old style of guard duty. Each guard, commencing at picket

headquarters, called the hour of the night, "Twelve o'clock and all is well!" or the same, whatever the hour might be. This might be all right in infantry, doing camp duty, but in outpost duty it will never do, as it gives notice to the enemy where every picket on the line is located.

On the 13th, 14th and 15th of December, 1862, the battle of Fredericksburg was fought. Our regiment was not engaged in it, but from the heights of Falmouth, on the north side of the Rappahannock river, about one and one-fourth miles away, we could see the battle as in a panorama. It was a most wonderful sight, and, at the same time, the most awful that I ever witnessed. Division after division of our men was marched against the enemy's breastworks, only to be driven back, shattered and broken. I will here say that the ground that our troops held was next to the river, and the enemy was strongly entrenched on the hills to the south and west, with a gradual ascent of about fifty feet to the mile, and it was like charging against a solid wall. It was here that General Meagher's Irish brigade was nearly annihilated, and never a brigade fought harder than they; but all to no purpose!

After the battle of Fredericksburg we went into camp at Stafford Court House, to do outpost duty. Here we camped in the pine woods, and well do I remember what a sorry time we had trying to burn green pine; but we had plenty of good timber to build warm houses; and if it had not been for our warm houses we would have frozen. This was the most dismal winter that I ever spent in the army. The soil in this section is the worst kind of yellow clay, and the mud was something terrible. We were obliged to haul our forage and rations about ten miles, and it required six span of good mules to draw a small load. Being on the extreme outpost, we had to keep up a strong picket line, and nearly every night some of our men were shot from ambush by Colonel Mosby's guerrilla band.

At this time orders were very strict as to furloughs and passes, especially to enlisted men; but the officers were allowed many liberties that we were not. I received a letter from my brother Calvin from Germantown Hospital saying, "If you want to see brother Charles alive, you must come immediately." (Brother Charles had been very sick for many weeks, and Calvin, who was a captain of the First Minnesota Artillery, hearing of his sickness had come to see him.) I went to Colonel Lloyd for a pass, showing him the letter that I had received from Calvin, and in his gruff, overbearing way, said, "You can't have a pass." But I didn't give up trying. I had a friend in Lieutenant George W. Wilson, who also was very close to the adjutant-general of the brigade. Wilson explained the case to the adjutant general, and in an hour I had my pass, and that night was on my way to Washington, and arrived at the hospital the day before brother Charles died. We had the remains embalmed and sent to Orwell, Ohio. I remained in Washington one day, and then returned to my regiment. Colonel Lloyd did not know that I had secured a pass until I reported to him; and to say that he was mad would be putting it very mildly; and I think he never knew how I came by the pass.

Soon after my return we were ordered to Potomac Creek station, on the R. & P. R. This was an ideal camping ground, and we were put through a

most vigorous drill on horseback by that prince of drill masters, Colonel Duffie. It was some time in the month of March that we were reviewed by General Burnside, preparatory to the "mud march," so called. Not long after the "mud march" Burnside was relieved of command, General "Joe" Hooker being his successor, and everything in the Army of the Potomac was run on the high-pressure principle. Horse-racing, hurdle-races, dances at headquarters, etc., were a common thing. It reminded one very much of the description of the last days of Claudius Cæsar's reign, with the persecutions left out. This was kept up until the battle of Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863.

About the first of March, 1863, General Averill took command of our division, and Colonel Duffie command of the brigade. On the 16th of March we were sent out to reconnoiter the enemy in force. On the morning of the 17th we arrived at Kelly's Ford, after a hard march of one day and night, in a drizzling rain, and our boys were not feeling very lively. We were confronted in our way to crossing the river with three formidable obstacles: First, the river was very much swollen by reason of heavy rains; secondly, the enemy had filled the ford on the east side by felling trees in it; and thirdly, there was an old mill-race on the west side, running parallel with the river, and that was filled with rebel infantry (dismounted cavalry). General Averill ordered the ford cleared, which was done with the loss of a few of our sappers and miners. The next was the crossing and the dislodging of the enemy from the mill-race, a thing not easily accomplished. The Fourth New York Cavalry, Colonel Di Cesnoli commanding, was ordered to cross and dislodge them; but he refused to submit his men to the trying ordeal. I think from what I know of the regiment that they would have willingly made the charge. Volunteers from other regiments were then called for, fifty men from each. Lieutenant-Colonel N. A. Barrett was in command of our regiment, and he requested all those who would like to make the charge to ride three paces to the front. The whole regiment rode forward. He then selected five men from each company, and I am happy to say that I was one of them, and was one of the first to plunge into the river. It was a sorry sight, I can assure you, as nearly one half of the men and horses that first went into the river were either killed or wounded, the latter floundering in the rapid current. As fast as we crossed we charged on the mill-race, shooting with our Colt's revolvers, which soon put the enemy to flight, and we captured the whole of them, I think, about sixty. After the cavalry had crossed, carrying the artillery ammunition in the feed bags of the horses, and the artillery itself had crossed, we had dinner before we made any demonstration on the enemy, further than to throw out a strong skirmish line.

Our force now consisted of two full brigades of cavalry and the First United States Battery. It was about 11 o'clock, a. m., before we were ready to make the advance. As we came from the river, about one mile to the west, we entered a piece of woods, and beyond that a large open plain, where we found drawn up, ready for action, the division of Fitzhugh Lee and a part of Gordon's cavalry, ready to give us battle. They did not have to wait long, for we were ready to charge at sight, and a beautiful charge it was, too. It was

like the coming together of two mighty railroad trains at full speed. The yelling of men, the clashing of sabers, a few empty saddles, a few wounded and dying, and the charge is over. One side or the other is victorious, perhaps, only for a few minutes, and then the contest is renewed. A charge of this kind is over almost before one has time to think of the danger he is in. We charged them across the open, and into a piece of timber, and in about ten or fifteen minutes they in turn charged us, with the result that we were driven to the point of starting. The artillery now came into play, but, owing to the fact that the ammunition had gotten somewhat damp in crossing the river, it was very much handicapped. The First United States Battery was one of the best in the service, but was of little use in this fight. We charged them again, this time to stay behind their breastworks in the woods, where they shelled us most vigorously for half an hour. Here I wish to remark that the most trying position that a soldier can be placed in is standing in line facing a battery, or a line of the enemy's infantry under their fire, and unable to retaliate. Many times we were placed in this position, and in this fight we felt the effect of it in a marked degree.

A little incident occurred at this time that proved to be quite interesting for a few minutes. I was acting orderly sergeant, and was at the head of the company. Lieutenant George W. Wilson was sitting upon his horse at my right, our knees touching, when a shell exploded at an angle of about forty-five degrees in front of us, and ten feet from our heads, the pieces flying in all directions. The sulphur in the shell, bursting so close to our heads, took the power of speech from Wilson, and he did not speak a loud word for more than a week. The bridle reins were cut entirely from his hands, we were both slightly wounded, he in his left leg, and I in my right leg and left wrist, but neither severely.

The enemy did not attack us again at this point; so we moved back toward the river. As we were moving leisurely back our attention was called to a body of the enemy's cavalry coming in on our right flank. General Duffie ordered the Sixth Ohio to be ready to charge. The enemy (which proved to be the Black Horse Cavalry, F. F. V., one of the best regiments in their cavalry service) was formed for a charge. Colonel Barrett formed us for the charge, with drawn sabers, commanded not to move until ordered, and then charge as one man. The enemy came at a terrible pace, swinging their sabers and yelling at the top of their voices. When within about thirty yards we were ordered to charge. Just in my front, as we came together, was a man fully six feet tall and of splendid proportions. I saw that I had to face him. As I came up on his right side, our sabers clashed, he at a right hand cut and I at a parry. He delivered a powerful blow, but, thanks to a good saber guard, I saved my head. In passing him I wheeled my horse so as to come up on his left side, at the same time hitting him over the head and back; and at each strike of my sabre I called to him to halt, which he did not do, and after hitting him five or six times, without apparently doing him much damage, I tried a tierce point on him with the result that a thrust through the neck brought him to the ground; but he was not dead, as I afterward found out.

Just as I had unhorsed my man, another "Johnny" came up on my right and struck my saber with such force that it went spinning in the air. At the same instant one of my company, by the name of Enos Hake, came up and shot the "Johnny." If he had not, I fear that I would not now be alive to tell the story. It would be hard to describe to you the feelings of one left as I was, without a saber to protect himself, with hundreds of the enemy around me. But happily this condition did not last long, for I drew my revolver and sallied in again. A charge of this kind is usually over in less than five minutes, with many men lying on the ground, and many horses riderless, tearing around as if mad. Sometimes the rider is being dragged with one foot in the stirrup, and if not killed outright by the enemy would surely be by his own horse.

We were victorious in this charge, as we were in the ones preceding it. The last charge was distinctively a Sixth Ohio charge, while the others were by the different brigades, and we were only a small factor in them. We received high commendation for gallantry from the commanding general, who witnessed the charge. As we were returning to cross the river that evening, I thought that I would see if my big "Reb" was among the prisoners, and to my great surprise I found him. I asked him how he felt. He looked at me in a very disgusted sort of way and said, "Are you the little cuss that unhorsed me?" I assured him that I was. He, being an F. F. V., undoubtedly thought that he ought to have killed a half dozen like me, as I only weighed at that time about one hundred and ten pounds, and he about two hundred! Taking this engagement all through, it was the most satisfactory one that, up to this time, we were ever engaged in, for every man fought to win.

We went back to our old camp at New Creek bridge to do outpost duty, until the first of April, when we received orders to picket the Rapidan river along the fords, which duty we kept up until the army was ordered to Chancellorsville.

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

It was the worst planned battle of the war, with, perhaps, the battle of Fredericksburg, fought by Burnside, five months before, as the exception. Our division left their camp on the 26th of April, crossed the river at Kelly's Ford, made a long detour through the wilderness country, and struck the enemy about five miles southwest of Chancellorsville house, which brought on the engagement of the first of May. Part of the army crossed at Germania Ford, and part at a point at and below Fredericksburg, I think with the intention of drawing the attention of the enemy from the real point of attack. But, as far as my observation goes, there was no real plan of battle followed out, if there was one planned. The gist of the matter is, the job was too big for the man that undertook it. There was much hard fighting on both sides, but to no advantage on our side, that I could figure out.

Here it was that the famous rebel leader, "Stonewall" Jackson, lost his life, while making his famous charge on General O. O. Howard's Eleventh

Corps (a very unfortunate circumstance to Howard at that particular time), on the third day of the battle. Our cavalry was posted on the left of the Eleventh Corps at that time. It was just at dusk, and we, as well as the Eleventh Corps, were eating our evening meal, when all of a sudden we were disturbed by hearing quite heavy musket firing off to our right, and slightly in front, and the never-to-be-forgotten rebel yell that sounded above the roar of musketry told us that some one was getting badly hurt. In about five minutes the Eleventh Corps (which were intrenched) doubled back on us, and for a time even they could not tell what had been the real cause of the sudden evolution they were making. Jackson had come upon them as they were eating their evening meal, their arms were stacked, and, in fact, they were in the worst possible shape to be attacked.

The point where we were stationed had been fought over that forenoon, and the ground, being covered with dry leaves and underbrush, had caught fire, and the wounded were being suffocated by the fearful heat and smoke: we were trying to put out the fire and rescue the perishing. Such agonizing cries I hope I shall never hear again. Many of them when found had buried their faces in the earth to keep from being choked by the terrible heat and smoke, and were literally roasted to death!

The next day I was standing near the old Chancellorsville house, waiting for some orders for our colonel (this being Hooker's headquarters), when a solid shot struck one of the pillars of the porch against which General Joe Hooker was leaning. It threw him to the ground, knocking what little sense he had out of him. During the remainder of the battle he did not seem to regain strength enough to give an intelligible order, and I doubt not that the battle was lost partly owing to that accident, for we had a splendid army. The failure of the Potomac army to accomplish the object which it had in view naturally had a depressing effect on the rank and file of the army; but they were not disheartened.

On the 5th the army recrossed the river, at the different fords nearest to the battlefield, and went into camp to reorganize. Here I left my regiment to take a position at General Kilpatrick's headquarters, as commissary of the brigade. My appointment to this position was wholly unexpected. As we were crossing the river on the pontoon bridge, coming from the battlefield, the general rode up to Colonel Steadman and said, "I want the best man you can send me to take charge of the commissary." As I came across, the Colonel called to me and said "Reeves, I want you to report to General Kilpatrick for duty as commissary of the brigade." I remarked that I thought he could find one that could fill the place better. "No," said he; "you're the man; report at once to the general," and in an hour I was at headquarters, which was under a large sycamore tree.

The general was a rough and ready man, but very much of a gentleman. On first meeting him, one had the impression that he was very rough; he seemed to be a bundle of nerves, strung to their highest pitch. I rode up to where he and his staff officers were eating their dinner; he, seeing me, motioned

me to dismount. I saluted and said, 'General, I have orders from Colonel Steadman of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry to report to you for duty as commissary.' He said, "Damn it! do you know anything about commissary?" "Yes, something." "Do you think you can keep the brigade in rations?" "Yes, General, if they are to be had." "All right; you are the man we have been looking for. Damn it! sit down and have some dinner with us!" The general always had a kind word for all, but did not care to be bothered with anything that was not strictly military.

After the army had reorganized, it was set in motion, this time going into Maryland and Pennsylvania. General Lee had become much emboldened by his great victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was about to start on his raid into the northern states, and had set his cavalry in motion for that purpose.

It was on the morning of the 8th of June, 1863, that General Pleasanton, who had superseded General Stoneman in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, set his command in motion, after a rest of one month. His object was to find out the position and strength of the enemy, who was supposed to be moving up the valley.

The command consisted of three divisions, as follows: First Division, General Buford; Second Division, Colonel Duffie; Third Division, General Gregg. Each was accompanied by two light batteries. Our cavalry force, all told, was about 9,500; and the enemy's force, from their own records, was 12,100, with twelve six-pounders. On the 9th Pleasanton's command crossed the Rappahannock river at Beverly's and Kelly's Fords, which are about five miles apart. It was supposed that the enemy were at Culpeper Court House; but it was soon ascertained that they were at Brandy Station, in full force. Buford's division, crossing at Beverly's, soon came in collision with the whole of Stuart's cavalry force, and a most sanguinary battle ensued, at what is called St. Mary's church, not far from Brandy Station. After Buford had fought for some hours, the enemy getting in on his rear, he was obliged to fall back.

In the meantime General Gregg had come upon the field, and he, too, was obliged to fight the whole of Stuart's force with his single division. It seemed an unequal fight, and Gregg was being steadily forced back, when at the critical moment, General Kilpatrick, who had crossed at Kelly's Ford with his gallant brigade, hove in sight, striking the enemy in flank and rear, thus saving the day in one of the hardest-fought cavalry engagements of the war.

The enemy's infantry could now be seen coming down from Culpeper to relieve the cavalry. But the object of the expedition having been accomplished, and the great battle of Brandy Station fought, Pleasanton fell back across the Rappahannock. This movement evidently kept General Lee on the west side of the Blue Ridge mountains, where otherwise he would have entered Maryland at Monocacy, and therefore accomplished much more damage than he did on his northern raid. General Hooker had always underrated the value of cavalry, for the sole reason that they were never thoroughly organized. General Stoneman, who had command of it for some time, was as incompetent

to handle cavalry as Hooker was to command the whole of the Potomac army. After the Brandy Station fight we were on the alert and kept our eye on the movements of the enemy, meeting them again at Aldie on the 17th, with General Kilpatrick as the leader of this expedition. Kilpatrick's brigade was composed of the Harris Lights, Fourth New York, First Massachusetts, First Rhode Island and the Sixth Ohio, accompanied by a section of artillery. Kilpatrick was directed to move through Ashby's Gap and ascertain the movements of the enemy. We met the advance of Fitzhugh Lee's division at Aldie, and a very sharp engagement was the result. Kilpatrick took in the situation at a glance and sent the Harris Lights, charging through the town, to hold the town, to Middleburg. This move cut off Lee's retreat in that direction. Then the Sixth Ohio and other regiments charged them in front and flank in quick succession. Here the Sixth Ohio charged and captured a battalion of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, and here Major Stanhope was killed. Lee's men fought desperately, using his artillery to good effect, but all in vain; Kilpatrick's gallant men, aided by Randall's battery, swept the enemy back until they intrenched themselves behind stone walls and haystacks, and otherwise fortified themselves; and here they made it very disagreeable for our men in the open. The general finally ordered up a regiment (the Harris Lights, I think), in charge of Major Irwin. The general said, "Major, there is the opportunity for which you have been asking. Go, take that position." Away dashed the Harris Lights; but their horses could not leap the barricades. Dismounting, they rushed with drawn sabers upon the enemy, who quickly asked for quarters. The balance of the brigade, inspired by the dash of the Harris Lights, made a charge all along the line and drove the enemy from the field, capturing quite a number of prisoners, Lee moving in the direction of Middleburg, with part of our men in pursuit, where two days later we had another brush with them.

An incident happened at Aldie, in which a brave officer retrieved his good name and at the same time added much fame to his military record. Colonel Di Cesnola, of the Fourth New York Cavalry, had that morning, through mistake of orders, been placed under arrest, and his sword taken from him. But in one of these wild charges his regiment hesitated, forgetting that he was under arrest, and without command he flew to the head of his regiment, re-assured his men, who were wavering, and led them to the charge with success. The act was seen by General Kilpatrick, who rode up to him and said, "Colonel Cesnola, you are a brave man. You are relieved from arrest;" and taking his own sword from his side, handed it to the colonel, saying, "Here is my sword; wear it in honor of this day."

In the next charge that the colonel was in he was badly wounded, as I will relate. At Upperville, four days after the Aldie fight, we again met the enemy. The contest for a certain position of importance to both armies was to be taken. Evidently it was considered a forlorn hope, for volunteers were called for to form a storming party. I think there were about twenty men of Company A, of our regiment, among the force engaged in it, Colonel Di Cesnola being at their head. They were promised support; but the support

did not come in time; and after a severe hand-to-hand contest, they being outnumbered finally surrendered. They were all taken prisoners and sent to Libby prison, except the colonel, who was so badly wounded that he could not be moved. Captain Delos R. Northway and many of his men were among the wounded. The battle was won later in the day. Kilpatrick's men were all engaged; and I am confident that there were more horses killed in that fight than in any other cavalry engagement of the war; and we were equally afflicted by the loss of scores of good men,—killed, wounded and prisoners. I should have remarked that at Aldie our regiment sustained a great loss in the death of Major Ben Stanhope, who was wounded in the charge, his arm being badly shattered; and he did not rally from the amputation; also that two days later we met the enemy at Middleburg, June 19th, where our men were again successful in giving Lee a drubbing.

These were the days that tried the mettle of every man, not alone those that were doing the fighting at the front but those also that had charge of supplying them with food and ammunition. My duty was to keep my brigade in rations, as well on the march as at any other time; and I can assure you that there were many anxious hours spent in thinking how this was to be accomplished.

When we first started out on this campaign I drew from the corps' commissary fifty head of beef cattle of the Texas long-horned variety to keep the brigade in fresh meat on the march. The cattle were in charge of a sergeant, and guard of about ten men. When out a day or two the sergeant came to me in great excitement and said, "I have lost every head of cattle I had." The underbrush in that section was very thick, and the cattle getting into it could not be driven out. I said, "Boys, you know what you will have to do." That evening they came to me with smiles all over their faces. They had gathered up over one hundred head of fine beef cattle, and as the country after that was more open they had no more trouble.

At the battle of Aldie, General Kilpatrick's headquarters (also the headquarters of the ordnance officer, quartermaster, and commissary) were on the rise of ground just east of the town and battlefield. Our wagons were packed; but the mules were not unhitched from the wagons, for we knew not how soon we would have to move. At times during the battle they got range of us, and the darky teamsters were stampeded, and they cut some of the mules loose from the wagons and went helter-skelter to the rear, as fast as the mules could carry them; nor did we see them again for some hours after the battle was over. When asked why they ran away, the spokesman of the darkey teamsters said, "De Laud, Massa Cap'n! dose shells a-cumin' right ober heah, an' a-bustin'. You think we a-goin' to stan' that? Not if dese darkies know demselves." It was useless to argue with them; but they were informed that if it occurred again they would be fired.

The two armies met at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on July 1, 1863; and every one knows the result of that great battle; so I will not enter into details, but will pass it over to the historians, who have told the story many times. At the time of the Gettysburg battle I was on the road between Frederick City,

Maryland, and the battle-field, bringing up rations for the brigade. I had to make three trips, both ways, in four days, sleeping in my saddle, when I slept at all. My horse gave out completely, and I can assure you that the horse question with me was becoming a serious one, as at that time Kilpatrick was accused of killing more cavalry horses than any other general in the army. My chance came to better my condition in the horse supply in an unexpected manner, and in the nick of time. I was riding along the road between Gettysburg and Frederick, Maryland, about noon, and was passing the headquarters of the First Brigade, First Division of our corps. The officers were in an inclosed field under some trees, eating their dinner. The darky waiters were supposed to be taking care of the horses, feeding in the enclosure, and as I came along I saw a fine horse jump the fence into the road and run in the direction that I was going. He had run perhaps a mile before I came up with him, being led by a darkey, who had just caught him and was leading him in the direction that I was going. I put spurs to my old horse, and as I came up to him I said, "Hello! that's my horse; I am glad you caught him." "Is that so, Massa Cap'n?" I thanked him for catching the horse. After he had ridden out of sight and seeing no one coming to claim the lost, I put my saddle on my new horse and turned the old one out to rest,—a very humane act apparently,—but probably he would be picked up by some foot-sore infantryman. Ever afterward I tried to steer clear of this division. I rode this horse the remainder of the time that I was in the service, and he proved to be the best one that I ever had. I don't remember who was the fortunate possessor of him after I was wounded. I presume that some of my good friends will say: "Reeves, it was not right for you to take that horse." I say, "It was." I was on duty that required the utmost dispatch. I was obliged to be at certain places at a certain time, or the men would not get their rations; and I felt that I was justified in bettering my condition under these circumstances.

Kilpatrick commanded a division in the Gettysburg campaign, having been promoted after the Aldie fight, and Colonel Hughey had command of the brigade in place of Kilpatrick. The work of the cavalry in this campaign can be known only by reading the history of the great cavalry leaders.

From Gettysburg we crossed over into Virginia and stopped for a few days at Thoroughfare Gap to recruit a little. While here I was taken sick with typhoid fever, and was so sick that I could not be moved in the ambulance with the other sick. Dr. W. B. Rezner reported my case to the colonel. The colonel said, "Leave Reeves here? No, sir." "But he can't be moved, Colonel." "Well, then leave the best nurse in the regiment with him." My old friend, M. H. Barber, volunteered to stay with me, he being my old chum of long years. There was a farm house up on the side of the Blue Ridge mountain, about one mile from the depot, owned by a Mr. Saunders, and the colonel ordered me to be taken there. Barber knew full well that it would be a capture, and Libby prison for both of us, if I got well enough to be moved. Dr. Rezner left medicine enough with Barber to cure a dozen men, and mercury enough to salivate a horse, all of which I think went down my throat; my tongue was done to a crisp and my hair all fell out! The last that

I remembered of what was going on around me, was when the boys set the litter down to open the gate to Mr. Saunder's house; I bid them all good-bye, never expecting to see them again.

We were at Mr. Saunders' about one month, and were treated with the utmost kindness. Mrs. Saunders had a brother in Mosby's guerrilla band, and they often came to see how I was getting along. They used to ask Barber how long he thought I would be sick, for they were sure we would be their prisoners in time; and it looked so to us; but Barber fooled them. One morning, after I had become convalescent, Barber came to me and said, "I hear bugles sounding over the other side of the mountain;" and he wanted to know if he had not better go over and see if they were our men. Mr. Saunders, whom we had every reason to believe to be a good Union man, told him of a bridle path across the mountain. So the next morning, about 3 o'clock, Barber left me and got to the eastern slope, just as the bugle was sounding the reveille, and, as good luck would have it, he came into the camp of the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Infantry, who were picketing the gap. He made his wants known, and about 2 o'clock, p. m., an ambulance, conveying a flag of truce, drove up to Saunders' residence. After giving these kind people our heartiest thanks and all the money we possessed (I think about ten dollars), we bid them an affectionate good-bye, and by dark I was in the hospital tent of the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York, where Barber and I staid until the regiment moved; and I, with the sick of the regiment, was sent to Washington, and was an inmate of the Lincoln hospital for about two months. This was a model for neatness and order. It was conducted by the Sisters of Charity (God bless them!); they were angels in disguise. I could not have had better treatment if I had been at home.

While I was staying with the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York, they had quite a lively experience with Colonel Mosby's men. About the middle of a very dark night the whole of Mosby's men pounced down upon the camp with yells that would do credit to a band of Comanche Indians. All but the guards were asleep; and, if the rest of the men were as badly frightened as I was, I pity them; but, of course, they were not, for in about two minutes all of the men were out and on duty, and in ten more the enemy were flying up the pass, with the One Hundred and Twenty-first after them. But to a sick man it was a trying ordeal.

About the first of November those of the cavalry able to leave the hospitals around Washington were sent to what was called "the dismounted camp," there to receive new equipments of all kinds necessary for service in the field. I being the ranking officer, they were placed in my charge to be taken to the front. The squad consisted of cavalymen from nearly every regiment in the Potomac army. We were well equipped and officered as a company. Mosby's men were always hanging around in the rear of our army, and we were obliged to keep a sharp lookout for them. I was instructed to take the command to Culpeper Court House, where the cavalry was supposed to be, and turn them over to their respective regiments; but when we arrived at Culpeper, we found that the cavalry had moved that morning to a point about fifteen miles farther

on. The rain was falling in torrents, and my men had no tents or rations: one can imagine our situation. I housed them the best I could under the circumstances, in old sheds; but the next thing was to feed them. This was not so easily done. I found the commissary of the brigade, the man that had relieved me at the Gap, when I was taken with the fever, and to him I applied for aid. I told him the situation. "But," says he, "you have no requisition on which to draw rations." I told him that I could arrange that. I had some of the army requisition blanks in my pocket, which I soon filled out for three days' rations for one hundred men, and took them to him; he smiled, looked wise, and filled the order, and the boys were made happy. The next day we found the commands to which the men belonged, and I was received with cheers by the boys of my own regiment. They said that they never expected to see me again.

I had been in camp about a week when our wagon train that had gone to the station for rations was attacked and captured by Mosby's men, but not without a fight, in which one of his men was captured. Colonel Steadman immediately called out the regiment to try and retake the wagons. He ordered the captured "Johnny" to be tied securely on a white horse, and after finding out from him the shortest route to Mosby's camp, told him that he would be shot if he did not pilot us there that night. Mosby was at White Plains, about fifteen miles in a direct line over the mountains from our camp. The night was as dark as the proverbial "stack of black cats," and as chilly as Alaska. The "Johnny" did as he agreed; he took us over the mountain by a mere bridle path, where we had to go single file. We got to the west side of the mountain just as the sun was casting its bright beams on the low hills to the west of White Plains. Here we had the extreme pleasure of seeing our wagon train, about three miles off, going over the hills, and out of sight forever. Mosby's men were drawn up in line at the foot of the mountain, ready to give us battle as soon as we came into the valley. Mosby never knew what it was to stand up and fight like regular soldiers, but could make the prettiest running fight of any officer in either army. In this way they kept us from following the wagons. They gave us a beautiful fight on that bright Sunday morning in November, and we returned to our camp very much chagrined at our failure to bring back the wagons.

While in this camp, we were called out one day to see a deserter shot. The deserter belonged to a regiment in another brigade, but in our own division. Colonel Steadman wished to see just how many men in the regiment cared to see a man shot for the crime of desertion. The vote was taken and scarcely a man cared to see it; and our noble old colonel sent back word that his men declined to witness so barbarous an act.

A few days later the whole army was on the move, this time to Mine Run. This was one of the many moves that should not have been made, but, like many another, it was forced upon the commanding general by outside pressure, and was against the better judgment of General Meade and the generals in his command. The clamor of the Copperheads of the north and the shouters, that "the war is a failure and we can never whip them," brought

on a battle that would not have been fought if that element had been muzzled. They were the prime cause of more than one-fourth of the total loss of the killed and wounded in both armies during the war.

On the 27th of November, the armies of Meade and Lee met again, this time under very discouraging circumstances to us, "Mine Run" being the scene of action. Here General Lee's army was well intrenched in a thick growth of timber, large and small. While our army was in the open, with a large ravine in our front, the enemy behind their breastworks seemed to have it all their own way. After a great deal of cannonading, and some charges on their works, with no results for good, it was decided to withdraw after the first day's fight. The weather became intensely cold, and the men, not being prepared for a winter campaign, suffered severely. After this, the army went into winter quarters around Warrenton and vicinity, and the winter of 1863-4 was spent in picketing the fords along the river, and gathering together the largest and best equipped army that this country has ever seen.

There is always the amusing, as well as the sad, side connected with the life of a soldier. An amusing thing happened to some of the boys in our regiment the morning of the battle of "Mine Run," but it wasn't one bit amusing to the "other fellow." Some of our regiment were out on the flanks of the army foraging more for amusement than anything else; for we had plenty of rations. We came to a large plantation with apparently everything that one could wish for in the way of eatables. The place had all the appearance of wealth and contentment. Evidently we were the first Yankee soldiers that had been that way for some time, as we were a long way off from the main road. This planter proved to be a rebel sutler. He had a large barn, well filled, with doors opening on both sides, to enable wagons to drive through. In this barn we found, hanging up, ready for the rebel army, about thirty nicely dressed hogs, as fat as southern hogs ever get. In his wagon, just ready to leave for the front, we found plenty of hams and tobacco. Our boys captured the whole "business." The sutler swore vengeance; but that made no difference to us. In disposing of the hogs in the barn, one boy would ride under a hog hanging by the hind legs, and another would cut the ham-strings, and away went the hog, until all were gone. When we got back to the regiment the hogs were cut up, as we were on the march and each man had about ten pounds of fat pork strapped to his saddle. A greasier lot of men I never saw. The pork that we captured did us very little good, as we had no salt; and after one trial of fresh pork without salt we threw it all away; but I presume that it was all gathered up by the colored people or the Confederate army the next day.

That afternoon we were supporting a battery, which was not a pleasant job, especially for cavalry. It was here that my old and tried friend, M. H. Barber, was wounded in the head by a spent minie ball. The wound was a severe one, although it did not prove fatal. The skull had to be trepanned. He finally recovered, and is now living at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

WINTER QUARTERS AT WARRENTON.

After an all summer's campaign, with but here and there a breathing spell, it was a pleasure to know that we were going into winter quarters, even if for only a month or so. The camp at Warrenton was an ideal one, sloping gently to the south, with plenty of room for picket lines for the horses, and quarters for the men without being at all crowded. Warrenton was a beautiful little village of about one thousand inhabitants, but had seen hardships untold during the war, and the people were on the verge of starvation when we went there. But our camping with them was a Godsend, for the men spent nearly all of their money with the towns-people.

The walls of our winter houses were built four feet high, from the ground to the eaves, of split logs. Then each of the men had a fly tent. These tents were made so that they could be buttoned together. Most of the houses had from four to six persons, and therefore each house had from four to six fly tents buttoned together to form a roof. Each of the houses had a stone or mud chimney, extending to the peak of the roof, and usually on top of the mud chimney they had a keg with both ends out. Many pranks were played on the boys by placing a covering over the top of the chimney, or throwing a handful of blank cartridges down the chimney, to give them a shaking up when all was quiet within, or when a game of seven-up or eucher was in progress.

The winter to the most of us passed away very pleasantly. Occasionally the cavalry made reconnaissances into the enemy's lines to see what they were doing, to amuse themselves during the winter months. New Year's day, 1864, was the coldest day we ever saw in the army. We were ordered to be ready for a reconnaissance at 9 o'clock, a. m., December 31st. We were in line promptly at that time, waiting for marching orders, until 1 p. m., when we were ordered to march. It commenced to rain at 11 o'clock, and about 3 it began to freeze, and by 5 o'clock the roads were frozen solid. We were climbing the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge mountains, and it was so slippery that our horses could scarcely keep their feet. Of course we walked, and were very glad to do so, to keep from freezing. We finally reached the top of the mountain, where we built huge fires of pine logs and fence rails. Each company would build a fire, in a circle, large enough to inclose the company within it, and every ten minutes or so a detail of men was made to bring fresh fuel for the fire. Thanks to the party owning that particular tract for furnishing enough rails to keep us from freezing, if not warm. That night and the next day have always been spoken of as "that cold New Year's of 1864" by all old settlers, because it extended all over the United States. Many of the soldiers, north and south, froze to death.

The next morning we started on our march to Front Royal. It was cold and dreary, I can assure you; and it was amusing to see the whole command from general to private walking along beside their horses, occasionally stopping to swing their hands about their shoulders to keep their fingers from freezing. Just at dark, in the gloom of the most dreary day that one sees in a life-time, we entered the village of Front Royal and saw the camp-fires

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of the enemy on the opposite side of the Shenandoah river, which had frozen over,—something that the oldest inhabitant had probably never seen before.

I hardly think that our cavalry boys were in a fighting mood that night, for, after a brief consultation by the higher officers, it was decided to make an early start next morning,—not to molest the enemy, who seemed to be peacefully slumbering,—and go by the way of White Plains and back to Warrenton. On the 2d the weather was warmer, and the men began to feel like doing a little foraging for horse and man. The squad that I was in on this particular occasion ("foraging expeditions," as we used to style them) was composed of some of the most daring spirits in the company. Billy Borts, Shell Stiggleman, Billy Moore, John and Bill Barrett and others that I do not now call to mind, were of the party. Seeing a large farm house off to the left of the road they made a swoop down upon it in a most ruthless manner. The family consisted of an old gentleman and his wife, and two daughters, with their small children, who had evidently come to spend the holidays. As our party rode up to the house, the family were evidently just getting ready to eat their New Year's dinner, or the remnant of one. The boys went into the house and took everything that they had on the table, dumping all into their haversacks, and, I blush to say it, they did not stop at the eatables, but some of the boys did what General Butler was accused of doing, took the spoons for souvenirs. But I wish to say that all this was done under protest from myself and others.

On the 4th, when we were about three miles from Warrenton, riding along in a blinding snow-storm, we were fired upon by a band of Colonel Mosby's men, who were in ambush in the woods. But there was no one killed or wounded. Arriving safely at Camp Warrenton (after five days of very severe, and to one used to campaigning seemingly a needless, hardship to horse and man) we found the walls of our log houses still standing, and all that was needed to make a complete house again was to button our fly tents together.

Before we left on the expedition just narrated, the question of re-enlistment of the regiment was the all-absorbing topic. The proposition made by the government was this: Those of the three years' men whose time was nearly out could re-enlist for three years more, or during the war, and receive a bounty of four hundred and two dollars and a furlough of thirty days. Nearly all of our regiment re-enlisted. The men were to go home, six companies at a time. Ours (Company G) was one of the first to leave for home. What a glorious time we had visiting dear old friends! On this furlough I visited my brother George at Janesville, Wisconsin, for a few days, then returned to Ohio, to bid friends good-bye. I well remember the parting. Mother said: "Truman, it is probable that I will never see you again on earth, but we will meet in Heaven. But, my dear son do your duty at all times." Thus we parted, I going back to army life, and mother and sister to their watching, praying and waiting for our return.

By the time the Second Division of the regiment had returned from their furlough, we were ready for a forward movement, not to return to our old

battle-ground north of the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers, which had been fought over so many times in the past three years.

THE JEWISH SUTLER.

Before passing to the battles of the Wilderness and those to follow, I wish to give a few reminiscences of camp life, as we saw it at Camp Warrenton. The boys of our regiment, like those of most others, had to do something to amuse themselves, and we imagined that we had sufficient cause for getting back on the other fellows; but, perhaps, not to the extent that we carried the joke.

We had a sutler by the name of Isaac Alexander, a regular rustling Jew, and a sky-scraper in prices. But, nevertheless, the men would patronize him to the extent of their whole monthly pay (which was little enough, the Lord knows)! This they got in sutler's checks in advance. And the consequence was that the sutler got the money on pay-day, and the men only had the vivid recollection of how a half-yard or so of poor ginger-bread once tasted, or what was to them worse, pies that would make a mule sick. It was decided that he must leave for other parts; so we planned a raid upon his old "shebang," which was located some distance from the camp. But before we could make the raid we had to make arrangements to throw him off the track, for we knew that he would have the camp thoroughly searched.

The boys gathered as many cracker and soap boxes as they needed, and planted them in the ground under their berths, or bunks, and a man could search all day without finding anything. The arrangements all made, we selected a dark night in February, and the boys that had been let into the scheme were notified to be on hand at 11 o'clock sharp. In this camp we had no particular time for lights out; nothing was thought of the men being on the streets of the camp at all hours of the night, provided they were orderly. The sutler had a large Sibley tent, about twenty-five feet on the ground, and in this he had a small wall tent, where he slept and cooked. The large tent had about ten or fifteen upright poles around the circumference, and a tall one in the center. Four boys were to get into the tent and manipulate the center pole, and one boy to each of the other posts. One of the boys, who could mimic a donkey to perfection, was to stand off at a little distance from the tent and give the signal to start by imitating the braying of a donkey, when the tent moved off as if by magic. It was a success; the sutler was not disturbed in his nap, and the boys carried off all that could be stored away in their boxes, or enough, as they thought, to break up his business. But no, this did not stop him; for, after having a thorough search of the camp, he got another lot of goods, this time the colonel allowing him to have a guard; so we were worse off than before, as it made one more guard to mount.

A few days later we were ordered on a reconnaissance across the Rapidan river, and the sutler got permission of the colonel to accompany us. The boys were rejoiced at hearing this, for now they thought they had a chance to lose Mr. "Sutler." The river was running full banks, and we had to

swim our horses, and pretty hard work it was, too. The sutler plunged in with the rest. Two of his lead horses, being heavily loaded with sutlers' supplies strapped on their backs, went down the river with their entire loads. He, in the strongest part of the current, was yelling at the top of his voice for help. By chance he caught hold of an overhanging branch of a tree and was saved from drowning, but his horse went down the river and came out on the opposite side, more dead than alive. This was the last we saw of the sutler, and we never had another in our camp as long as I was with the regiment.

THE STORY OF THE LOST BEER KEG, AND WHAT BECAME OF IT.

Our lieutenant colonel was the most high-toned gentleman that we had in the regiment. He had been recently promoted to the colonelcy, and in consequence was, as the boys used to say of him, "in high feather and needs a set back." No one denied that he was a good soldier, and all that, but it was hard to tolerate his seeming exclusiveness from his fellow officers and men. He was extremely fond of lager beer and used to send to Washington for a keg once in two weeks; but never a drop did any of us taste while in his possession. Some of the Company A boys, with one or two of Company G, made up their minds that the next consignment of beer would never be delivered to the lieutenant colonel's tent. So they made arrangements with the teamster to put the keg of beer in the hind end of the wagon next time he had any to bring for the colonel, and they would attend to the rest when it came to camp. It came on a dark, stormy night, and we were in waiting for it. Just before reaching the camp ground, there was quite a hill, and one of the boys was to be ready to climb into the hind end of the wagon and dump the keg out on the ground; and, of course, it would roll down hill, where the boys were in waiting for it. Everything passed off as planned. In the tent of A. W. Stiles, orderly sergeant of Company A, had been dug a hole large enough to admit of an ordinary beer keg. The keg being in place, with dirt over it, and the bunk being put in place over the keg, the boys felt reasonably safe when the colonel should order a search for the beer, which he did the next day; but, of course, he did not find it.

After the excitement attending the capture of the beer had died down somewhat, the boys procured some rye straws, and the favored ones—and there were many—were allowed to lie in the bunk and partake of the beer through a straw to their hearts' content. When the wagon drove up to the colonel's tent, he came out to look after his keg of beer, and found it not. Of course the driver saw it put on board, but where, oh, where, was it now? "Some miscreant has 'swiped' it, and I'll have the camp searched in the morning." So the next morning the whole regiment was turned out, and the "riot act" was read to them. A guard of fifteen or twenty men, of whom some were the raiders, searched every tent in the regiment, to no purpose, as I have above stated.

About a week later the empty keg was placed at the entrance of the

lieutenant colonel's tent, with an inscription something like this: "We are very sorry, Colonel, that there is no more beer in this keg. We sign ourselves, 'Many topers, but none like you.'" I think he never got any more beer by the barrel or keg.

DENTISTRY.

Dentistry in the army was one of the lost arts, as I found to my sorrow. After suffering with the toothache for several days and nights, I concluded that the next time I saw the doctor or his assistant I would have the tooth drawn. I did not have to wait many hours to be accommodated in the tooth-pulling line, for, as I was riding along with my company through a beautiful piece of woodland, I came across just what I had been looking for,—the assistant surgeon, Zenas A. Northway, and an assistant, Orange Ball,—both of whom I had implicit confidence in as to their strength, but not as to their ability as dentists. I made my wants known, and Zenas said, "Certainly, I can pull the tooth." Ball sat down on a steep bank and held my head between his knees, while Zenas, with a pair of old turnkeys, hooked into the tooth (a large molar), and commenced to twist without any apparent result; and he finally said, "Ball, you try it awhile." So they changed places. Ball, being the stronger man, gave it a tremendous twist, which brought the tooth, but broke the jaw bone, which for many months gave me more trouble than the tooth had ever given me. The old turnkey, as an instrument in the art of dentistry, has been relegated with its inventor to the region of the Inferno. Nearly every man or woman who has arrived at the age of sixty has had his or her experience in tooth-pulling by that same old instrument of torture.

GUARD MOUNTING.

It is very easy to mount guard. That's what most old soldiers will say. Well, it is; but will you qualify that statement, by saying, "around camp?" But, on the outpost, it is sometimes a difficult "proposition."

The little incident that I wish to relate was a little out of the ordinary in guard-mounting. It was in February, while we were doing double duty on account of one-half of the regiment being home on furlough. The headquarters of the outpost at this time were at the old stone barn about four miles north of Warrenton. We usually kept a detail of twenty-five or thirty men there all the time as outpost; each detail was out five days. The line that we had to picket extended to the Blue Ridge mountain, about three miles to the west. The pickets, of course, are what are called "videttes," and are supposed to stand in the place where the sergeant posts them in his rounds of duty. I was the officer of the guard in charge of this post on a certain night. It was snowing so hard that we could not see more than one rod before us. But, of course, the pickets must be changed. I had been over the ground several times, and knew just where all the pickets should be. At 12 o'clock, midnight, it was still snowing as hard as ever as I was making the rounds with the second relief. We got along nicely until we got to an old

house, where I had posted a little German (a raw recruit) under a cherry tree in front of the house. We called to him, but no reply. Thinking, perhaps, he had changed his position somewhat, we started out to find him. After floundering around outside of the picket line for a half hour or so, we retraced our steps, as best we could, to the old house, and there found the little German and his horse in the house, and he sound asleep, as comfortable as could be under the circumstances. After telling him that the crime of which he was guilty—that of sleeping on his post—was punishable by death, he begged of us not to kill him, which, of course, we promised; but sent him to headquarters with the charge of sleeping on his post. Our good old Colonel Steadman gave him a severe reprimand that scared him nearly to death, and let him off at that.

Our outpost orders were to fire at any person coming from the outside. The reason for this order was, we had had men taken from their posts by the enemy rushing upon them, capturing them without notice. The usual instructions given to guards are as follows: "Halt, advance, and give the countersign;" which is done over the point of a gun. We had very little trouble with the regular Confederate soldiers on our picket lines; it was the Mosby guerrilla band, who would kill a man for his outfit, his horse and equipments.

THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

The transfer of General U. S. Grant from the western army to the Army of the Potomac, to take general command of all the armies in the field, was the wisest thing the administration could possibly have done. The eastern army demanded a man that could cope with General R. E. Lee in strategical movements, and found that man in the person of General Grant. How well he succeeded, every careful reader of American history knows. The concentration of the federal army along the banks of the Rapidan was evidence to us that Grant intended to fight his antagonist on Joe Hooker's old battleground; so we were spared the long tedious marches of other campaigns in reaching the battle-field. The morale of the army was excellent. Having been re-enforced by many thousand new recruits, and strengthened by the arrival of the Washington garrisons and the Ninth Corps under General Burnside, there was a feeling of confidence that the army had never had before under any other leader, and this confidence was also shared in by the authorities at Washington, for they did not try to dictate to him, as they had to other commanders prior to his coming.

I will now take up the movements of the cavalry corps from the time we broke camp at Warrenton until I was wounded. On the 29th of April we left Camp Warrenton for the front, wherever that was to be, with five days' rations. The cavalry corps, consisting of three divisions, was commanded as follows: First Division, General A. T. A. Torbet; Second Division, General David McMurtrie Gregg; Third Division, General J. H. Wilson, with General Phil Sheridan as commander of the corps.

On the evening of May 2 we were on the banks of the Rapidan, at Ger-

mania Ford, awaiting the arrival of the pontoon train, and to guard the same while it was being put in place across the river. Not an unnecessary sound was made, for fear of attracting the attention of the enemy, who were supposed to be in waiting for us on the opposite side of the river. While the bridge was being laid the boys in our command were taking account of stock, as it were; and I must here record the fact that I spent the greater portion of the night in reading the endearing letters that I had received from my best girls during our stay at Warrenton. It was a hard thing to do, but I burned them all up, for I knew that on the morrow we would cross the river Rapidan, and perhaps some would cross the river Styx; and we did not care to let the "Johnny Rebs" know what our best girls had been saying about them, provided we were killed or captured.

The pontoons down, we commenced to cross at 3 o'clock of the morning of the 3d, having no opposition, except from a few pickets, who were easily driven away. We expected to meet the enemy immediately on arriving on the south side of the river, where we entered the wilderness, but to our surprise we did not meet them until the morning of the 5th, and by that time the Fifth and Sixth Corps were on the south side. A division of cavalry led each of the infantry columns, and were to uncover the enemy's position. On the 5th, 6th and 7th our cavalry were engaged most of the time on their flanks. Our division was followed by the Sixth Corps, and a better corps never fought an enemy. It made no difference how hard a march we made that old Sixth Corps was camping near us at night, and we used to call them the "Foot Cavalry," a term they seemed to enjoy.

At Todd's Tavern on the afternoon of the 7th we were in a peculiarly interesting fight with a brigade of infantry, mostly Georgia and Alabama men. We were on the enemy's right flank, and were expecting an attack. The enemy had got pretty well in on our left, when the Sixth Ohio was ordered to charge. As we advanced we found a large swamp between us and the enemy, which, of course, the horses could not go through. The men were dismounted and the horses left in charge of the fifth man, he being responsible for the four horses left with him.

The enemy were on the opposite side of the swamp behind the fence that ran along its edge, and were giving us the best they had in their locker. As we neared the edge of the swamp, some of the men said, "It can't be done." I, with several others, were equally confident that we could go through, if we could get a good leader. I think that it was Captain E. S. Austin, of Company G, who said he would lead, and called to Company G, "Forward at will!" The command went all along the line, and in another minute the whole regiment was floundering waist deep in water, while the "Johnnies" on the other side were pegging away at us at a lively rate. We finally gained the opposite shore, where we were successful in dislodging them. Some of our men were wounded, but don't think any were killed. If I remember rightly, W. B. Brisbane, of Company D, lost his left arm at this place.

After all of our men reached the south side we charged on the main body of the enemy, who were drawn up in line in the woods, a few hundred

yards distant. They stood their ground well for a quarter of an hour, but the rapid-firing carbine was too much for their muzzle-loading rifles. They broke and were driven pell-mell through the woods for a quarter of a mile. As we stopped I noticed a boy, not over fifteen years old, who had been shot through the body. He raised himself on one elbow and said, "Mr., will you please give me a drink of water? Oh, do give me a drink!" After I had given him the drink he said, "Thank you; I wish that I could see my mother and sisters. They live down in Georgia, and I am the only boy." With his head resting on my arm, he called for "mother—sister," and in a few moments his spirit had flown where the sound of war was not heard! I gently laid him down on mother earth, to be buried with his fallen comrades. I think that I never had anything affect me more than this incident in my whole army career. And many a silent tear I have shed, as I have recalled the scene.

We lay on our arms all that night with the dead and dying all around us, we caring for the wounded on both sides alike, as best we could. We were not attacked that night, and in the morning we were called in. It was very amusing on this charge to hear what our dear old Colonel Steadman said while trying to get around the big swamp. He had to ride to our left about a mile, to cross on a bridge; and at this point was met by our adjutant general, who asked him where his regiment was. He was very much excited, swinging his saber, saying, "General, they are on, on; we are licking the devil out of them, but I can't get to them." This remark caused a great deal of amusement at headquarters, for they knew that he was a fighter, and it was hard for him to keep out of a conflict that his regiment was engaged in.

On the 8th the cavalry were all notified to draw five days' rations of everything necessary for a long raid. We knew well what this meant, for, whenever an order came to draw more than three days' supplies, it meant a raid in the rear of the enemy's lines; and this is what it proved to be this time. The story was circulated that General Meade had complained to General Grant that Sheridan's cavalry corps was in his way in bringing up his infantry. Meade and Sheridan had some hot words over it. This resulted in Grant's giving Sheridan permission to make a raid or reconnaissance in force in the rear of Lee's army. He said to Grant: "I can send consternation to the heart of the Confederacy;" and Grant gave him permission. This is inside history that I have never seen in print; but I think it is true, as I had it from a cavalry officer of high rank.

On the morning of the 9th we were on the move before daylight, passing over the old Chancellorsville battle-ground, and came in the rear of Lee's army on his right flank. We were marching on two different roads, the Sixth Ohio being the rear regiment in General Davies' brigade (First Brigade of the Second Division). In the afternoon, about 4 o'clock, as our regiment was passing through a deep cut in the road, we were surprised by a body of dismounted cavalry, who had posted themselves on both sides of the roadway, so as to give us an enfilading fire as we were in the cut of the road and unable to help ourselves. Of course the attack, coming as it did, caused somewhat of

a panic, and the front of the column was doubled back on the rear. All this time the enemy were firing at us, and, I must say, we were very much demoralized. We re-formed as quickly as possible, and, when out of the cut, charged the enemy with the saber.

There was a two or three gun battery in our immediate front that was doing good execution. General Davies, who was with our regiment at this time, said, "Boys, we must take that battery at all hazards." We made a charge and captured two guns, but could not hold them, for W. H. F. Lee's brigade came down upon us, like a hawk on a June-bug, and re-captured them. We tried to retake it, but were not strong enough. It was in this last charge that Captain James S. Abel, of Bloomfield, was killed, and quite a number wounded. The skirmishing was kept up until after 10 o'clock at night, both forces halting on the banks of the Taw river. Lying down in front of our horses, with an arm through the bridle rein, we were asleep almost as soon as we touched the ground. Just at daylight on the morning of the 10th the same battery that had been giving us so much trouble the previous afternoon opened fire on us at short range, from the edge of a piece of timber. The first shell exploded in our ranks, killing two horses, and one man was wounded. It was not more than two minutes from the time the first gun was fired until we were in our saddles and charging them. We captured both guns and gunners.

We then crossed the Taw river at Beaver Dam station, on the Richmond & Potomac Railroad. Here we destroyed miles of track, locomotives, cars and a large amount of army supplies, about three million rations for Lee's army, and released three hundred and seventy-five of our men taken from us at the Wilderness, who were being taken to Richmond. We also captured three hundred of the enemy.

Gordon's brigade of Stuart's cavalry clung to Gregg and Wilson's divisions, while they were crossing the North Anna river. Davies' brigade was sent to Ashland Station on the Richmond & Potomac Railroad, there destroying the depot and the large woolen mills where blankets were made for the Confederate army; besides, we destroyed cars and track, leaving nothing that would be of use to the enemy. We then rejoined the main body at Allen's Station. Near Ashland we found that we had overlooked, from the destruction, about one thousand cords of wood, piled along the railroad track, which we discovered after the order to join the main body, and about twenty-five of us boys decided to stop and burn it. We had it nicely fired when a body of the enemy came swooping down on us; but we had accomplished our purpose and retired in good order, after some pretty sharp skirmishing.

On the morning of the 11th it was ascertained that Stuart's forces were concentrating at a place called Yellow Tavern, six miles from Richmond. Sheridan's whole force moved on that point in the following order: Merritt, Wilson and Gregg. Stuart's line was formed at the intersection of the Brock pike, but Sheridan got a telling position on his left flank and enfiladed his line with artillery. Then Custer charged, capturing two of the enemy's guns

with their gunners, and broke their line. Stuart's detached force, under Gordon, now attacked Wilson in the rear, but Gregg's came in on their flank, drove them toward Ashland and across the north fork of the Chickahominy. Fitzhugh Lee's division fell back toward Richmond. This ended the battle for that day. The casualties on both sides were very severe, especially on the Confederate side, General J. E. B. Stuart being mortally wounded, and Brigadier General James B. Gordon killed. This was as hard a blow to the Confederacy as the loss of "Stonewall" Jackson. The Confederate cavalry never regained the prestige that it had during Stuart's command of it.

Sheridan followed up that part of Stuart's force that fell back toward Richmond, and entered the most advanced line of intrenchments and turned their guns on the enemy, who seemed to be determined to keep us out of Richmond.

On the morning of the 12th, about the break of day, as we were entering the fortifications on the north side of Richmond, joking with one and another, I rode up to Major Northway and asked him what hotel he proposed to stop at while in Richmond. He seemed to be very serious, and said, "Well, Truman, we may all stop at Hotel de Libby before night," and about that time we heard torpedoes exploding, which had been planted in the road with a string running off in the woods on the side of the road; and as our men passed over them the string was pulled and the torpedo exploded. The general ordered the prisoners that we had to dig them up, and we had no more trouble.

The enemy having destroyed the bridge over the Chickahominy, Wilson's men were set at work repairing it, while Gregg's division held the enemy in check. It rained very hard all day, but that did not in the least deter the enemy from making it very disagreeable for us; nor on our part in making it unusually lively for them.

As I have said before, we entered their forts early in the morning, and turned their own guns upon them, and some of their guns in the immediate vicinity of Richmond made it hot for our men, who were serving the guns in the forts, as they were not built for protection from the rear. The Richmond Home Guards, with some of their regular forces, made it very hot for our cavalry, who were dismounted for the occasion.

I well remember several interesting incidents that took place that day. But I will relate only one, to give you some idea how interesting, and, I may say, amusing, it was for some of the boys, I being one of them who really enjoyed it.

Lieutenant Charles G. Miller (or as he was more familiarly called, "The Little Napoleon"), of our company, was sent out to the extreme front with a dozen men to see what the enemy was up to, as the firing had ceased in that direction. There were Lieutenant Miller, William Davis, Shel Stiggleman, Joe Bowers, Billy Borts, myself and others in the party. It was raining "great guns," and we made for an old log house, not far from the enemy's lines; but we concluded that it would not be safe to stay in the house, as the enemy might surround it and capture us. So we found a large barn door and leaned it up against a cherry tree for shelter, fronting the enemy's line.

Now Charlie Miller was one of the most eccentric men we had in the regiment. He was always rubbing his hand over his face, and if he felt a stray beard on his chin out would come his razor (which he always carried loose in his pocket), and it made no difference where he was that beard must come off then and there! After we had got settled under the door, out of the rain, Miller began to feel of his face, and said, "By gosh, boys, I must shave!" So, putting his cake of Williams' soap (which he always carried) out in the rain to get it wet, he had his face nicely lathered, and was getting ready to shave, when whang! bang! came a shot from the enemy. Miller says, "By gosh, I think they have got the drop on us;" and he ordered a retreat to the house, but soon found that that was not a safe place, for the chinks were being knocked out in all directions; so we took refuge in a stone milk-house at the foot of a small hill, and from there it was every man for himself.

The enemy was swarming out of the woods after us, so each man took to the brush. The ground was covered quite thickly with young oak trees of about three or four years' growth, so we were pretty well protected, as well as the enemy. I ran from one clump of bushes to another until I got behind a large oak tree that stood on the bank of a sunken roadway, and here I halted for further developments. I didn't have to wait long until I saw a "Johnny" run from one bush to another, and we kept up a lively correspondence with each other for some time, until he stopped. Probably he had run out of ammunition, or something else, although I don't remember to have interviewed him on the subject. Then I tried an experiment to see just how much they thought of me. So I put my cap on a stick and held it out a few inches from the tree. But no sooner had the cap appeared in sight than they sent their compliments after it, and it was lucky for me that my head was not in that cap, for a ball passed through it! I became thoroughly satisfied that it was not any longer "healthy" in that particular spot, so crawled backward into the roadway and finally got into our lines; but some of the boys were not so fortunate and were captured. From where we were at the old log house we could see Richmond, being not more than one and a half miles distant. We kept the enemy back, so they would not interfere with the building of the bridge; and when that was repaired we crossed over to the south side and went into camp, with the rain still pouring in torrents. That night I sat at the foot of a big tree, but did not sleep, as my head ached as if it would split. We had eaten nothing but hardtack for two days, and were liable not to have anything warm for days to come.

To give some idea what a division of men can do, and that under the most unfavorable circumstances, I will here mention the feat performed by Wilson's division in rebuilding the bridge over the Chickahominy river. It was about 7 o'clock a. m. when they arrived on the ground. They cut the trees from the swamp and made a bridge over the river. That bridge was fully a quarter of a mile in length, and our forces were crossing it by 3 o'clock p. m.

The next day, the 13th, we had a brush with the "Johnnies" at Bottoms' bridge, and on the 14th passed over the old battle-fields of McClellan's unfor-

fortunate campaign of 1862, arriving at Haxtell's Landing that day, where we rested three days, and drew five days' rations from the commissary of General B. F. Butler, who had been bottled up for some time and was unable to extricate himself.

On the 17th, at sundown, we started on our return to Grant's main army. The 18th was employed in skirmishing with a body of cavalry near White Horse Landing on the York river. It was here at the landing that the men from Michigan (the same that built the bridge across the Chickahominy) showed some more of their clever work. When we got to the York river we found no way of crossing, but there was a railroad bridge about three hundred feet long, and of sufficient height to admit of steamboats passing under it. The rails were all gone, but the stringers were intact, and all that it needed was plank to cover it. One of the Sixth Michigan men reported to the general that he had discovered an old sawmill about four miles back that could be repaired. The mill repaired, the lumber was sawed to cover the bridge, and as fast as the planks were sawed into twelve-foot lengths they were carried on horseback (two men to one plank) to the bridge, there to be laid in place. By 12 o'clock that night the bridge was covered with plank, and the men began to cross on it by twos, leading their horses. Going across that bridge by moonlight gave one a peculiar feeling about the pit of the stomach akin to seasickness.

During the next five days we were maneuvering in and about West Point. We were then sent to Cold Harbor to cover the operations of General Custer, who had been sent to intercept a supply train. He met a larger force of infantry than he could handle, was for a time entirely surrounded, and but for the timely arrival of our brigade would have fared badly. Then the whole cavalry command returned to the main army, joining it on the 24th, after having made one of the most successful raids of the war.

From the 9th to the 24th we partly subsisted off the country through which we traversed,—a portion of the country that had been foraged over many times by the Confederate army; nor did we lack for anything. But I, for one, was very glad to get back to hardtack and coffee. I think we fared the same that the Confederate army did all the time, but they were used to that way of living and we were not.

While on this raid I was sent out to do some foraging. In the party was an Irishman; I have forgotten his name, but we will call him Pat, for short. Now, Pat wanted everything in sight that he or his horse could eat, and was determined to have his own way in getting it. We had visited several houses, with no results; and we finally came to a small house in a clearing in the woods. I went and asked the lady of the house if she had any corn that she could spare us for our horses. She said, "I have about three pecks of shelled corn in a barrel in the attic." I saw that she told the truth and ordered the men not to touch it. Pat, who was always present, said, "Damn it! boys, I'm going to have that corn." I said, "Pat, you touch it at your peril." But, nevertheless, he started for the stairway and I ordered him under arrest and sent back to camp. This lady had three small children, who were cling-

ing to their mother and seemed nearly frightened out of their wits at seeing Union soldiers. She remarked that this corn was all that she had in the world to live on! I think she told the truth, for I did not even see a chicken or pig about the place. She thanked us for leaving the corn. We went about one mile further on, where we found plenty of corn and hams, which made us feel happy.

The return to the main command did not afford us much rest. The infantry forces had been fighting almost continuously from the 5th to the 24th, and had lost, in killed, wounded and missing, nearly one-fourth of our army, but had outflanked Lee at every turn, and were now on the point of crossing the North Anna river.

On the 26th Grant sent Sheridan, with Torbit and Gregg's divisions, to Taylor's Ford, to deceive the enemy if possible and watch the crossings, one division of the Sixth Corps following us, as usual. As soon as it was dark the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac to the south side of the North Anna river began, and by the morning of the 27th the army had crossed, and the pontoons were taken up and other bridges destroyed.

We were at Hanover town on the morning of the 27th, capturing that place, with little opposition; but in the afternoon we encountered the forces of Fitzhugh Lee and Gordon on the Hanover Court House road and forced them back to Attlee's Station. It was reported that the enemy's cavalry was massed at Hanover Court House, and on the afternoon of the 27th our regiment was ordered to make a reconnaissance to find out whether this was a fact. We found the enemy, as reported. In returning to our command that night, in the darkness we ran into an outpost picket headquarters and were given a warm reception by our own men. I remember that one of our men was wounded in the knee, and he made as much noise as a whole regiment of men would if wounded in regular battle. The remainder of that night I spent on the porch of an old house, but slept very little.

Here I must relate a peculiar dream, or presentiment, that I had that night. It was so indelibly stamped on my mind that it never can be effaced. I dreamed that on the morrow we would have a hard-fought battle, and I would either be killed or wounded. I saw the battle-field in my dream, and saw the very spot where I was wounded. I saw the dead and dying all around me. The next morning I told some of the boys of my dream and the most of them laughed at me for being so superstitious. About 8 o'clock Major Northway came to me and said, "Truman, don't you want to take some men and go out and bring in that corn that we captured yesterday?" I did as requested. The Major said, "I believe I will go out with you; I am not feeling very well this morning." We rode along some distance in silence, and finally I said, "Delos, I had a most peculiar dream last night;" and I told him the dream. He said, "True, that is queer; I had the same dream last night." We got our corn, and on our way back the boys got some chickens, and my mess had chicken for dinner; but I could not eat any, and they laughed at me for being so superstitious.

Dinner was hardly finished before "boots and saddles" was sounded on

double quick, and the boys knew well what that meant. We were in our saddles in almost no time, and off to the left of the road, about one-fourth of a mile, went our battalion on double quick. We had come to a narrow, but deep ravine, that could not be crossed with horses; so, as usual, in cases like this, we left our horses with the fifth man, and went into this battle dismounted. In crossing the ravine spoken of there was a large tree that had fallen across it, and on this we crossed. Some of the men were very "shaky" in the knees, and tumbled off into the ravine; but, of course, they were on hand for the fight. I don't remember ever knowing of one of our boys to miss a fight, if they could get to it in time. About fifteen rods from the ravine we met the enemy in the woods. They proved to be the forces of Fitzhugh Lee and Gordon's old division of cavalry. The woods were quite open, and much dead timber lying on the ground. With this we fortified ourselves as best we could; but it was only a few minutes before the firing on both sides became general all along the line, and I must say that it was the most severe engagement that I was ever in. After we had been engaged about fifteen or twenty minutes it became so hot that I was sure that every man in the company would go down, and I found out afterwards that it was equally hot all along the line. We left our breastworks early in the fight and were advancing slowly at first; but reinforcements must have come up on the enemy's side, for all at once they began to pour the lead into our ranks harder than ever; but we stood firm. I was just pumping out the old cartridge and putting a new one in my carbine when a minie ball passed through my left arm near the shoulder. I asked Sergeant Will Davis to relieve me of my cartridge belt and revolver; then I walked back to my horse. Just as I was leaving the field the Sixth Michigan Cavalry came on the field with a shout, and as they passed me I shouted, "Go in boys;" and I imagine that it was not long before they were fighting side by side, with the Sixth Ohio boys; and it was not long before the battle was ours. It was a heavy loss on both sides. Our men buried three hundred and fifty of the enemy, and, of course, the number of their wounded must have been large.

As I left the battle-field I crossed the same old log that had given some of the boys such a peculiar sensation in the legs as they walked it one-half hour before, as they were going into the battle. The minie balls were whizzing past me at a lively rate. I finally reached the headquarters of the division surgeon, who is nearly always near the front, to attend to those who need prompt assistance. They put a tight bandage around my arm and gave me a large drink of brandy. I then mounted my horse, and rode about one mile back to the brigade hospital.

As I was riding past a troop of cavalry (which I afterward found to be the Second Ohio) that I had not seen since it went to the western army in 1862, a lieutenant by the name of Cowdry noticed me and said to his captain, "I believe that that man that just passed is Reeves from our town;" and shortly afterward he followed me.

HOSPITAL LIFE.

Arriving at the brigade hospital, which was about a mile from the battlefield, where I found Dr. W. B. Rezner and staff, in the act of amputating a man's leg, Zenas A. Northway, a cousin of mine, came to me and asked what was the matter. I said, "Well, Zenas, I guess you will have to take my arm off." He gave me a big drink of brandy and I sat down and watched them operate on the other fellow, and was satisfied that they had done a good job, and he didn't die under the operation; and I told them that I was ready whenever they were. After my arm was amputated they laid me on the ground, to recover from the effect of chloroform, and here I will leave myself for a few minutes and take you back to the field of battle again.

The First Battalion was commanded by Major Delos R. Northway, which was on the right of the road, fighting for dear life. The major was shot through the heart, as I afterward learned, at almost the same instant that I was wounded. His presentiment and mine proved true. George R. Northway, another cousin, went to assist the major, and was wounded five times, none of the wounds proving fatal at that time, but he eventually died from the effects of them.

I will now go back to the hospital and to myself again. As I said before, I was laid on the ground to recover from the effects of the anæsthetic. When I became conscious of things on this mundane sphere I saw standing over me a lieutenant in the Second Ohio Cavalry by the name of Cowdry, who had followed me after seeing me ride past his regiment. I reached out my right hand and said, "How are you, Tip?" Just then my left shoulder gave me a sharp twinge of pain, and I felt for my left arm, and found that it was gone, and I said, "That's all right, Tip;" and we commenced to talk about the fight that was going on at the front. I never had the pleasure of seeing Cowdry from that day to this. The doctors all remarked that Reeves was about the coolest man they had ever operated upon.

A field hospital is not a pleasant place to be in, especially when the army is on the move and surgical operations are being performed. Ours consisted of a large Sibly tent, no cots of any kind for the wounded to lie on. My bed, for the two nights that I lay in that tent, was a few pine boughs, covered with a rubber poncho blanket. It was so hot that no covering was needed. There were several other badly wounded men in the tent, and I do not now recall to mind but one attendant that came near us the first night we were there, and he only to bring us water and hardtack; and I can assure you that it was untold agony that I suffered. The next day and night we were left to the tender care of my old friend Henry Van Hout, a sort of a roustabout at hospital headquarters. He was a Polander and could not speak the English language very well. The next day after I was wounded he came to me and said, "Moster Reeves, here is your gold ring; I had to cut it off your little finger to get it off." I would much rather he had not told me that, but was thankful to get my ring. I placed it on my right-hand little finger and wore it until 1885.

The second morning after the battle we were put in ambulances to go to White House Landing, there to take the steamer to Washington. After riding over a very rough road for a mile or so I told the driver to let me out and I would walk, as the jolting was more than I could stand. I took my canteen of water, but nothing to eat, and trudged along that hot, dusty road all alone, with the sun seemingly trying its best to melt me down. That thirty miles to the landing was the longest and hardest thirty miles that I ever attempted to travel, and I thought it would never come to an end. By keeping my shoulder thoroughly wet by pouring water from my canteen on it, I managed to survive. At last, about 1 o'clock in the morning, I came to a wagon train. I awoke one of the drivers and asked if he could give me something to eat and permission to sleep under his wagon. He gave me some crackers and some salt pork, and also gave up his bed to me. But, tired as I was, I could not sleep, on account of the severe pain in my shoulder. The next morning, after eating a few crackers, I went to the landing, where, to my great joy, I found the Sanitary Commission, where I was soon cared for by a doctor and a lady attendant. The very sight of a lady at that time and place did more to cheer up the wounded than a whole corps of doctors,—not that I did not think the doctors necessary; and I felt like throwing my good right arm around the one that helped the doctor that morning, for it was the next thing to having my dear mother with me. I think that I felt like repeating that little verse that my mother taught me when a small boy:

“Mother’s love, supremest blessing
That on man was ere bestowed;
When all else in life forsakes you,
Mother’s your eternal friend.”

At the White House Landing there was a hospital boat in waiting to take the wounded to Washington, at which point we arrived three or four days later. Owing to the fact that I had used so much water on my shoulder on my way from Cold Harbor to the landing, the dressing had partly come off, exposing the wound, and the flies had not been slow in making their presence known to me. Although I was very much worried about the skippers being in the wound the doctor said they had probably saved my life, after the experience I had had. I well remember how rejoiced I was to hear him say so, as it was worrying me not a little. But how were they to be gotten out? That was the question uppermost in my mind just then. “The easiest thing in the world,” replied the doctor, as he prepared a little diluted chloroform and turned it on my shoulder, and the skippers all “skipped” out in a basin. I really believe a happier man than I could not be found in that hospital.

From the day that I entered the United States hospital (I was there about one month) I was around the ward, writing letters for those that could not write. I found many comrades that were more unfortunate than myself. I remember one poor fellow that had his right arm and left leg off! His name was George W. Truelove. He had married a few months before he

entered the service, and he would have no one write his letters to his wife but myself. My wound was healing nicely, and if I could have stayed there a month longer I would have been home three months sooner than I was, and escaped no end of suffering.

Grant's army had crossed the James river and were having very hard fighting all along the line in front of Petersburg, trying to capture the Weldon Railway and the works in front of Petersburg, which if captured would let them into the fortifications of Richmond.

The sick and wounded were being sent to the hospitals in and around Washington, so that those that were already in the hospitals, that could be moved farther north, were sent out as fast as possible. Cars were scarce, and almost any old thing in the shape of a car was good enough for sick and wounded soldiers; so thought the railways running out of Washington. We were placed aboard of a regular box car, fitted up with rough plank seats, placed crosswise of the car; and in these we were huddled like cattle, about fifty in a car! We left Washington about 10 o'clock a. m., of a hot July day, with no provision being made for food or water for us, and the suffering that we endured is beyond description. We arrived at Baltimore about 6 o'clock in the evening, and were fed by the Sanitary Commission ladies. Here I made a vigorous protest and by so doing managed to get into a day coach. I told the officer in charge of the train that I would not ride another mile in that box car, as the jolting of the car had already caused the wound to break out afresh. From Baltimore we went to Chester, Pennsylvania, where the government had a large general hospital. We arrived there about midnight, to find our way to the hospital as best we could. I found the hospital, which was about three-fourths of a mile from the depot, more dead than alive. The wound in my shoulder had sloughed off, so that the bone was exposed. The inhuman treatment that I received from the time I left Washington was a disgrace to any civilized nation; and I so reported to headquarters.

Now commenced the battle of life and death with me. For more than two months I did not leave my bed, and the agony that I had to endure is far beyond my ability to describe. About two weeks after entering the hospital gangrene set in; and I will here say that it was at that time the most dreaded of all the many diseases to wounds that the doctors and patients had to contend with. In my case it was alarming, as it was not attended to in time to stop its course before it had eaten a hole into my shoulder two or three inches in diameter and at a depth that was very suggestive of being too near the heart! At one time they thought I was dying and the doctor attending to my case concluded to call in counsel. Doctors to the number of twenty-two gathered around my cot to see me, and I do not believe there was one of them that thought I would live a day longer. They held a council and the chief surgeon, an old German, said, "Val, the poor boy can't live; but we'll experiment on him!" So they turned me over on my right side and began operations. All this time I could hear and understand what they said, and knew what they were doing. They cauterized the sore, and did me up the best they could, and, from what took place later on, they evidently thought I would die before

morning. The next day the old doctor, with all of his staff, came to see what kind of a corpse I was making. As the old doctor came to my bed he said, "Mine Cot! Mine Cot! the poor poy is alive." Evidently the old doctor had expressed the opinion of all the rest. From that day I began to improve, and in a few weeks was able to be out; and I am confident that there was not a pound of real live flesh on my bones; in fact, I was a living skeleton, wabbling around in a very uncertain sort of a way. But I was satisfied to wabble at all, after the trials that I had passed through.

About the middle of November I was transferred to South and Twenty-fourth streets, Philadelphia. This was called the Stump Hospital, for the reason that nearly all of the patients (about three hundred of us) had arms and legs off; and a jolly lot of fellows we were, too. One would suppose that where there were so many men badly wounded and crippled as we were there would be some that would be morose; but I do not now remember a single one. Some had both legs off; and the ones that had one arm and two good legs would wheel the more unfortunate comrades in a perambulator on the street or in the wards. It was no uncommon thing to see these comrades two miles or more from the hospital.

The ladies of Philadelphia often invited us to dinner and the theater. On Christmas day of 1864 one of the ladies of Philadelphia gave a dinner to all of the boys in our hospital, and we all voted it was the best dinner we had ever eaten. The name of the good lady was Egbert.

All of the boys in this hospital were allowed passes to go anywhere in the city until 10 o'clock at night, provided they always came back sober. I got a pass one day and went out to Germantown, which is a suburb of Philadelphia, to spend the day with some friends and left there on the last car that would take me back to the hospital before 10 o'clock. After going a short distance we met a brigade of soldiers, which impeded our progress, and I turned back to Germantown and staid all night with my friends. The next morning, as early as possible, I went to the hospital and presented my pass; but the guard said, "You will have to go to the guard-house." I remonstrated, but to no purpose. After being in the guard-house a few minutes I called the officer of the guard and explained to him the circumstances. But, no, I had broken the rules of the hospital and must stay under guard the full twenty-four hours. I thought it a little tough, it being my first experience in the guard-house. But I finally called the officer again, and this time demanded to see the chief surgeon, as I knew that he had been to Germantown the day before. He came and the first thing he said was, "Reeves, what does this mean?" I then told him the circumstances, and then he said to the officer of the day that he had been caught in the same manner, only he had to go to a hotel to stop. Of course I was released, but did not blame the officer of the day, as he was only doing his duty. I merely give this as an incident, to show how strict they had to be, even in the hospitals.

At the election for president, in 1864, in the contest between Lincoln and McClellan, all of the Ohio boys in the hospital were allowed to go home to cast their vote, or if in the field they were allowed to cast their vote wherever they

were. I had a ten days' furlough, and went home and voted for Mr. Lincoln, casting my first vote for president, although at his first election I lacked but three months of being of age. As we were going home we were severely snubbed by the Copperhead element of the Democratic party. They called us Lincoln hirelings and all else that they could think of that was mean and vile. But when we came back we didn't hear a word from that kind of vermin. Their defeat was so overwhelming that they were ashamed to open their mouths.

I had a pleasant ten-days' furlough, spending part of that time at Orwell and part in Warren, the town that I enlisted from. My shoulder at this time was nearly well, and about the 15th of December I asked for my discharge from the army; and on the 5th of January, 1865, I received it, with my pay in full, with traveling expenses home. I also received my pension papers from the government. The pension papers were made out in Independence Hall. The pension for the loss of an arm, at that time, was the fabulous sum of eight dollars per month! and we had to pay a lawyer two dollars of this amount as his fees in collecting it! Since 1865 the pension for the loss of an arm, as well as other disabilities, has been increased, and now the government bears all the expenses of making out the papers and sends the check to the pensioner once in three months. I am confident that our government is the most liberal in pensioning its disabled soldiers and sailors of all governments on earth; and yet I think there is great injustice in some cases, that congress will right in time, but not before many deserving ones have passed away.

My life in the hospital was as pleasant as could be expected. With letter writing, games and plenty of good books to read, I was contented, as long as I had to be under the doctor's care; but, as the time drew near when we were to receive our discharge, the awful and appalling question flashed upon my mind, What shall I do to make a living single-handed the balance of my life? But I said to myself, What others have done before me I can do as well as the best of them; and my motto from that time, "Never give up the fight until death," has kept me doing my level best, and perhaps has been my salvation. Who knows but He who ruleth all things ruleth for the best?

RELEASED FROM THE HOSPITAL.

On my way home I went by the way of Cardiff, New York, to see my uncle, Truman Northway, for whom I was named but had never seen. While there I saw an example of what perseverance and frugality will do. My uncle owned a small farm of about twelve or fifteen acres on a hillside, facing the south, the slope being about forty-five degrees. On that farm he had resided about fifty years, and his sole source of income was derived therefrom; and he seemed to be in comfortable circumstances. The farm was inclosed with a stone wall, and one or two stone fences ran through it, across and lengthwise. These fences were made from the stones that were picked off this land in order to clear it. Uncle had a good house at the foot of the hill, where he and Aunt Minerva had lived all their long married life, and they

seemed to be perfectly happy. I spent one week with them and other friends, and I was off for home.

My home coming was an event in my native town, Orwell. After I had been at home a day or two I said to my mother, "I must be looking around for something to do; for I cannot be a burden on you." The dear mother remarked, while the tears streamed down her cheeks, "Truman, the boys and I will take care of you the balance of your life." But I said, "My dear mother, while I thank you and my brothers for your generous offer of assistance, I think that I had better try it alone first, and will probably get along as well as the rest of the boys." But she, of course, did not see how I could do it, any more than I at that time.

My first visit to my Grandfather and Grandmother Northway was an affecting one. Besides my grandparents there were Uncle Isaac, Uncle Miles and Aunt Monica, all single, and all lived at the old homestead, where they had lived for forty years without going out into the great world to see what was going on. They took the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the leading Democratic paper in Ohio, and it served the purpose of a Bible to them. They were what were then called Vallandigham Copperhead Democrats, or anti-war Democrats; but my mother was a stanch Republican, as also my father. I had hardly greeted them before they commenced a tirade on President Lincoln, and, as they called the soldiers, Lincoln's hirelings. I let them talk but said nothing for some time. Finally grandmother said, "Truman, I wish I had a rope around the neck of Mr. Lincoln and all of his hirelings: I would hang them to a tree and pull the rope myself." I was sitting in front of her, looking her squarely in the eye; then I said, "Grandmother, do you realize what you are saying?" She said, "Yes, I do." Then I said, "Grandmother, would you like to put a rope around the neck of Brother Calvin, Edwin and myself?" Then I named over my cousins in the war. I said, with all the solemnity that I could, "Grandmother, would you like to hang us to a tree till we were dead?" As I said this she drew her arms around my neck and cried like a child. Then she said: "Truman, forgive me: I will never say another word against Mr. Lincoln and his soldiers;" and all the rest said the same, and kept their promise. Nor was the subject ever brought up after that. Grandfather and grandmother lived to be nearly ninety; my mother is still alive, and is eighty-seven. Father died in 1872, at the age of sixty-five.

My ancestors were all very hardy people, and I probably would have been a well man if I had not seen the rough side of army life; yet as it terminated I scarcely saw a well day for fifteen years after leaving the army, although I managed to keep around and at work most of the time. My shoulder has never been thoroughly healed as it should be. My ambition to succeed in whatever I undertook, and a dear good wife to second the motion, when I started in to do a thing, has kept me aiming for something higher all these many years. I will say that my life's work has been a varied one; and a short sketch of it since leaving the army, and I am done.

HOME COMING.

Coming back to my childhood home, every one seemed to take an interest in my future welfare. One day, after I had been at home a few weeks, helping my younger brothers in the sugar camp, a delegation of the leading citizens of the town—C. A. B. Pratt, who had been for many years the postmaster of the town, acting as spokesman—came to see me, as they said, on a very momentous question and one that to me was to be a starting point in my future life; but of all things my presence was needed at the post-office to start me on the right road. This was delivered to me in a very solemn manner, to impress upon my mind, presumably, that I was to pass through some trying ordeal. I concluded that they wished to see me on some army business, as I was then the authority on anything that pertained to the army in the field; although I was not the oracle. That was left to the "fellow" that had been out ninety or a hundred days, or had furnished a substitute. He was the "oracle," and could always tell you just how the war should be conducted, or, if he were there, he would tell Generals Grant and Sherman just where they were making their great mistakes; and, to his mind, they were making many. This led me to the conclusion that the generals at the front were very much handicapped by not having the "jaw-bone of these asses" to lean upon. To my great surprise, when I arrived at the post-office the committee handed me a commission from the postmaster general, directing me to serve the good people of Orwell as their postmaster for the next four years. Of course I could not refuse to accept such kindness from my friends, and, with many thanks, I accepted it. This, of course, tied me down to Orwell.

At the township election they insisted upon my being township treasurer, to which office I was duly elected. J. W. Merrifield, who kept a general merchandise store, wanted me to keep the office in his store, and I made arrangements to help him with his books and whatever else I could do while not busy with the duties of my office, which were not arduous. This helped me financially, as well as giving me a knowledge of bookkeeping and mercantile business. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Merrifield sold his business to M. M. Hilliard and my brother Calvin, and I remained with them.

During the summer of 1866 I concluded that I would take a course of bookkeeping and commercial law at Oberlin. In my leisure hours I had waded through all the books on commercial law that the Hon. Stephen A. Northway had in his office library, and he advised me to take up law as a profession. But for some reason,—I think it was the lack of confidence in my ability,—I did not, although I have regretted it many times since.

As before stated, I attended the commercial school at Oberlin, where I took a course in bookkeeping, penmanship and commercial law. Here I met Miss Marion E. McConkey, who became Mrs. Reeves a year later and who has always been my inspiration in any good work that I have ever undertaken. It was she who was the guiding star to the high ambition of our son Clarence from the time he was in his short clothes to the time of his depart-

ure for China as a missionary of the gospel. It was she who has always been the constant companion and guide to our daughter Clara, who, to my mind, is one of the purest and most unselfish girls that I have ever known.

In the fall of 1868 I was elected the recorder of Ashtabula county, which position I held for two terms (six years). At the expiration of my term as recorder I, with my wife and son Clarence, then five years old, started for San Bernardino, California, I arriving there July 7, 1875. Mrs. Reeves and Clarence visited in Iowa until November, and then joined me.

But before entering the service, I had thoroughly learned the trade of watchmaker; and during my odd moments, while I was recorder, I devised ways and means by which I could work at watchmaking with one hand, and became very expert at it. I invented a movement holder, with which I could hold any watch movement. It was made in such a manner that it had all the motions of the hand and wrist. I also invented other tools and appliances, as I needed them in my work; and I can truly say that I never got hold of a piece of work that I did not master.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.

When I arrived at San Bernardino I had no idea what kind of business I would engage in; but the morning after my arrival, as I was walking along the principal street, I saw a jewelry store and entered. Mr. N. B. Hale, the proprietor, was at the bench, trying to put a balance staff in a watch. Now, this was considered a very difficult job. Mr. Hale was a good manufacturing jeweler, but knew very little about watchwork; since then he has become a good workman in that line. As I watched him work, I soon saw that he was not up to his job, and said, "Stranger, you seem to be having a hard time in making that staff, or whatever you are trying to make." He jumped up and shook hands with me and said, "Are you a watchmaker?" I told him that I had worked at the trade five years. "Well," said he, "I wish that you would put this staff in for me; I have spoiled two or three already." Of course he did not see how I was going to do it with one hand. I sat down at the lathe and made the staff for him. Then he said, "I want to hire a man;" and I then and there made a bargain to do all of his watchwork at good wages. I worked for him and Mr. Mowbry all summer. In the fall Mr. Mowbry died, and the administrator of the estate, Attorney J. W. Curtis, hired me to take an inventory of the stock, and sell it, which I did, during the fall and winter of 1875-6.

In the spring of 1876, not feeling very strong, and having a desire to try out-door life in California, we moved to Crafton, about fourteen miles to the east of San Bernardino, to spend the summer in the foot-hills on a small ranch. Here we spent six months, in hunting, fishing and doing a little gardening, all of which was healthful but not a financial success. Mrs. Reeves would catch the beautiful trout from the zanja (a small but swift running stream) that flowed past our door; and I would hunt the festive cotton-tail and the beautiful quail, that used to be the pest of the vineyardist in that

locality. In this way we had plenty of fish and game that was needed to make one healthy, even if not wealthy and wise.

In September, with improved health, we moved back to San Bernardino. Just here I wish to give a little reminiscence of a trip to the top of Mount San Bernardino. It was an occasion never to be forgotten. On the 30th day of May, 1876, a party of fourteen gentlemen, from different parts of the United States, composed of botanists, entomologists, geologists and others not so favored in book-lore, made a trip to the top of old San Bernardino mountain. We started from the valley on the morning of the 29th, going by the way of Mill Creek canyon. At Peter Forsee's we engaged William Petty, a man supposed to know all about the mountains. We were to give him ten dollars to pilot us to the top of the mountain and back.

Everything went off on schedule time. We followed the trail up the south side of the mountain that was made by Lieutenant Wheeler and his party of government engineers, who established the San Bernardino base and meridian. That night we camped at the cienega (a damp place in the canyon that divides the two peaks of mountains, Old Grayback and Mount San Bernardino), where good grass and water are abundant. Here we stayed all night, and early in the morning we started on our trip up to the top of the mountain, leaving our horses at the cienega. On the trip up we passed over the most peculiar rock formation that I ever saw. A space, I should say, of four or five acres was covered with beautiful granite in all shapes and sizes, that looked as though they had come from the stone-cutter's chisel. I saw shafts of granite piled up in all kinds of form; some I would think were fully twenty-five feet long and two or three feet in diameter. As we neared the top we found the snow to be deep, and in places, where the sun cast its strong rays upon it, it was very difficult to cross. We arrived at the top about 11 o'clock a. m. It was foggy down in the valley, but on the top of the mountain it was bright and clear. As we looked down upon the fog, it looked like a beautiful sheet of silver. Here and there would be an opening in the bank, and in these places we could see the green fields and the streams of water as they coursed their way through the valley below.

This being Memorial Day, and as there were quite a number of old soldiers in the party, we decided to hold memorial services in honor of our fallen comrades, and at the same time dedicate the noble old mountain to the service of the Lord by offering prayers to Almighty God. We felt as though we were eleven thousand feet nearer to Him than we had ever been before. It was an impressive ceremony, and those who participated in it will never forget it to their dying day.

On our return trip to our camping place of the night before, about one half of the party, including the guide, started for camp by what our guide called the cut-off. It ran down the ridge, due south, from the top of the mountain. The descent was easy for a quarter of a mile, but finally we came to a jumping-off place, that looked to be several thousand feet to the bottom. So the guide said, "We will go down into the canyon and over the ridge beyond." Now it must have been six hundred feet down a shale slide to the

bottom of that canyon. As soon as we were on the shale rock it commenced to slide with us, and the farther we went the faster we went, with the shale coming down upon us, cutting us badly. When we reached the bottom of that canyon, horror of horrors! we found the same old shale rock on the opposite side to climb up! Here we were engulfed in a canyon, whose sides were more difficult to climb than the pyramids of Egypt, and we could not follow the canyon down to the valley because of a very large waterfall that we could not get over or around. Our guide said, "Boys, we are lost; but I know where my mule is; he's on yan ridge;" and he took his ax and gun and started up the canyon,—I suppose to the top of the mountain. The rest of us decided to elect Mr. D. W. Frazee, the editor of the San Bernardino Guardian, as our guide and captain, he being the oldest; and we soon found that he was equal to the occasion, for we managed to climb the wall of the canyon in safety.

Now, no well equipped mountain party would think of taking a trip in the mountains without a bottle of what is often called "snake-bite remedy;" and we, of course, were well equipped. Well, when we got to the top of the ridge we drank the contents of the bottle and made a record on the fly-leaf of a note-book something like the following: Lost on San Bernardino Mountain, May 30, 1876, the following persons. Then we signed our names, placed the paper in the bottle, corked it up tight and put it in a hollow tree. Many times I have wondered if that bottle were ever discovered. In about three hours we made our way to camp; and Petty, the guide, came in some time during the night, more dead than alive, leading his mule. But all is well that ends well. And the next day we made a downward trip to the valley, pretty well tired out.

Returning to San Bernardino, I went into the jewelry business with Mr. N. B. Hale; and in the spring of 1877 bought a small ranch of five acres north of town, putting up a house that cost fifteen hundred dollars. In 1881 or '82, I purchased the interest of Mr. Hale and conducted the business until 1889. In 1882 I was elected to represent San Bernardino county in the legislature; also in 1884. In 1890, unsought by myself, I was appointed by the United States census bureau to assist in taking the recorded indebtedness of the Sixth Congressional District of California, and I was in the field from February to September. In the fall of 1890 I was elected county treasurer for a two-year term, and again in 1892. In 1894 I was elected to the office of treasurer and tax collector for the term of four years, serving in all eight years. In the fall of 1898 I was elected state treasurer by a very decisive vote,—23,400 majority.

During my long term of official service, I do not remember that my constituents ever found cause for complaint of neglect of duty, or otherwise. I have tried to treat the rich and poor alike.

I have gone over the last few years of my life very hurriedly, because I do not care to bring into this sketch people or events now prominently before the public eye, preferring to let the historian of the future tell the balance if he shall see fit, etc.

S. SOLON HOLL.

In no profession is there a career more open to talent than in that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life, or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflagging application, intuitive wisdom and a determination to fully utilize the means at hand, are the elements which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as a stern conservator of justice; and it is one into which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be overcome and the battles to be won, for success does not perch on the falchion of every person who enters the competitive fray, but comes only as the direct and legitimate result of capacity and unmistakable ability. As the essential qualifications of an able lawyer are found in Judge Holl, he has won creditable success at the bar of Sacramento.

A native of Pennsylvania, his birth occurred in Lancaster county, July 8, 1833, his parents being Daniel and Barbara (Leib) Holl. His father was the eldest child of Ephraim and Magdalena (Royer) Holl. The grandfather died January 29, 1808, at the age of thirty-six years, and his wife passed away April 18, 1832. The ancestry of the Holl family may be traced back to Johannes Holl, who with his young wife came from Switzerland to America in 1730. They had four sons, namely: Johannes, Johan Peter, Wendell and Isaac; and the second named was probably the great-grandfather of our subject. Daniel Holl, the father of the Judge, was born in Warrick township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1795. On account of his father's ill health he was early forced to start out in life for himself, and thus his youth was more largely occupied with toil than that of many other boys of the period. After his father's death, in 1808, he was his mother's main support until her second marriage in 1812. He did most of the teaming in his section of the country and made considerable money in that way, driving "four-in-hand" to Philadelphia. On attaining his majority he came into possession of a part of his father's estate, but on account of inflated money values he lost all he had and he gave to his sister his interest in the home farm in order to pay her her dues.

In the pioneer days of Ohio he removed to the Buckeye state, locating near New Berlin in 1825. He was accompanied by his wife and four children, for his marriage had occurred in 1818. Later, however, they returned to Pennsylvania, and it was not until 1832 that they again took up their abode in Ohio. The journey of three hundred and fifty miles was made by land, being accomplished in sixteen days. They lived in one of the primitive log cabins, common at that period, and the father began the development of the farm of one hundred and sixty acres. As the years passed his capital increased and he made other investments in real estate, at length becoming a rich, influential and popular citizen. In the fall of 1869 he met with an accident that brought on blood poisoning and resulted in his death, December 31, 1870. His many excellent qualities endeared him to all with whom he came in con-

tact, and his loss was mourned throughout the entire community. His early political support was given the Whig party, and when the Republican party was formed he joined that organization, being a firm adherent of the Union cause throughout the dark days of the Civil war. Charitable and benevolent, he was known as the poor man's friend, and in all life's relations he was just and honorable. His wife was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1803, a daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Smith) Leib. After her husband's death she removed to New Berlin, Ohio, and later met with an accident that caused her death, on the 16th of August, 1882.

Judge Holl was a child of only nine months when his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Stark county, Ohio. He was reared near the village of New Berlin, and acquired his education in what was then known as Packer's school, but now is called the Apple Grove school. His childhood was passed in the usual manner of farmer lads of his period, and at the age of eighteen he learned the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship with Israel P. Feather, near New Berlin.

When the California gold fever broke out he suffered an attack, and, being a young boy of unusual enterprise, he determined to seek his fortune in the land of gold. Accordingly, in the spring of 1850, he bade adieu to home and friends in Ohio and started down the Mississippi river, going by way of the gulf of Mexico and Nicaragua river and lake, and then on foot and ox-cart to the Pacific ocean, where he boarded a sailing vessel bound for San Francisco. He left home on the 4th of March, 1850, and arrived at the Golden Gate on the 27th of August. Delay was occasioned by mismanagement on the part of the transportation agent, and their progress was further barred by the breaking out of cholera, and they were thus held in quarantine in New Orleans. They were also delayed on the west side of that country by the failure of the vessel to put in an appearance at the time appointed. Scarcity of provisions on the Pacific coast occasioned much suffering. There were one hundred members of the party with which Judge Holl traveled. On the 4th of July the captain gave them some flour and a small pig for a 4th-of-July dinner.

At length, however, Judge Holl safely reached his destination and began mining near Grass Valley, but met with indifferent success; and after a year he decided to leave the search for gold to others. He then began work in a carpenter shop in Grass Valley, and was very prosperous in that venture until a fire destroyed all his property. Phoenix-like, however, his business arose from the ashes, and he was soon again enjoying a liberal patronage in the line of his chosen vocation; but a second time he met with heavy losses by fire, and this determined him to engage in work that required other than physical labor. Coming to Sacramento, he took up the study of law, and an excellent memory enabled him to gain not only a broad knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence but also wide general information. He spent much time in the state library and remembered all that he read. Since his admission to the bar he has been one of the leading practitioners in Sacramento, and was elected judge of the Sacramento police court, acceptably filling that position for a

number of years. He is widely known on the Pacific coast as a leading representative of the legal fraternity and enjoys the high regard of his professional brethren.

January 16, 1868, the judge was united in marriage to Miss Julia Hartwell, and to them have been born two sons: James, who is managing his father's ranch in Lassen county; and Charles, a rising young attorney of Sacramento.

Not long after his marriage Judge Holl extended the field of his labors by securing large tracts of land near Mount Shasta, California, and engaged in sheep raising. He started with over two thousand head of sheep and a number of cattle, but a deep snow rendered the venture largely unsuccessful. For months snow to a great depth lay upon the ground, and when spring came Mr. Holl had only nine sheep and one bull! However, he continued in the stock-raising business and he is still interested in stock-raising in northern California. But he is probably better known in connection with his law practice. As few men have done, he seems to realize the importance of the profession to which he devotes his energies, and the fact that justice and the high attribute of sympathy he often holds in his hands. His reputation has always been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability.

HON. FINDLEY R. DRAY.

There are no abstract rules sufficient for building character: none for achieving success. The man who can rise from the ranks to a position of eminence is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that surround his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differ but slightly; and, when one passes another on the highway to reach the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race.

To-day among the most prominent business men and political leaders of Sacramento stands Findley R. Dray. At a very early age he started out upon an independent business career, and his diligence and enterprise have enabled him to overcome all the obstacles in his path and secure a leading position in the ranks of the prosperous business men of the capital city. He is also a potent factor in political circles and his labors have to-day largely advanced the growth and success of the Republican party.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Dray was born in Bedford, October 23, 1833, and the genesis of his family line, so far as accurately known, is as follows: Edward Dray and Nancy Dray, his wife, about the year 1740 in Pennsylvania. Thomas Dray and James Dray, sons of Edward and Nancy Dray (James Dray being born in year 1767 and died in the year 1867, at Niles, Ohio), both of whom became early settlers of the Western Reserve, Ohio. Thomas Dray married Miss Elizabeth Thompson and was finally drowned in the Mahoning river, in March, 1812. The children of Thomas

Dray and Elizabeth *nee* Thompson were Moses, Joseph, Thompson and Margaret, the last named becoming the wife of Amos A. Stoddard, of Cleveland, Ohio. Moses Dray was born in Youngstown, Ohio, and married Eliza, a daughter of Abel Findley, of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and the children of Moses Dray and Eliza Findley were: Findley R. Dray, of Sacramento, California; Caroline E., who married P. J. Miller, of Athens, Illinois; Walter S., of Chicago, Illinois; Sherman B., of Browning, same state; W. H. H. and Thompson. Walter S., W. H. H. and Thompson are deceased.

Findley R. Dray married Miss Mary F. Orrick, of Missouri, in the year 1861, in Sacramento, California, and the names of their children are as follows: Laura E., who married George H. Perry, of San Francisco; Caroline E., who married Charles A. Culver, of Mount Vernon, New York; Mary F., deceased; Anna B., who became the wife of James H. Warrack, of Sacramento, California; Bruce L., married to Mabel A. Johnson, of Sacramento; Arthur F.; Alice M., of Sacramento; and Dr. Frank R. Dray, of San Francisco, single.

Findley R. Dray, whose name introduces this review, first attended school in New London, Iowa, and later pursued his studies to a limited extent in Missouri; but his mother, who was a very intelligent and cultured lady, taught her children their first lessons, instilling into their minds principles of noble manhood and womanhood. They were taught to be truthful, industrious and self-reliant, and the lessons of usefulness which Findley R. Dray thus learned in his youth have influenced his entire career and made him a man of firm purpose, of strong character and inflexible integrity. Although he never served a regular apprenticeship, he worked at the carpenter's trade with his father. When he came to California across the plains, arriving in Hangtown July 17, 1850, and in Sacramento September 10, 1850, he was in his seventeenth year, and from that time he was practically dependent upon his own exertions.

After many varied experiences in mining at Drytown, Amador county, in the fall of 1850; at Rabbit Creek, Sierra county, in 1851; Shasta, in 1852; and Bear River, Nevada county, in 1853, he returned to Sacramento and engaged in farming in connection with George L. Clarke, and about eighteen months later bought out his partner and carried on agricultural pursuits alone until 1857, when he sold out and returned to Sacramento.

After his marriage, Mr. Dray again engaged in mining, near Austin, Nevada, until the summer of 1864, when he returned to Sacramento and entered the office of James McClatchy as deputy sheriff. This was his first official position and his initiation into active connection with political affairs. He afterwards served for two years as the public administrator and was then elected county assessor, in which office he served most acceptably and efficiently for eight years. Later he was appointed a supervisor to fill out an unexpired term, and on his retirement from that office he entered the real-estate and insurance business, with which he was connected one year. Since that time he has been a prominent representative of the Sacramento Bank, acting as a surveyor of the lands belonging to that institution for about ten years, and since

the second year of his connection with the bank he has been a member of its directorate. He is a man of sound judgment, keen sagacity and unquestioned probity, and his opinions are highly valued in financial circles.

His prominence and special fitness for office also led to his selection for higher political honors than had theretofore been accorded him, and in 1886 he was elected a member of the state senate, in which he served two terms. He was a member of various important committees, including those on finance and the judiciary. He has always been a stalwart Republican since casting his first presidential vote for the pathfinder, General John C. Fremont, in 1856. His labors in the campaign of 1896 were most effective. He was instrumental in organizing the Sacramento McKinley League, composed of fifty of the most prominent Republicans in this section of the country, and largely through the efforts of this organization many Republicans, who were in doubt as between Allison of Iowa, Reed of Maine and McKinley of Ohio, came over and the vote of the California delegates was given to President McKinley. Mr. Dray is the president of the League, and the executive committee is composed of the following named: William Beckman, W. B. Thorpe, T. R. Dray, E. S. Hadley, C. T. Jones, W. A. Anderson, Judson Brusie, J. H. Batcher, George C. McMullen, C. F. Gardner and J. B. Devine. Under the administration of Mr. Dray and the able work of the secretary, W. B. Thorpe, the work of the league was most splendidly planned and carefully executed, and was productive of most desirable results.

Mr. Dray has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for forty-two years, and has passed through all the degrees of the subordinate lodge. His family attend the Congregational church and occupy a very prominent position in social circles in the Capital City. He is a well informed man, possessed of broad general information and in his nature there is nothing narrow or contracted. He has a spirit that while devoted to his community, is liberal enough to recognize and appreciate advancement and progress in any other part of the world. He has the esteem and confidence of all with whom public or private life have brought him in contact, and his name is now inseparably interwoven with the history of the state's advance, and with the financial annals of the Capital City.

HON. EUGENE ARAM.

Prominent among the leading law practitioners of Sacramento is the gentleman whose name heads this review, who has won a distinguished position in connection with the jurisprudence of central California. He is one of the native sons of the Golden state, his birth having occurred in the ancient and interesting city of Monterey on the 26th of January, 1848. He is the youngest of the four children of Joseph and Sarah A. (Wright) Aram. His father was one of the early pioneers who aided in laying the foundation for the present development and progress of California. He was born in Oneida county, New York, March 24, 1810, and his boyhood days were spent on his father's farm. On the paternal side he was of English lineage and on the

maternal side of Scotch and Irish descent. His father, Matthias Aram, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and came to America toward the close of the eighteenth century, and married Sarah Tompkins. He served with distinction in the American army in the war of 1812.

Captain Joseph Aram, the father of our subject, married Miss Mahala Birdsell and in 1835 they removed to Ohio, where the young wife died eighteen months later, leaving an infant daughter, Sarah M., who is the widow of the late Rev. P. Y. Cool and resides in Los Angeles, California. Subsequently he married Miss Sarah A. Wright, a native of Vermont and a representative of one of the early colonial families. She was the daughter of Seaman and Fanny (Briggs) Wright, her birth occurring near Montpelier, Vermont, November 14, 1811. Seaman Wright was a native of Vermont, born September 12, 1782. His wife Fannie was born June 12, 1788. They were the parents of eight children: Lydia, N. L. M., Sarah A., George S., Peter, Daniel H., Elias M. and Francis D., only one of whom survives,—Colonel Elias M.,—who resides in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1840 they removed to Joe Daviess county, Illinois, where Mr. Aram engaged in farming and lead-mining until 1846. In that year he crossed the plains to California and played an important part in the early history of the state. He aided in laying the foundation for the present prosperity and progress of the commonwealth and his name is inseparably interwoven with its annals. He was a member of the first constitutional convention and also of the first legislature of California. A man of strong individuality, of keen intellectuality and of marked force of character, he was well fitted for leadership, and a spirit of patriotism prompted him to render effective and beneficial service to the new state. His wife, who bravely shared with him all the hardships of pioneer life, died in 1873. He passed away March 31, 1899, at San Jose, California, and is survived by only one brother, John Aram, of Grangeville, Idaho. By their union there were four children, namely: George, who is now deceased; Jennie E., who became the wife of A. E. Pomeroy, and died in 1868; Martha, who died in 1858; and Eugene, our subject.

Eugene Aram, the youngest of the family, acquired his education in the public schools of San Jose and in the University of the Pacific. He was graduated at the latter institution with the class of 1870, and immediately afterward began the study of law in the office of Judge D. S. Payne, of San Jose. He applied himself diligently to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence, and after three years was admitted to the bar. He has practiced his profession continuously since and is classed among the leading and successful lawyers of Sacramento. For a few years he engaged in practice in Arizona and in 1885 was elected to the legislature of that territory. In 1896 he took up his residence permanently in Sacramento and entered into partnership with General J. L. Hart. He has already secured a large patronage here and is accounted one of the leading lawyers of the capital city. In politics he is a stalwart Republican and has been a delegate to many of the conventions of the party. A close student of political issues, his sound judgment in such matters

has made him a leader in the ranks of the party, and in 1895 and 1897 he represented the sixth district in the state senate.

Mr. Aram has won for himself very favorable criticism for the careful and systematic methods which he has followed in the practice of law. As an orator he stands high, especially in the discussion of legal matters before the court, where his comprehensive knowledge of the law is manifest and his application of legal principles demonstrates the wide range of his professional acquirements. In connection with the legislative interests of California his course has been marked by devotion to the public good. He has studied closely the questions at issue during the sessions of the senate and his careful consideration is manifested in the earnest and able support given to the measures which he believes will prove beneficial to the commonwealth. In professional, political and social circles he has gained the high regard of those with whom he has been brought in contact and all who know him esteem him for his sterling worth.

On the 17th of March, 1875, Mr. Aram was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth J. Jasper, a native of California, and a daughter of J. M. C. Jasper, of Wheatland. Her death occurred March 6, 1892.

JAMES W. MARSHALL.

A glance at the history of past centuries will indicate at once what would be the condition of the world if the mining interests no longer had a part in the industrial and commercial life. Only a few centuries ago agriculture was almost the only occupation of man. A landed proprietor surrounded himself with his tenants and his serfs who tilled his broad fields, while he reaped the reward of their labors; but when the rich mineral resources of the world were placed upon the market industry found its way into new and broader fields, minerals were used in the production of thousands of new articles of trade and in the production of hundreds of inventions, and the business of nations was revolutionized. When considering these facts we can in a measure determine the value of the mining interests to mankind. No name is more inseparably connected with the mining interests of California than that of James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in this state; and that the people recognized what he has done for the commonwealth is indicated by the fact that in recent years there has been erected to his memory a fine monument.

James W. Marshall was a native of New Jersey, born on a farm near Marshall Corners, in Hunterdon county, on the 10th of October, 1810. His parents also were natives of that state, his father being born on the same farm, in 1786. He married Miss Sarah Wilson, who was born in 1788, and in Maryland, in 1834, departed this life. His wife survived him for many years and passed away in 1878. Mr. Marshall's grandmother on the paternal side was Rebecca Hart, a daughter of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, of New Jersey. Mr. Marshall also claimed that an eighth strain of Delaware Indian blood flowed in his veins. He acquired a thorough education in his native state and there learned the trade of

wheelwright from his father, after which he worked for a few months in Crawfordsville at the carpenter's trade. About the year 1835 he removed to Warsaw, Illinois, and then to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, intending to enter a claim in the Platte purchase, but instead he worked at the carpenter's trade and also engaged in trading to some extent, with fairly good success; however, he was taken ill there with the ague and became greatly reduced in weight. In May, 1844, he started for California as one of the "bull punchers" in a train of one hundred wagons. The winter was passed at Fort Hall and thence he went to Oregon, finally reaching California, where he entered the employ of Captain Sutter, at Sutter's Fort, continuing with him for several months. He made plows and spring wheels and was the "handy man" about the place, for his mechanical skill enabled him to manufacture almost anything that was needed.

Mr. Marshall enlisted in the Bear Flag war and served throughout that struggle and also in the Mexican war in California. He was a brave and efficient soldier and his labor contributed not a little toward the successful termination of hostilities. In March, 1847, he received an honorable discharge, but he claimed he was never paid for his services. He returned to Fort Sutter and was later an unattractive specimen of humanity upon the return trip as he tramped through the forests and over the hills barefooted and clad in buckskin.

Again he entered the service of Captain Sutter and on the 27th of August, 1847, formed a partnership with him to build a sawmill on the south fork of the American river, the Captain furnishing the capital, while Marshall was to select the site and build and operate the mill for one-fourth of the lumber manufactured. It was also agreed that at the end of the Mexican war if California belonged to Mexico, Sutter, as a citizen of that country, should hold the mill-site, and if California was ceded to the United States Mr. Marshall, being an American citizen, should have the property. The agreement was drawn up by John Bidwell, who was then a clerk in Sutter's store, and was witnessed by him and Samuel Kyburz. The site selected was Coloma, a name which has been Americanized from the Indian Cul-lu-mah, said to mean beautiful vale. It was situated forty miles to the east of Sacramento, and Marshall at once proceeded to launch the great enterprise of building a sawmill for the manufacture of lumber. He first erected a double log cabin, in which he and his assistants might spend the winter. The ground was cleared for the building, the trees felled and whipsawed, the dam was built and the necessary flumes and races constructed. The timbers of the mill were raised in the latter part of 1847. Everything had to be made out of crude material on the spot with almost no implements or machinery to assist in the prosecution of the work.

Mr. Marshall returned to Sutter's Fort on the 18th of December, 1847, to make the models for the mill, and on the 14th of January, 1848, he set out to return to the site of the new enterprise. The dam, which was built by the Indians, was completed and was made with brush and timbers, weighted down with stone. Soon after Mr. Marshall's return the river rose to an

unusual height during a severe storm, and, being backed up by the dam, swept down upon the mill placing the structure in great danger. In this crisis Mr. Marshall and his men worked for hours waist-deep in the icy water until the building was firmly anchored. Upon a trial the tail race was found to be too shallow to carry the back water from the wheel, and while engaged in making this deeper, Mr. Marshall discovered gold. He was alone in the bottom of the race at the time the bed rock was uncovered, and six inches under water he saw the glistening metal. He at once picked up two pieces, and, pounding it with a stone, found that it was malleable. He again picked up four other pieces and with them proceeded to where Mr. Scott was working in the mill and said, "I have found it." Scott asked what he had found and Marshall responded, "Gold." Four days after the discovery he went to Sutter's fort, taking with him about three ounces of the gold, which he and Captain Sutter tested with nitric acid.

After his discovery Mr. Marshall had a number of the mill men work on "tribute" and did considerable mining with the Indians also, but in the rush of immigrants that came to the coast he lost the land, to which he had only a squatter's right, that came under either American or Mexican law was null and void on mineral land in equity; and in accordance with mining usages which had been in vogue to that time, he was entitled to two operating site claims and the ground occupied by the mill, together with an amount of land necessary for the untrammelled operation of the mill; but he wanted the entire claim, and, instead of concentrating his attention upon mining, he spent his time in fighting the natives and getting into trouble with the newcomers. This rendered him so unpopular that he was finally unable to save that to which he was justly entitled and ultimately lost everything, having no remuneration for his discovery.

For several years Mr. Marshall was a wanderer, but finally returned to Coloma and purchased the tract where his little cabin stood and which is now the site of the monument that has been erected to his memory. He there had a vineyard and its fruits brought to him a good financial return. In 1862 his old cabin was destroyed by fire and the present little frame dwelling was erected by him in its place. In 1869 and 1870 he went on two lecturing tours, which proved an unqualified success from a financial standpoint, but the habit of strong drink grew upon him and brought him to an untimely end. Many of his later years were spent at Kelsey, about six miles distant from Coloma. After his return from his second lecture tour the legislature of the state made the following appropriations for him: February 2, 1872, two hundred dollars per month for two years; March 23, 1874, one hundred dollars per month for two years; April 1, 1876, one hundred dollars per month for two years, thus giving him a total of ninety-six hundred dollars. He scattered his means indiscriminately among his friends and parasites, and his habit of strong drink so preyed upon him that it almost entirely destroyed his manhood. This had the effect to cause the legislature to cease its appropriations and the remaining seven years of his life were spent in poverty as far as ready money was concerned.

He had property enough at Kelsey to have kept himself comfortably all his life, but he would neither sell nor work it. His poverty was the result of his inability to take care of himself under any circumstances that could have been devised; and it seems now as though the state might have given him a small appropriation to supply him with the necessities of life and yet render him unable to gratify his strong passion for drink.

Mr. Marshall was a Spiritualist and claimed that he had always been aware that there was a great work for him to do, and that he had been guided and caused to make the discovery by spiritual influences. Be that as it may, he certainly did make the first valuable discovery of California gold. Although naturally capable of better things, he deteriorated until he was



most unprepossessing in appearance and untidy of person. His cabin was again reeking with tobacco and redolent of creasote. His objectionable traits became so pronounced that public feeling was much against him, yet he had good qualities. He was very hospitable, was fond of children and the lasting regard which his friends entertained for him shows that there were the true elements of worth in his character. He was an unfortunate being, misunderstanding and misunderstood, born to unhappiness and sorrow.

His discovery of gold on the 24th of January, 1848, was the first discovery of the great gold deposits of the Sierra Nevada, and he was the first one to bring the value of the mineral resources of the state to the world's knowledge; and for that he is justly entitled to credit. He died in Kelsey, on the morning of the 8th of October, 1885, at the age of seventy-four years and ten months. He had arisen and dressed himself that morning, but was found lying dead on his cot. His remains were interred at Coloma, and Placer-ville Parlor, No. 9, Native Sons of the Golden West, instituted the movement which resulted in the erection, by the state, of the monument, which on the 3d of May, 1890, was placed on a hill overlooking the river where he made his famous discovery. The monument is a marble pillar on which suitable inscriptions have been chiseled, and upon it stands the bronze statue of the brave pioneer who made the discovery of gold and thereby materially increased the wealth of California, of the United States and of the entire world.

JAMES MADDUX.

James Maddux, deceased, who resided in Sacramento, was born in Clinton county, Illinois, on the 21st of June, 1821, and is a son of Wingate and Sarah Maddux, both of whom were natives of Maryland. The father was of French extraction and at an early day he and his young wife removed from the south to Clinton county, Illinois, locating on a farm in that state. Mr. Maddux followed agricultural pursuits throughout his life and was called to his final rest in 1824, his wife surviving him for seven years. They had eight children, but Mrs. Susan Adams, a widow living in Berkeley, California, is the only surviving member of the family. She is now in her ninety-first year and retains all her faculties with the exception of her hearing, being yet an intelligent and energetic old lady.

The subject of this review was reared on the home farm in Clinton county, Illinois, and acquired his education in the public schools of that state. At the age of sixteen, his parents having died in the meantime, he and his brother David accompanied their sister Susan and her husband to Van Buren county, Arkansas. James remaining with his sister until twenty-one years of age. In 1842 he and his brother established a general mercantile store in Clinton, Arkansas, and were so successful that in 1846 they opened a branch store in Louisburg, that state, both undertakings being crowned with a high degree of prosperity. They also owned a cotton gin in Clinton, which brought to them a good financial return. In 1850 they sold both stores and gin and started across the plains to California. They organized a company of eighteen men, furnishing all of the provisions and the complete outfit. They traveled with horse and mule teams and their journey was a pleasant one, being terminated when they arrived at Sacramento, in August of that year. In the capital city Mr. Maddux and his brother opened a grocery and provision store, which they conducted until 1855, when David was elected county treasurer and James Maddux was appointed deputy. After their official term had expired they established a

clothing store, which they conducted most successfully for three years. James Maddux was then appointed deputy assessor and occupied that position until his death, which occurred July 2, 1866.

In May, 1847, he married Miss Sarah Jane Mason, a native of Arkansas, born in Little Rock, November 18, 1832. She was a daughter of Dudley D. and Christina (Bird) Mason, the former born in Connecticut, of French extraction, while the latter was a native of Kentucky and of German lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Maddux became the parents of six children, four of whom are yet living, namely: Sarah, the wife of G. B. Crawford; Mrs. Varena M. Rush; J. N., a foreman in De La Montanya's hardware store in San Francisco; and Joseph M., a respected citizen of Sacramento. Mr. Maddux was a self-made man, a loving and devoted husband and father and was greatly admired and esteemed by all who knew him.

THE FOX BROTHERS.

The firm of Fox Brothers is one which needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for in the control of a leading drug store in Placerville they are widely known as merchants of enterprise and ability. Albert Sherman Fox, the elder brother, was born November 17, 1865, and Jay E. Fox was born on the 11th of March, 1871. Their father, John Fox, was a California pioneer of 1852. He was born in Ohio, on the 10th of July, 1829, and was descended from an old eastern family. He crossed the plains to California with the emigrants of 1852, making a safe journey across the long stretches of sand and over the mountains. He made his way directly to Placerville, where he engaged in placer mining, following the same business at different placer diggings in the county. In this he met with fair success and extended the field of his labors by conducting a blacksmith shop at Shingle Springs, whence he removed to Placerville, where he established himself in business. His industry and honorable efforts brought to him a high degree of success which is well merited and now he is living a retired life, surrounded by many of the comforts of life which have come to him as the reward of his former toil. He is also enjoying the respect of friends and neighbors, for his upright life has commended him to their confidence and regard.

John Fox was united in marriage in 1865 to Miss Lorinda Pelton, a daughter of Samuel Pelton, who also came to California in the days of its early development. They became the parents of four children, the daughters being Hattie, now the wife of Thomas Brown; and May, at home with her parents. The sons are the members of the well-known firm of Fox Brothers.

Albert S. Fox acquired his elementary education in the public schools of his native town and his professional training at the College of Pharmacy in San Francisco, and being graduated in 1889, while his brother was graduated at the same institution in 1892. The former engaged in clerking in San Francisco for some time, and was also employed in a similar capacity in Oakland. He then returned to his native town and opened a drug business, in which he has since continued. They are young men of progressive spirit

and determined purpose, and to their business devote their entire attention. In the community where they were born and reared they have received a liberal patronage and now have a very large trade. They have a thorough understanding of the nature and uses of drugs and their earnest desire to please, their uniform courtesy and their reasonable prices have brought to them very gratifying success. They reside with their parents and sister in Placerville, and are young men of prominence in the city.

Albert S. Fox is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Methodist church. He is serving as a trustee in the latter and is also the organist and leader of the choir. He has marked talent in both instrumental and vocal music and is a valued addition to the musical circles of the city. Both brothers are members of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and Jay E. Fox is connected also with the Order of Foresters. He is now serving as one of the aldermen of his town. They are young men of unquestioned integrity, reliable and enterprising in business and popular in social circles.

Samuel Fox, the grandfather of the brothers sketched in the above brief notice, was born in Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Ohio, where he followed farming and died, in 1849, at the age of fifty years. He married Mary Barbra, a native of Virginia, who is yet living, on her farm in Iowa, in the ninety-sixth year of her age. Their children are: Eliza, who died in 1859; Albert; Mrs. Angeline Fisher; William; Mrs. Maggie Lyons; Dan, and John, —all living in Iowa excepting John, who is living in Placerville.

Samuel Pelton, the father of Mrs. John Fox, was born in Massachusetts, in 1801, and there married Miss Margaret P. Bixby, a native of Vermont. He afterward moved to Canada, where he practiced law until 1853, when he came to California and followed mining at Rose Springs, and also practiced law and acted as a justice of the peace. He built the Sunrise Hotel at that place, which he conducted, with good returns. He died in 1882, aged eighty-one years, and his wife died in 1883, at the age of seventy-seven years. Their children are: Sylvester and Milo, both deceased; Mrs. Sarah Langdale, living in New Haven, Connecticut; Mrs. Lorinda Fox, of Placerville, California; Steven and Samuel, of Shingle Springs; Mrs. Margaret Toby and Mrs. Emma Fox, both deceased; Mrs. Louisa Wing, of White Oak, California; and Mrs. Sylvia Gray, of Oakland, also in this state.

ELIJAH C. HART.

Perhaps there is no part in this history of more general interest than the record of the bar. It is well known that the peace, prosperity and well-being of every community depend upon the wise interpretation of the laws, as well as upon their judicious framing, and therefore the record of the various persons who have at various times made up the bar will form an important part of this work. A well known jurist of Illinois said, "In the American state the great and good lawyer must always be prominent, for he is one of the forces that move and control society. Public confidence has generally been reposed in the legal profession. It has ever been the

defender of popular rights, the champion of freedom regulated by law, the firm support of good government. In the times of danger it has stood like a rock and breasted the mad passions of the hour and finally resisted tumult and faction. No political preferment, no mere place, can add to the power or increase the honor which belongs to the pure and educated lawyer." Elijah C. Hart, of Sacramento, is one who has been honored by and is an honor to the legal fraternity of California. He stands to-day prominent among the leading members of the bar of the state,—a position which he has attained through marked ability,—and he is serving as the judge of the superior court, to which position he was elected in 1896.

Elijah Carson Hart was born in 1856, in an emigrant wagon, on the banks of the Carson river while his parents were crossing the plains to California, and his middle name was given to him on account of the place of his birth. His parents were Indiana people, his father having been an attorney of the Hoosier state. Proceeding on their journey they at length arrived at Nicolaus, in Sutter county, California, where the father followed various business pursuits, while Elijah acquired his early education in the schools of the neighborhood. When he was twelve years of age the family removed to Colusa county and there he entered upon an independent career as an employe in the office of the Colusa Sun, where he became familiar with the "art preservative of all arts."

As the years passed it was shown that he was deserving of the public confidence and trust, and in 1878 he was elected city clerk of Colusa, but refused to accept the position by reason of the fact that he had been offered editorial control of the Oroville Mercury and preferred to enter upon the latter position. He controlled the editorial chair of the Mercury from May, 1878, until December following, when he became the editor and proprietor of the Willow Journal, which he published until 1884.

In that year he came to Sacramento and entered upon the study of law with his brother, ex-Attorney General A. L. Hart. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state, and in March of the following year was elected city attorney. He soon rose to prominence as a representative of the legal profession and much important litigation was entrusted to his care. His forcible presentation of cases before court and jury won him many notable forensic victories and his fellow members of the bar gave him their respect on account of the breadth of his judicial wisdom, the soundness of his logic and his strength in presenting his cases. In 1896 he was elected a judge of the superior court and upon the bench he has shown the utmost fairness and impartiality in his decisions, which are models of judicial soundness. He has a thorough understanding of the law and his opinions are based upon a just regard for precedent and equity.

On the 20th of May, 1878, in Colusa, Judge Hart was united in marriage to Miss Addie Vivian, a grandniece of the celebrated Kit Carson, in whose honor was named the river upon the banks of which occurred the birth of our subject, and who in consequence was given the name of Carson.

The Judge and his wife occupy one of the most hospitable homes in Sacramento and their circle of friends is very extensive.

In political circles Judge Hart is a very prominent factor, being regarded as one of the leading representatives of the Republican party in Sacramento. In November, 1888, he was elected to the general assembly, receiving the largest majority ever given a Republican in the nineteenth assembly district. In the session of 1889 he introduced the Glenn county bill and advocated its passage in the most persistent manner. The address which he delivered when the bill came up for final passage was heartily applauded and was considered one of the most brilliant addresses during that session. In 1892 he was elected to the state senate and his strong mentality and thorough understanding of legislative measures and methods left an impress upon the work of the upper house that will long be felt. During the gubernatorial campaign of 1898 he was the secretary of the Republican state central committee and his labors were most effective in promoting the interests of his party. For a time he was engaged in the practice of law in connection with the late Judge G. G. Davis, but upon his elevation to the bench he retired from the firm. His course, whether in the private practice of law, in the legislative councils of the state, or upon the bench, has ever been above suspicion. The good of the nation he places before partisanship and the welfare of his constituents before personal aggrandizement. He commands the respect of the members of both house and senate, and in private life, where friends are familiar with his personal characteristics, he inspires friendships of unusual strength, and all who know him have the highest admiration for his good qualities of heart and mind.

BENJAMIN F. RICHTMYER.

In the days when California was first becoming known to the settlers of the east and its wonderful privileges and advantages were being utilized by the white race, Benjamin Fanning Richtmyer came to the Pacific slope. He was for many years a highly esteemed citizen of Amador county, his upright life winning him the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He was born in Schoharie county, New York, January 17, 1824, and was of German lineage, his ancestors having been among the early settlers of the Empire state. His father, Peter H. Richtmyer, was born in New York, in 1797, and having arrived at years of maturity married Miss Harriet Fanning, a native of the same state. They were farming people, industrious and enterprising, and were consistent members of the Dutch Reformed church. The father passed away on the 23d of April, 1892, at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

Benjamin F. Richtmyer, whose name introduces this review, was educated in his native state, and in 1850, attracted by the opportunities afforded in California, he crossed the plains and opened a general mercantile establishment in Drytown, Amador county. He also became the owner of a marble quarry, which he developed, shipping its products to San Francisco and to



Yarns Truloy
B D Richtmyer

other points in the state. A man of resourceful ability, he did not confine his efforts to one line, but extended his labors into many fields and was prominent in the development of the rich resources of the state. He became one of the owners of the Seaton quartz mine, and had various other mining interests. His worth and ability also led to his selection for public service, and he was appointed postmaster of Drytown, filling the office during the administration of President Buchanan, and holding this position until 1872, and he was also placed in charge of the first telegraph office in Drytown, which position he held till he came to Jackson. For more than forty-two years he acted as the agent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and in 1871 he was again chosen for public office, being elected the county clerk of Amador county, and in 1872 he removed to Jackson. He proved a very efficient and capable officer, and upon his retirement from that office he received his party's nomination for state senator, being always found equal to any trust the people of the county or state chose to repose in him, but declined the honor offered him, preferring to give his undivided attention to his personal affairs. At the time of his retirement from public life (in 1874) he was again appointed agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and he became the owner of the Jackson water works, both of which he successfully conducted until his death. He was a man of resolute purpose, of keen discrimination and of sound business judgment, and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. Soon after his term expired as county clerk he was again made agent for the Western Union Telegraph Company, this time in Jackson, and in connection with other duties he was a notary public and was for seven years agent for the Home Mutual Insurance Company of California.

On the 10th of September, 1855, Mr. Richtmyer was united in marriage to Miss Celina Vannatter, a native of New York and a daughter of Jacob Vannatter, an honored patriarch who now resides with his daughter, Mrs. Richtmyer. He has reached the very advanced age of ninety-seven years, but his mental faculties are unimpaired and he yet enjoys good health. Mrs. Richtmyer is devoted to her aged and honored father, doing all in her power to make his last years pleasant. Her only child, a little daughter named Emily Helen, died at the age of four months. The home life of Mr. and Mrs. Richtmyer was ever pleasant. He possessed excellent musical ability, performing nicely upon the violin and other instruments. Thus many a pleasant hour in his early life was passed. He was very domestic in nature and when business hours were over he could always be found at his home where his happy disposition was shared by his amiable wife. It seemed that he could not do too much to promote the welfare and happiness of his wife, and at his death he left to her a good income. She has a host of warm friends in Jackson where she has so long resided, and the hospitality of the best homes is extended to her. Mr. Richtmyer was called to his final rest in 1899. His life had been one of ceaseless activity in business affairs, of loyalty in citizenship and of fidelity in friendship. All who knew him commended him for his sterling qualities of character, being unexceptionable in his habits and if possessed with any faults at all, they were the amiable ones of being too generous and

unsuspecting; and in his death Jackson and Amador county lost one of their most valued representatives. Since his death, Mrs. Richtmyer has assumed the responsible charge of the water works, a business which her husband labored with such untiring efforts to perfect, and under her careful attention and wise discrimination it continues to prosper and grow in volume. She has absolute control of and personally superintends it in all its departments, which affords her a great deal of pleasure in furthering the good work which her husband begun.

WILLIAM T. ROBINSON.

The ancestors of Colonel William Thomas Robinson, of Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, California, came from old England to New England. His great-grandfather, John L. Robinson, of Virginia, was a captain in the Revolutionary army under General Washington and afterward settled in Kentucky, where he was a friend and companion of Daniel Boone and was with him on many a desperate fight with the Indians. His son, John L. Robinson, the father of Colonel Robinson, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1788, and was married at St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Elizabeth Bryan, who was a daughter of Dr. Jack Bryan and an aunt of Hon. William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic nominee for the presidency in 1896 and 1900. Colonel William T. Robinson was born at Frederickstown, Madison county, Missouri, September 7, 1839, one of ten children of John L. and Elizabeth (Bryan) Robinson, born in Missouri.

In 1849 the family crossed the plains to California. Colonel Robinson, who was only ten years old at the time, remembers that the whole family had the gold fever and that one of his brothers, who was only fourteen years old, quietly outfitted himself with crackers and sugar and started on ahead of the others, filled with an ambition to reach the gold fields first. The party was made up of Madison county people and numbered one hundred and twenty-five men, women and children. The Sioux Indians gave them much anxiety and at one time a party of them formed in front of the emigrant train and demanded tribute. They were given flour and sugar and the emigrants were permitted to go on. Emigrants who set out for California in 1849 loaded themselves down with provisions to such an extent that they were obliged to throw them away and they were left to decay or to be utilized by people who needed them more. Buffalo were numerous on the plains, large herds of them were seen frequently, and the emigrants were in some danger of being trampled down by them if the animals should happen to be stampeded in their direction. After a hard journey of seven months, the Robinsons arrived, September 7, 1849, at Potter's ranch on Deer creek, near the site of the present city of Chico. The family located at Sacramento city, but were driven out by the flood which came soon afterward and went to Plumas on Feather river, where they settled on land which afterward become known as Plumas ranch. There Mr. Robinson died in 1851, aged sixty-three years, and his wife died two weeks later, aged

fifty-five years, and there two of their daughters also died. The farm consisted of a section of land upon which some improvements had been made by this time, and the family, kept together by Jesse B. Robinson, the eldest son, remained there for a time. Jesse B. Robinson, now aged eighty-two years, lives at Upper Lake, Lake county, California.

Soon after the arrival of the Robinsons in California, Colonel Robinson and his brother next older leased a placer-mining claim at Mormon island, on the American river, and in two months cleaned up two thousand dollars. They were lucky enough one day to get seven hundred dollars. In 1850 they went to the present site of Nevada City, where they took out about an ounce of gold a day each. They returned home before the death of their parents and at the request of the latter went back to Missouri to complete their education at Arcadia, that state, making the trip by way of the isthmus of Panama. They remained at school until 1855, when Colonel Robinson was fifteen years old and his brother was seventeen, and then started to cross the plains alone with pack animals. At the Platte river they were overtaken by their brother, Frank, who was returning from a trip east, and after they reached the Humboldt river they were followed several days by a party of Indians, but saved their scalps by sleeping in the dark a mile or two away from the fire by which they had cooked their supper, night after night, until the pursuit was abandoned. As the boys had guns and the Indians had no weapons of longer range than bows and arrows the latter did not dare venture too near in the daytime.

At Soda Springs, on Bear river, they met Captain Grant of the Hudson Bay Company, who told them to go to a certain point where they would find one Adams and his two sons in charge of a store, where they could procure supplies; but when they arrived there they found that the three men had been killed by Indians and they had to subsist on fish until they reached the trading post of Sam Black further on. There they got provisions and went on by way of Donner Lake and Downieville, and when they arrived at Plumas ranch they found it still in charge of one of their brothers. Colonel Robinson and his brother John took up land adjoining Plumas ranch and started a wood yard and sold wood to passing steamers and mined from time to time with varying results, as opportunity presented. Later John returned to Missouri and in November, 1859, Colonel Robinson went to Old Mexico to operate the Nacacharama silver mine in Sonora, in which he had become a stockholder. Eventually he sold his interest in this property and bought another mine, which he operated on the Mexican plan and in a year and a half had a profit of eight thousand dollars. While in Mexico he acquired a good knowledge of that country and its resources and of the habits and customs of various tribes of Indians. This knowledge he embodied in a book of one hundred and ninety-two pages entitled *Sonora*, which was copyrighted and published in 1861 and came to be recognized as an authority on the subjects treated. While he was yet in Sonora a party of Californians, of whom his friend Judge David S. Terry was one, passed through there en route to Texas to join the Confederate army. He quickly

disposed of his interests there and joined them at Mazatlan. They traveled by way of Durango and Monterey to Texas, and from there they went on to Tennessee, where Colonel Robinson joined Company B, Eighth Regiment, Texas Cavalry, popularly known as the Texas Rangers, attached to Bragg's army, which was at that time retreating from Stone river to Chattanooga.

After the battle of Chickamauga, where Colonel Robinson received a wound in the right hip, which disabled him for four months, the Confederate secretary of war ordered him to report to General Magruder, commanding the department of Texas, and he was given command of the Partisan Rangers with headquarters at Bastrop on the Brazos river. In December, 1863, he was ordered by the secretary of war to proceed to the frontier of Arizona and New Mexico and there organize a cavalry regiment for the Confederate service. At Chihuahua he learned that thirty-two Californians had come from San Francisco to Mazatlan and wanted to join the Confederates. He swore them into service and marched them to the Arizona border and thence to Chihuahua, where he met the president of Mexico, who expressed sympathy for the Confederate cause and received him with great hospitality.

January 21, 1864, Colonel Robinson and his thirty-two recruits from California fought a party of Indians at Sivello, near Del Norte, and were repulsed and he was wounded in the right side. His men retreated, his horse was shot under him and he fought so desperately on foot that he won the title of "the demon." One of his men returned on a big mule to rescue him, and he mounted behind the soldier and the latter was shot dead as the mule dashed forward. Colonel Robinson held the dead soldier before him on the saddle, and as he urged his mule forward to rejoin his men he was shot in the side by the gun of an enemy hidden in the bushes, the muzzle of which almost touched him and the powder from which burned his flesh around the wound, and when he reached a place of safety he found that his overcoat had fourteen bullet-holes in it! They escaped to the desert, but other troubles followed fast. Treatment for his wound was necessary and he remained with an escort of four men and sent the rest of his command to Fort Clark. Eighteen days after the fight at Sivello, he and his guard were captured by the Mexican imperial army, charged with being spies, and might have been punished as such but for the intervention of the Confederate consul at Monterey. The capture was a mercy to them, however, as they had previously been in an almost starving condition, and Colonel Robinson had saved their lives by killing his horse, on which they had subsisted for fourteen days. It was not until thirty days after the battle that they reached Fort Duncon, Texas, and at that time Colonel Robinson was barely able to report for duty. In 1865 he surrendered to General Andrews at Shreveport, Louisiana, the last Confederate officer to lay down his arms, and received his parole of honor and transportation to St. Louis, Missouri, where he had relatives living.

At St. Louis he met Dr. Tweddle and was employed by him to go to New Brunswick and report on a copper mine there. After spending four

months in New Brunswick he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and accepted the superintendency of the mines of the Pittsburg & Sonora Mining Company in Sinaloa, Mexico. War in Mexico put a stop to mining for the time being, and he returned to California and thence to the Comstock in Nevada. Next the White Pine excitement claimed his attention until he was drawn into the Diamond-mine excitement, and was one of twenty-one picked men sent out by the promoters of the Diamond-mine swindle to endure the hardships of a trip with pack mules through Colorado and New Mexico and into the Arizona desert. In 1883, while exploring between Rio Puerco and the Little Colorado river, in Arizona, he discovered a petrified forest and took several tons of petrified wood to San Francisco, specimens of which are on exhibition at the Academy of Sciences. Next he became the superintendent of the celebrated Mono mine, at Dry Canyon, Utah, which in eighteen months paid dividends amounting to six hundred thousand dollars and was sold for as much more.

Returning to California, he worked mines in this state and in Nevada, with more or less success. In 1879 he was one of the purchasers of the Esperanza or Boston mine, in Calaveras county, California, which he operated for some time. In April, 1892, he was elected the superintendent of the Alaska Coal Company, whose mines are on Kachamack Bay, Alaska. Within three months after his arrival there, he loaded the vessel by which he had gone out with fourteen hundred tons of coal, which was the first brought from Alaska to San Francisco. Since then he has been the superintendent of the Esperanza mine, the mines of the Hexter Gold Mining Company and the mines of the Emerson Gold Mining Company, with headquarters at Mokelumne Hill.

Colonel Robinson, as he is familiarly known, was promoted from a captaincy to the office of lieutenant colonel for desperate valor on the field of battle and those who know how faithfully he served the Confederate cause know how well he earned his honorable title. His whole command had been either killed or captured and he had been shot in the breast and left on the field for dead, but he recovered consciousness during the night and with great difficulty made his way to the headquarters of General Bragg, to whom he gave information which saved his army from defeat. In politics he is a Democrat, influential in party councils, and he is a prominent Mason.

He was married March 23, 1873, to Miss Pauline H. Conway, a daughter of Dr. Conway, of San Francisco, who like Colonel Robinson's father was a "forty-niner," and brought eleven children to the Golden state, but who also brought a slave girl named Melvina, who at the Doctor's death chose to live with Mrs. Robinson and has since been a faithful servant in the Colonel's family. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have had six children, two of whom died in infancy. Their son Bryan, who died at the age of twenty years, June 7, 1900, was a young man of much promise and popularity. The surviving children are William Thomas, Jr., Mae Belle (Mrs. William Werle), and Ida, who is a member of her father's household. Mrs. Rob-

inson was born at Los Angeles, California, in 1852. The family have a pleasant home at Mokelumne Hill and are held in high esteem by a wide circle of acquaintances.

PYAM BARTLETT BACON.

Not only has the subject of this review witnessed the growth of California from a wild country with only a few white inhabitants to a rich agricultural, fruit-growing and mining country containing good homes inhabited by an industrious, prosperous and intelligent and progressive people, but has also participated in and assisted the slow, persistent work of development which was necessary to produce the change which is so complete that it has come to be popularly referred to as magical.

P. B. Bacon, better known as Pike Bacon, was born in Warrentown, Ohio, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1834, and descended from English and German ancestry. His grandfather emigrated from England to America, becoming one of the early settlers of Kentucky. When the country became engaged in the second war with Great Britain he joined the American forces and fought in what is popularly known as the war of 1812. His son, John Bacon, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, in 1806, and married Miss Theressa Bartlett, a descendant of an old English and German family of large wealth. He engaged in dealing in produce and died in 1838, at the early age of thirty-two years, leaving a widow and four children,—three sons and a daughter, all of whom survive. For her second husband the mother chose Captain David Green, the captain of a large steamboat plying on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In 1853 the family came to California, making the journey by way of the isthmus of Panama, where they took passage on the Tennessee. Two vessels left the isthmus at the same time, and were soon joined by the third, when they participated in a free-for-all race for the Golden Gate. Two of them reached the Golden Gate before the fog set in, but the one which carried Mr. Bacon's family was unfortunate enough to be in the rear and so dense was the fog that the captain mistook the entrance to the Golden Gate and ran on the rocks. The passengers were safely landed and the next day were taken to San Francisco in tugs. The Tennessee became a total wreck.

The Bacon family proceeded at once from San Francisco to Tuolumne county where Captain Green and his stepsons engaged in placer-mining at Nigger Gulch, a short distance from Columbia. They got very little gold from the first pan, and, their money supply being limited, it was necessary that they work hard and find a good claim in order to provide for their support. Prices were very high, potatoes, pork and beans selling at thirty-seven and one-half cents per pound. Therefore they removed up to another gulch, where they began to take out from ten to thirty dollars per day to the man, notwithstanding the fact they were compelled to pay ten dollars per day for water, and even then it was very scarce.

Here one of the first questions on riparian rights arose. At the head

of this gulch was a spring of water which had been flumed out by a miner named Jones and used below for mining purposes. A certain miner informed the Bacon Brothers that the custom was that all waters in a gulch or creek belonged to the miners who were working in the said gulch or creek. Upon this information the Bacon Brothers removed Jones' flume at the head of the gulch, causing a free-for-all fight between the Jones crowd and the Bacon Brothers, the latter driving the former from the gulch. The question was afterward settled by a mass meeting of five hundred miners, convened at the store at Gold Springs, where the water question was decided in favor of the Bacon Brothers. The same question was involved in a suit in the superior court of this county as late as 1899, in the case of Grant Brothers vs. Jarboe et al., wherein the testimony of P. B. Bacon was used to establish the right of certain waters used by the Gold Spring Marble Company.

In 1856 the Bacon Brothers and a miner named John Stockdale erected and built the first hydraulic used in Tuolumne county, which was constructed as follows: A flume was run into the branches of a large oak tree; at the end of the flume a large funnel made of canvas was nailed and fastened to the branches to receive the water; the pipe consisted of canvas sewed together with a nozzle at the end; and when the water was turned in the pipe line gave the appearance of a large sea serpent, twisting in a thousand different ways. This was due to the different styles of sewing. When the full force of the water was turned in, the man at the nozzle gave the boys an exhibition of the clown in a circus, the force being so great as to throw him all over the claim, and taking the combined efforts of three men to hold the bucking machine down. However, the work was accomplished, all hydraulic hose being made after this pattern until finally supplanted by rubber hose.

Captain Green and his stepsons continued to engage in mining until the big fire in Columbia, in 1857, when they (except the subject of this review) assumed charge and control of the City Hotel at Sonora, also the management of the stage route from Sonora to Stockton. The subject of this review then accepted a clerkship in the general merchandise store at Columbia and continued in that employment for three and one-half years, first as salesman, after which he purchased an interest in the business, continuing the same until May, 1865. During this time he was appointed the first agent for giant powder in this county, by the firm of Bandman, Neilsen & Company, who were the first manufacturers of giant powder in the state, their place of business being at San Francisco, California. Mr. Bacon made the first test of this powder in the placer claim owned and worked by Schwartz & Company near Columbia. A large rock weighing about forty tons was drilled into and about five pounds of powder used, breaking the rock in a thousand pieces. This test demonstrated the fact that giant powder was far ahead of the black powder then in use, and was afterward universally used by the miners.

In 1865 Mr. Bacon became interested in the hardware store in Sonora now run by J. J. Collins, having exchanged his interest in the Columbia

store for the same and remaining at the Sonora store for a year. He then returned to Columbia and became the sole proprietor of the mercantile establishment with which he was formerly connected, and which he continued to run and manage until 1872. He was very successful, carrying on a large business, which brought him an excellent financial return. He was also the postmaster for four years, receiving his appointment under the administration of President Andrew Johnson. He was also elected a member on the Republican ticket to the California state legislature, overcoming a large Democratic majority then in this county. He served for one term in that position, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. In 1873 he removed to San Francisco and occupied a position in the United States mint until 1876. Subsequently he owned and operated a blacksmith and carriage business on Howard street in San Francisco, but later sold that enterprise and resumed mining in old Tuolumne. He is now the sole owner of the Joe Hooker Consolidated Mine above Soulsbyville. In 1889 he removed to Sonora, becoming identified with its business affairs as hardware and grocery merchant, buying out the firm with which he had formerly been connected in 1865. He carried on this store until 1896, since which time he has given his undivided attention to his mining interests.

In February, 1865, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Bacón and Miss Marion Helen Bowne, a native of New York but reared in the state of Michigan, and a daughter of John Bowne, a pioneer of that state. Two sons have been born of this marriage,—John Bowne and Charles Gorham Bacon. Mrs. Bacon departed this life on the 15th day of November, 1899, after a married life of thirty-four years, proving to her husband a most faithful companion and helpmate. To her children she was a loving and indulgent mother and to those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance she was a faithful friend.

Mr. Bacon is a member of both branches of the I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His first presidential vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas, but since that time he has been a reliable and loyal advocate of the Republican party. He has a good home in Sonora, and is highly respected in this portion of the state as a straightforward and enterprising business man and a citizen whose devotion to the public good is widely recognized. He has left the impress of his individuality not only on the industrial and commercial interests of this section of the state but also on the legislation of California, and has borne no unimportant part in shaping the policy and advancement of the state.

J. Bowne Bacon was born September 17, 1865. In July after her marriage Mrs. Bacon returned to New York, by the isthmus route, the voyage being a most unpleasant one, for she was sick the entire trip. At Little Falls, New York, occurred the birth of his first son. After spending about ten months in New York and Michigan visiting, she returned to California, crossing the plains from Atchison, Kansas, to Placerville, California, by the overland stage route. J. Bowne Bacon is at present in charge of the Keltz group of mines near the Stanislaus river, which are owned by a Scotch syndicate;

and is also the owner of many undeveloped mining properties. He still retains his position and appointment as deputy assessor but at present is not in active service. He is a most pleasing young man and has inherited strong traces of his father's keen business ability.

Charles Gorham Bacon, the second son, was born in Columbia, Tuolumne county, on March 25, A. D. 1868. He is at present the manager and secretary of the Sonora Land & Mining Abstract Bureau, which is the leading abstract bureau of the county, and working under the two most approved abstract systems, namely the Rice and the Durfee, and having a complete transcript of all the records of the county. He is also the manager and an owner of the B. B. B. Stone Company, the quarry being located about four miles north of Sonora. The granite produced from this quarry has been pronounced by the best experts as excelling all other granite in this state for monumental purposes and equal to the Barre (Vermont) stone, which is considered the best in the United States.

He is an agreeable young man, strong in his friendships, having inherited these traits of his mother, and in business the character of his father.

THOMAS MILLER.

The vast majority of California's citizens can scarcely realize what problems met the pioneers of 1849 as they came to the Pacific coast from the east, with its thriving towns, cities and villages, containing all known comforts. They found here a region of wild forests and unbroken lands, mile after mile of which has not yet been traversed by white men. With the incoming tide of humanity there sprang up a collection of mining camps. Many of the men hoped here rapidly to gain a fortune. They were people who came from good homes in the east and who had due regard for the rights and privileges of others; but there also came to the state during the subsequent years, a lawless element, determined to gain a living and to acquire wealth by robbery and violence, no crime being too atrocious for their perpetration. However, the men of worth at length brought into subjection this lawless element and succeeded in laying the foundation for a commonwealth which is now the pride of the nation. Mr. Miller arrived here a young man full of hope and courage, of vigor, energy and determination. He is now the only surviving pioneer settler of Angel's Camp, having outlived all who came to the town in the days of its earliest development.

He was born in New York city, on the 29th of February, 1824. His father, John Miller, was a native of Ireland and was educated for the priesthood, but changed his plans on entering the church and was united in marriage to Miss Mary Duffey, a native of the Emerald Isle. Unto them were born four children. Mr. Miller is now the only survivor of the family. The father died when Thomas was only six years of age, and the mother passed away four years later, so that he was left an orphan when only ten years old. A Mrs. Baker, a Scotch-Irish lady, took him to her home and there he remained two years, after which he entered upon an apprenticeship to the

ship carpenter's trade, following that pursuit for two years. However, he was possessed of a spirit of adventure and courage and connected himself with the crew of a pilot boat in New York harbor. The last pilot boat on which he sailed proved to be too light for the heavy seas which she had to encounter. Her captain was washed overboard and the others had a narrow escape from death, so that all of the crew abandoned the vessel and Mr. Miller went to sea on the ship *Sutton*, of New York, on which he sailed for two years. He was afterward a steward on a number of different vessels, which visited ports in various parts of the world. He sailed for nine years, without experiencing even the smallest accident, and in 1849 he made the voyage around Cape Horn on the *Harriet Lawrence*, landing at San Francisco in December, 1849.

Gold had been discovered by Marshall and all was excitement. He, too, decided to join in the search for the precious metal and went to Stockton, whence he proceeded to Angel's Camp. There were only two log cabins in the town at the time of his arrival. Placer mines were being opened in every direction and Mr. Miller took a claim on Angel's creek, near the present site of the town. The men were all novices at mining, but they soon learned how to prosecute their search for gold and how to separate it from the sand and drift so that they could take out an ounce a day. Some of the men, thinking that a good day's work, would abandon their labor when that amount was secured; but others got from two to three ounces daily. Mr. Miller made his largest find in Dead Horse Gulch, where he obtained a six-ounce nugget, and the same day he took out four ounces additional. He continued to engage in mining most of the time until 1856, spending three years in that way on Indian creek, in partnership with Dr. Kelley. Subsequently he purchased a quartz mine for two hundred dollars and also bought one hundred and sixty acres of land at Albany Flat. He purchased oxen and tools and turned his attention to farming, which he carried on with success. He had also taken up five hundred acres of land, which now lies near the corporation limits of the town of Angels', and this he has subdivided, selling a part of it. On the tract a fine high-school building has recently been erected near the humble residence of the respected pioneer who for a half century has resided here. He has sold other lots, but still has a number of valuable ones. In 1863 he disposed of his farm and has since engaged in lending money, in which he has met with excellent success, being careful in placing his loans, treating those with whom he does business with much consideration, so that he has been very fortunate in receiving the interest money and in finally getting back the principal.

In early life Mr. Miller was a Methodist, but later he came disgusted with what he considered the miserly manner in which the members of the church contributed to its support. He therefore absented himself and attended the Catholic church, where he saw much more liberal giving. He therefore resolved to return to the faith of his fathers, was confirmed and is now a devout communicant of the Catholic church. He has ever been a liberal contributor to movements and measures which he believed to be of public good and would prove of benefit to the town. He has been a life-long Dem-

ocrat in his political affiliations, but has never sought or desired office, nor has he joined any fraternal societies. He has ever favored law and order and is an excellent representative of the good and brave men who came to California in 1849. He has depended upon his own resources, and by following honorable business methods and manifesting untiring industry he has worked his way upward until he is now the possessor of a fortune.

JOHN E. MANLOVE.

John Edward Manlove owns and operates one of the fine farms of Brighton township, Sacramento county, and he has taken the lead in many departments of agricultural and horticultural labor. He was born at his present home,—the beautiful old farmstead which his father located,—September 9, 1861. His ancestry can be traced back to colonial days, for prior to the Revolution Christopher Manlove was commissioned surgeon to his Majesty's Hospital on the 5th of August, 1761, during the reign of George III., king of England, by General Amherst, commander-in-chief of the British troops in this country. Accordingly he left his home in Yorkshire, England, and crossed the Atlantic, taking up his abode in New Jersey and a few years later removed to Virginia. It was fifteen years after his arrival before the Declaration of Independence was written. He was married in Petersburg and resided there until his death. He had five sons and five daughters, his third child being John Manlove, who was born in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, on a plantation adjoining the city of Petersburg, and became the grandfather of our subject. He was reared to manhood in his native locality, studied medicine under the direction of his father and was a prominent physician of Dinwiddie county for about twenty years or until his death in 1825. He married Ann King, who was also born in Virginia and survived him about thirty-five years, her death occurring in 1857. Their only son, William Stark Manlove, was born December 9, 1824, at the old Virginia homestead in Dinwiddie county. His elementary education was acquired in private schools, and was supplemented by an academic course and by study in the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. Subsequently he attended medical lectures and afterward a course in the medical department of University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, being graduated in 1847. He practiced his profession in Virginia until 1849, when he joined a stock company of about one hundred and twenty-five members which was being organized in Richmond for a trip to California during the gold excitement. A committee was sent to New York to purchase a vessel and the *Mary Ann* became the property of the company, was brought to Richmond, there loaded with supplies and in March embarked on the long journey around Cape Horn. Four days later the vessel sprung a leak and from that time until they reached Rio Janeiro they had to keep a gang of men pumping, the passengers assisting the sailors in their arduous task. They experienced severe storms, but at times the voyage was most delightful, and the last day of September they arrived at San Francisco.

After six weeks spent in that city Dr. Manlove went to the southern

mines in Amador county, where he remained until the spring of 1851, engaged in mining, trading and in the practice of medicine. He then sold his interest and went to Nevada City. For a time he engaged in mining and prospecting in the northern part of the state, but not meeting with the success he anticipated, and tired of this roving life, he made a permanent location in Sacramento county, where he purchased a half section of valuable land. From that time until his death he engaged in the cultivation of cereals and fruits, and also practiced medicine to some extent. His business career was interrupted only by two years' service as sheriff of Sacramento county, from 1857 to 1859. He was one of the pioneer grape-growers of this section of the state, beginning the cultivation of that fruit as early as 1858. He did much to perfect the grape-growing interests of California and for many years his opinions were regarded as authority in matters of fruit culture. He was especially enthusiastic in regard to the raising of cherries, and his opinions in that matter were borne out by practical experience. He also had good crops of peaches, apricots, plums and oranges, and likewise raised pecans, butternuts, eastern and English walnuts, Japanese persimmons and dates. His farm became one of the most highly improved in this section of the state, and through his efforts he largely promoted the interests of fruit-growers in California. In 1887 he was appointed by Governor Bartlett a member of the board of viticulture, a position which he filled with credit. He also did an important work in connection with the patrons of husbandry and succeeded in establishing at least fourteen successful local granges. In politics he was a Democrat and filled a number of places of trust and responsibility.

Dr. Manlove married Miss Frances L., a daughter of Hon. Shubel N. Baker, who came to California from Coldwater, Michigan, in an early day. He was a merchant of Sacramento and associate county judge under the old constitution. The Doctor and Mrs. Manlove were married in September, 1859, and became the parents of two children,—J. Edward and Catharine A.

John Edward Manlove, whose name heads this review, has spent his entire life on the old family homestead where his birth occurred September 9, 1861. He pursued his education in the schools of the neighborhood and spent three years in a private school conducted by E. P. Howe. Sixteen years ago he assumed the management of the home farm, which comprises more than three hundred acres of the arable and fertile lands of central California. He was married in 1892, to Miss Elizabeth Manlove, who was born in Lake county, California, and died in Sacramento, April 25, 1893, at the age of twenty-two years, leaving a son, William A., who is now six years of age. On May 10, 1900, Mr. Manlove married Mrs. Margaret I. Leach, of Ross Station, Marin county, California, and since that time they have lived near that place, in a cosy home owned by them; but still Mr. Manlove retains his business interests in Sacramento county.

Politically he is a prominent representative of the Peoples' party, assisted in organizing the party in Sacramento county and was a delegate to its first convention. He has always labored earnestly and actively in its support and his efforts have been effective in the promulgation of its principles among his

fellow townsmen. For ten years he was a member of the Native Sons of California.

Mr. Manlove is one of the best known and most popular citizens of Sacramento county. He has spent his entire life here and has been an active factor in business circles and has gained a very wide acquaintance. The old family homestead which he occupies is situated on the Jackson road, seven miles east of the capital city. It is bisected by the Placerville Railroad; and the Manlove station, which was named in his father's honor, on account of its close proximity affords excellent shipping facilities. The house is a comfortable and commodious structure, sheltered by gigantic oak trees and surrounded by beautiful flowers. Its hospitality is widely celebrated and the members of the household occupy leading positions in social circles. Mr. Manlove gives his time and attention to the cultivation of field and orchard and his harvests indicate earnest labor and excellent business methods.

I. G. ZUMWALT.

I. G. Zumwalt is one of California's native sons, his birth having occurred in Colusa county, which is still his home, on the 24th of January, 1872. His father, John R. Zumwalt, was born in Illinois, on January 27, 1826, and in 1870 came to California, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was educated for the practice of medicine but abandoned this profession on account of ill health, and for a number of years engaged in the manufacture of wagons, but spent the last years of his active business career as a farmer. His wife, Sarah Phebe Zumwalt, was born in Pike county, Missouri, on February 20, 1842, and is still living in Colusa.

The enterprising lawyer of whom we write spent the first sixteen years of his life on a farm, and acquired a good education to prepare him for the responsible duties which daily come to one who is in business life. He was for two years a student in the high school in Colusa, graduating in 1890, after which he entered Pierce's Christian College, and on leaving that institution, in May, 1892, he took up the study of law, under U. W. Brown, in Colusa. In 1894 he was admitted to the bar. He has since been engaged in active practice, and his advancement toward the front rank of the legal profession has been continuous and rapid, until now he has one of the largest criminal and civil practices in the northern part of the state of California. In 1898 he was elected district attorney and is now capably filling that office. He is well versed in the principles of jurisprudence, and, having a good command of language, his arguments are forceful, logical and convincing.

In the last few years, aside from his reputation as a lawyer, he has become noted as a business man of keen foresight and sterling worth. He is now secretary and a director of Cook's Springs Mineral Water Company, one of the largest mineral water companies in the state of California, which bottles and ships natural mineral water from this famous resort all over the Pacific coast.

Mr. Zumwalt is an ardent Democrat and has, during the two last presi-

dential campaigns, made numerous speeches in behalf of the leaders of his party. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and attends the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his people are members. He is a favorite in social circles, being one of the popular residents of Colusa, where he enjoys the friendship of many of the best people of the locality.

OLIVER W. ERLEWINE.

The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave a perpetual record establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellow men. That great factor, the public, is a discriminating factor, and yet takes cognizance not so much of self-exaltation or of modesty as the intrinsic essence of character, strikes the keynote of individuality and pronounces judicially and unequivocally upon the true worth of the man,—invariably distinguishing the clear resonance of the true metal from the jarring dissonance of the baser. Thus in touching upon the life history of the subject of this review the biographer would aim to give utterance to no fulsome encomium, to indulge in no extravagant praise; yet would he wish to hold up for consideration those points that have shown the distinction of a pure, true and useful life,—one characterized by indomitable perseverance, broad charity, marked ability, high accomplishments and well-earned honors. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by his fellow men.

Professor O. W. Erlewine, now the principal of the city schools of Sacramento, was born January 10, 1852, and was the fourth in order of birth in a family of five children, whose parents were Samuel and Rebecca (Hubbs) Erlewine. The family is of German lineage and the original American ancestors settled in this country at an early day and were frequently engaged in the struggles with the Indians which marked the early settlement of this land. His father was a native of West Virginia and died in that state, at the age of eighty-four years, but the mother is still living there, at the age of seventy-six.

Upon the old home farm in that state Professor Erlewine spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and after completing the public-school course in Wetzel county, West Virginia, pursued a course of training in a preparatory school for teachers in Carthage, Illinois. He has devoted much of his life to educational work, teaching school for two years in the state of his nativity and three years in Illinois before his removal to the west. He came to California in 1880 and for nine years engaged in merchandising as the manager of the Grangers' Business Association; but the cause of education was one in which he was deeply interested, and ultimately he returned to his professional labors along that line. For six years he was a member of the board of education of Sacramento, and then, after four years spent in the office of assistant postmaster, was chosen superintendent of the city schools, in which capacity he has most ably served for the past six years. He has succeeded in raising

the schools to a very high standard of excellence, and with the assistance of a competent corps of teachers he has advanced the importance and thoroughness of the work in each grade. His marked ability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge he has acquired made him a most successful educator from the beginning of his professional career, and Sacramento owes much to him for the progress made along educational lines in the public schools under his superintendence.

In 1878 was celebrated the marriage of Professor Erlewine and Miss Emma L. Bross. Her father, Benjamin Bross, was a native of Germany and after crossing the Atlantic became a farmer of Illinois, where he is still living, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Merrill, was born in Vermont and died in 1885. Unto Professor and Mrs. Erlewine have been born three children: Mary R., in 1880; Eva E., in 1882; and Maud A., in 1884.

Our subject belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is a most valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a past grand patriarch of California. He is very popular among all classes, possessing a genial and social disposition. He is a man of high intellectuality, broad human sympathies and tolerance and imbued with fine sensibilities and clearly-defined principles. Honor and integrity are synonymous with his name, and he enjoys the respect, confidence and high regard of the entire community.

COLONEL T. H. BERKEY.

Sacramento county, in which is located the fair city of Sacramento, is favored in having represented upon its list of officials individuals whose endowments fully capacitate them for the discharge of the responsible duties that devolve upon them. The subject of this review is the assessor of the county, having been elected to this important office through the suffrage of the Republican party, in whose interest he has rendered timely and effective service, being known as one of the uncompromising advocates of the principles of that political organization.

Colonel Berkey was born in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, January 5, 1842, and there resided until his emigration to the west, his identification with the Pacific coast dating from June 25, 1869, at which time he arrived in Sacramento, where he has been engaged in various important business ventures. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, often called him to public office, where he has manifested his loyalty to the general good by faithfully and promptly executing his duties. He was elected the county clerk of Sacramento county in 1877, and after capably filling the position for two years, was re-elected in 1879, serving for a second term of three years, so that he filled the office for five consecutive years.

On his retirement from office he turned his attention to the real-estate and insurance business and soon secured a good clientage along that line, handling some important realty transactions. In 1894 his fellow townsmen again called him to office and he was elected assessor for a term of four

years. In 1898 he was again elected, so that he is now serving for the second term, which will terminate January 1, 1903. While undoubtedly he has not been without that honorable ambition which is so powerful an incentive to activity in public affairs, he is one that has subordinated personal ambition to the public good and sought rather to benefit his county than the aggrandizement of self.

FRED. F. CASSIDY.

Mr. Cassidy, of this review, was born in Grass Valley on the 16th day of January, 1874, his parents being Felix and Nellie (Tobin) Cassidy, and most of his life has been spent in his native city. His father was born in Michigan, March 12, 1840, his parents having been early settlers of the Wolverine state. In 1868 he came to California and has since been identified with the mining interests of this locality, having at different times filled the position of foreman for several mines of this district. He was united in marriage to Miss Tobin, a lady of Irish birth, who was reared in the Empire state, and their union was blessed with six children, Fred. F. being the third in the order of birth.

Mr. Cassidy is a graduate of the high school of Grass Valley, being a member of the class of 1899. Since graduation he has been connected with the large grocery house of Clinch & Company, and at present is the head bookkeeper for the firm. He is also a large stockholder and a director of the hardware firm of Brady & Cassidy, and is the resident agent of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company.

In politics Mr. Cassidy is a Democrat. He is a valued member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a young man of sterling worth, well liked in social circles and justly merits the confidence of the business public.

HON. G. J. CARPENTER.

The subject of this biographical sketch is a native of Harford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he was born May 4, 1823. His grandparents were pioneers of his native county and state, as his remoter ancestors were of the old Bay state, where the first of the Carpenters landed in 1636 and the first of the Thayers, his maternal ancestors, in 1638. His grandparents were among the first settlers of his native town, where Asahel Carpenter and Amanda Malvina Thayer, were married May 25, 1822. They had five sons,—Gideon Judd, Frederick, Cyrus Clay, John and Emmett,—and one daughter, the youngest of the family and named after her mother, who died when a mere child. Of the family the subject of this sketch, Frederick and Emmett, are the sole survivors.

Of the Carpenters in recent history, Senator Matt. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Cyrus Clay, brother of our Californian, have been most conspicuous. The last named, Colonel C. C. Carpenter, having settled in Iowa, was first on the staff of General Dodge and later on that of General Logan,



G. J. Carpenter

on Sherman's magnificent march through the Confederacy and around to Washington, whence he returned to Iowa, of which state he was afterward twice governor and twice a representative in congress. Of the Thayer tribe, on the maternal side, William H. Seward was the chieftain, to say nothing of many prominent men in all the higher walks of life.

From this glance at his breed and brood, it will be seen that the subject of our sketch had in him the elements of his epoch and characteristics. His career was also influenced by early frontier experience. In 1835 his father moved in a two-horse wagon, over corduroy roads, to Warren county, Indiana. Here, while his father followed land surveying, he worked on a little backwoods farm, in sight of the Wabash river. At the end of six years, saddened by the loss of his mother and brother John, the rest of the family returned to Harford, where two years later his father and sister died. Again among friends and relatives who were the founders of Franklin Academy, he was, at intervals for eight years, a student at that institution. During his academic term he was a fellow student of J. H. McKune and Amos Adams, before whom, as district judges of California, he afterward practiced. His reading of law under a retired professor was suspended in 1849, when he again determined to try his fortunes in the west. This time Chicago was his objective point, but California was his unforeseen destination. With his three comrades and a good outfit, he spent the summer of 1850 on the plains with the overland pioneers of that year; and a few days before the admission of California into the Union he pitched his tent under the tall pines which then overshadowed Georgetown, minus pretty much all the rest of his outfit.

The end of a long and tiresome journey was the beginning of his life work in the paradise of miners, where every disappointment had in it the pleasures of hope and golden visions of fortunes yet to be made. The next five years, excepting only the summer of 1854, he devoted all his energies to placer and river mining. Beginning at Greenwood, his mining career ended at Big Bar, on the middle fork of the American river, where he organized and engineered the most daring and expensive fluming operation ever undertaken on that river. By a flume over two miles in length, fifteen feet wide and four feet deep, the river from Volcano to Big Bar was completely drained and made to run the wheels and pumps by which it was done. Eye witnesses of this achievement, and of his discovery and operations on the Big Crevice at Big Bar, are still living in Placerville. When he left the mines for other occupations, he owed nothing, and but for the festivities of a miner's life in the '50s they would have been largely indebted to him.

In 1854 the gayeties of mining were varied by a stumping campaign, in which, with no colleague and few followers, he confronted the fierce and vindictive conspiracy against David C. Broderick. It was a campaign of bitter antagonisms, two years in advance of the senatorial election, in view of which he had been nominated by the Anti-Gwin Democracy for the State Senate. Thus to lead the clansmen of Broderick, in a losing

combat for a desired future reprisal, was a paradox of self-sacrifice not to be declined. The campaign was made for all that was in it, and with the result anticipated. Two years later the defeated leader of a forlorn hope was nominated by the united Democracy and elected to the State Senate by a signal majority. By the following legislature of 1856-7, the great northern leader, who was afterward murdered because he was opposed to slavery, was triumphantly elected to the United States Senate. In the Democratic caucus by which he was chosen his champion from the then Empire county of the state had the honor of being designated by himself to put him in nomination for the long term. For this purpose the correct order of nominations was reversed and the short term reserved to be finally conferred on William M. Gwin, by the advice and consent of his successful opponent, who had too much respect for the determined opposition of his Eldorado friend to ask of him the mistaken concession to a shrewd and unscrupulous foe,—a concession for which the only reward of D. C. Broderick was a foul and successful plot against his life.

Such was the fierce and implacable combat in which the subject of this biography won his spurs and developed his capacity for fighting. It seems to have forecast his subsequent career. But having no predilection for legislative positions, which were often at his command, after his senatorial term he returned to the scene of his mining ventures. In 1860 he canvassed and voted for Douglas, who had a plurality in the county. In 1862 he was elected, as a pronounced Union Democrat, to the office of county clerk. In 1864 he canvassed and voted for Lincoln and was an uncompromising supporter of his administration until the last drum beat of the Civil war, when he again espoused the cause of Jeffersonian Democracy, against a Republican majority in the county of fifteen hundred, flushed with the victories which he had helped to win. Only two years later, in 1867, he was nominated by the Democracy for district attorney and was elected by a handsome majority. Twice re-elected by increased majorities, in the fall of 1874, three months before the expiration of his third term, he resigned the office to accept the more difficult service of standing between his county and its bondholders in the next assembly, to which he was nominated by his party and elected without a canvass. Being one of a large Democratic majority in that house, in a contest with Judge Archer, of San Jose, he was chosen for Speaker. Between him and all the members of that assembly, including Joseph McKenna, then the leader of the Republican minority, now a Justice of the United States supreme court, the courtesies of personal and official intercourse ripened into many life-long friendships. During the entire session no scene of disorder lasted a minute and not a single successful appeal was taken from his parliamentary rulings; and, judging from the press comments of the times, without distinction of party, he not only accomplished the object of his election but more than justified his choice as Speaker.

At the close of the session with his legislative record he returned to Placerville, where on the following 4th of July he delivered the Centennial

oration. The same year, while engaged in the practice of his profession, against his earnest protest, he was impressed into a nomination for congress against Hon. Frank Page and a standing Republican majority of more than five thousand in his district. After a formal canvass and a foregone defeat, he once more returned to his home and profession in Placerville. Two years later, in 1878, without solicitation or reference, he was appointed by his friend, Governor Irwin, to the responsible office of Supreme Court Reporter, and in the ensuing two years issued Volumes 52 and 53 in the series of California Reports. But when the Kearney constitution was adopted the reporter's salary was reduced from six to two thousand dollars and he had no further use for the office. He returned to the practice of law in his own city and county, both of which had voted against the Sand Lot craze.

But he was again drawn from his retirement when, in 1879, another disastrous sand-storm broke over his party and state. For him there was in the new constitution, with its portentous public and private consequences, the irony of fate. Going back to its origin in the assembly of which he was the Speaker, there is a passage of unwritten history, hitherto known to but few even of his personal friends. As explained by himself, the legislature at the last previous session had passed and submitted to the people of the state an act providing for a convention to revise the constitution. From the returns of the general election, to which it was referred, it was found to have received only a majority of votes on that measure and not of all the votes cast at that election, as in his opinion required. His judgment was that of the assembly, a majority of which held, against the dissenting opinion of John R. McConnell, a very able but eccentric lawyer, who was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that no call for a convention had been authorized. To insure this result the Speaker had exercised his privilege as an assemblyman. Later on in the session he was taken into the confidence of his friend McConnell, who complained that after putting him in a responsible position he had gone aside from his office and out of his way to beat a known hobby of a very devoted friend. He was also informed by the irrepressible advocate of a constitutional convention, that he was about to introduce his hobby again, and to have it beaten by the Speaker would break his heart. Thus assailed on his non-combative side, reserving to himself the right to vote against a measure that seemed to have but few supporters, he consented to keep out of its discussion. For this inconsiderate promise and the unexpected result, he has never forgiven himself; and for its ultimate consequences, his repentant friend went down with sorrow to his grave.

To man the piratical commissions decreed by its framers and created by the marvelous new constitution, was the first order of business. Among them the railroad commission was freighted with the most inviting rewards for anti-railroad reformers, who should pose as impartial judges. It was the most tempting prize in the political raffle of 1879,—memorable for the fusion of Kearney sand-lottery with the new constitution party. The fusion

candidates for the coveted office of Railroad Commissioner had voted for its creation and for their own eligibility as first-termers, while members of the convention. Against such a union of forces and such titles to public preference and amazement, the subject of this narrative was made once more an emergency candidate of the undefiled Democracy of his district, which, to the surprise of friend and foe, gave him nearly fifteen thousand votes.

In proportion to the population polled, it was the largest Democratic vote received by any candidate for any office, state or district, in that crucial and memorable campaign. For his party it was an auspicious result and converted uncompromising defeat into ultimate success; and four years later the man who had from the first confronted and denounced the new constitution as a shabby fraud on all concerned was renominated for Railroad Commissioner by the party which he had thrice served as a forlorn hope in its direst need, and was elected by the normal Democratic majority! As was to have been expected, he was followed through the canvass and into his office by venal and vindictive hatred, inspired by past antagonisms and resulting disappointments. But, trammelled by no electioneering pledges or other prejudgment, as president of the Railroad Commission, which up to that time had been the tin horn and sport of officious and intermeddling agitators, he incurred their renewed enmity by dispensing with their patriotic services. Thus discarding all sinister and blackmailing influences of newspapers and demagogues, he made the powers, duties, facts, figures and constitutional finalities of his office the basis and burden of its administration. In doing so he substituted settled rules of evidence and of judicial fairness for the irresponsible clamor of shysters, and panders, whether on or off the commission, to public prejudice against railroad or other legitimate interests, subject to its jurisdiction and supervision.

Thus alone were the rulings, orders and decisions of a quasi-judicial tribunal, made in fact what they were in contemplation and presumption of law,—“just and reasonable.” And in this connection it may also be said that the official record of the commission during his term of office is chiefly his in conception and execution; and he has lived to see much, if not all of it, endorsed by his successors in office; and so far as controverted in analogous cases, uniformly sanctioned by judicial decisions.

That a man whose life has been so full of exceptional situations and exacting episodes has after all a sunny soul and social side, is his greatest merit. Of him, therefore, the best things remain to be said. In 1857, while he was in the State Senate, he was married to Miss Mary A. Whitney, then recently from her paternal home in Wheelock, Vermont. With him she has shared and survived the vicissitudes of his busy career. Of their two sons, Prentiss is married and has a life sketch in this book; and Galusha resides with his parents, as does their daughter, Mollie, who is a gifted and cultivated musician.

At intervals for many years, subject to overruling circumstances, the paternal head of the family made the storm a shelter and was much away from home. But in recent years, as editor and proprietor of “The Mount-

ain Democrat," the oldest and best equipped journal in Eldorado county and one of the three oldest in the state, he has devoted himself to his editorial and private affairs. Besides his paper he has a handsome residence in Placerville and a small suburban ranch. As a man and politician, friend and foe, his fearless courage of settled convictions and self-reliant staying qualities, inspired by clear conceptions of right and wrong, have been the dominant and decisive characteristics of his long and eventful life.

HUGH M. LA RUE.

That the plenitude of satiety is seldom attained in the affairs of life is to be considered as a most grateful and beneficial deprivation, for where ambition is satisfied and every ultimate aim realized—if such is possible—there must follow individual apathy. Effort will cease, accomplishment be prostrate and creative talent waste its energies in supine inactivity. The men who have pushed forward the wheels of progress have been those to whom satiety lay ever in the future, and they have labored continuously and have not failed to find in each transition stage an incentive for further effort. Hugh M. La Rue is one whose efforts have been continuous and whose labors have won him a position among the representative business men of the state. His identification with California and its interests also covers a period greater than that of almost any other of its citizens, and no history of Sacramento county would be complete without the record of this honored pioneer.

Hugh McElroy La Rue was born August 12, 1830, in Hardin county, Kentucky, and is a representative of one of the old families of America. The family is of French lineage, the original ancestors being Huguenots, who left their native land to seek freedom of conscience in the new world. They located in Virginia,—two brothers, one of whom was Jacob La Rue, the great-grandfather of our subject. That was at an early period in the development of the Old Dominion, and representatives of the La Rue family have been pioneers of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and California. The grandparents of our subject were William and Sarah (Hodgen) La Rue, the former a native of Virginia, whence he removed to Kentucky about 1787, and died there some years later. His home was in La Rue county, which was named in his honor, and his son, Jacob H. La Rue, the father of our subject, was born December 3, 1799, in that county, where he followed the occupations of farming and blacksmithing. Subsequently he removed to Lewis county, Missouri, but his last days were passed in California, taking up his residence in this state in 1873. His death occurred in 1884. He was a relative of Governor Helm and other prominent men in Kentucky. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah C. McElroy, who was born in Washington county, Kentucky. She was a cousin of Governor Proctor Knott. She became the mother of four children, of whom two are now living, Hugh M. and J. Hodgen, the latter a resident of Fresno, California. Her death occurred when about twenty-eight years of age. Her ancestors were Hugh and Deborah (Dorsey) McElroy, the former of Scotch and the latter of Irish lineage.

The ancestors on the paternal side can be traced back in Scotland to the first half of the seventeenth century, and the family is of Celtic origin. In the latter part of the seventeenth century members of the family removed to Ireland. The religious faith of the McElroys was that of the Presbyterian church. The great-grandfather of Mrs. La Rue was James McElroy, who had three sons, one of whom was Hugh McElroy, who married Ester Irwin, and removed from Virginia to Kentucky in 1788. They became the parents of ten children, including Hugh McElroy, the grandfather of our subject. He married Deborah Dorsey, and his death occurred in Washington county, Kentucky. His widow afterward married again, and resided upon the farm where the birth of Abraham Lincoln occurred, in La Rue county, Kentucky. She was more than ninety years of age when called to the home beyond.

Hugh McElroy La Rue spent his early boyhood days in Kentucky, but when about nine years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Lewis county, Missouri, which was then largely inhabited by Indians and was situated on the very border of civilization. Our subject was thus reared among the wild scenes of pioneer life, and when not more than fifteen years of age became imbued with a strong desire to cross the plains to the Pacific coast. Even prior to the discovery of gold he was making preparations to that end, and when the news was received that the precious metal was found in California he was all the more anxious to make the contemplated trip, and became a member of the expedition to cross the plains under the leadership of V. A. Sublette and Dr. Conduitt. They crossed the Missouri river at Booneville and on the 2th of April, 1849, left Independence, Missouri, which was their last point within the limits of civilization. By way of the Platte river, South Pass, Sublette's cut-off and Fort Hall they traveled over the intervening stretches of country between Missouri and California, crossing the Truckee river about twenty-seven times in thirty miles.

On the 12th of August, they reached the Bear river mines at Steep Hollow, and near that place during the succeeding six weeks Mr. La Rue had his first mining experience. After visiting Grass Valley, Nevada, and Deer Creek, he located at Fiddletown, Amador county, now called Oleta, being one of the first party of white men to build a cabin at that point. They discovered and operated the first mines there, and soon after their arrival they were joined by a party of men from Arkansas, among whom were several violin players. The winter being much too wet to permit of mining comfortably, they passed their time largely in violin-playing, card-playing and dancing, and thus the name Fiddletown was given to the new settlement. Subsequently Mr. La Rue went to Willow Springs, four miles west of Drytown, and purchased a small eating-house, which he conducted until the first of March. At that time he removed to Marysville, California, and in the spring of 1850 went on a trading expedition to Shasta, carrying with him a stock of provisions and groceries, which he sold directly from the wagon at that place to the merchants and miners, receiving very excellent prices, and his goods were the first to arrive there. He received forty cents a pound for flour, from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter for pork, sugar, coffee and rice, and about eight dol-

lars a gallon for whiskies and brandies. After making one more trip to that point he came to Sacramento, in June, 1850.

In this city Mr. La Rue turned his attention to blacksmithing and wagon-making, but the cholera epidemic of that year forced him to close out his business and he went to the Norris grant,—Rancho del Paso,—where he rented a small tract of land and began the cultivation of vegetables. He was afterward engaged in raising grain and stock, and was thus occupied until 1857, when he planted an orchard of seventy-five acres, principally in peach trees,—the most extensive orchard in the vicinity at that time. In the new enterprise he met with good success until the floods of 1861-2 damaged his orchard. Mr. Norris failed that year and Mr. La Rue then purchased the property, but the floods of 1868 utterly destroyed the tract and ended the venture.

In 1866, however, he had purchased about nine hundred acres of land in Yolo county, and, feeling the necessity of providing his children with better educational privileges and also of being nearer his Yolo ranch, to which he had added additional purchases until it was two thousand acres in extent, he removed to Sacramento. After the floods of 1868 he sold his interest in the Rancho del Paso tract and gave his attention exclusively to the Yolo ranch. He has made many improvements, and is recognized as one of the leading representatives of agricultural and horticultural interests in this section of the state. He now has about two hundred acres of vineyard, one hundred acres of almonds and ten acres of prunes. He raises all kinds of grain, and is one of the extensive and leading stock-growers in central California, making a specialty of Hereford and Durham cattle and mules. In Napa county, this state, he has extensive vineyard property, and derives from his vineyard and fields a handsome income. In the cultivation of his land he has followed very progressive methods, ready to adopt all practical improvements in the way of operating his land and raising grains and fruits.

May 11, 1858, in Colusa county, California, Mr. La Rue was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth M. Lizenby, a native of Lewis county, Missouri, and a daughter of Thomas and Susan (Miller) Lizenby, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. The father was of German lineage, was a millwright by trade, and died in Missouri in 1854, while his wife passed away in 1852. They were the parents of five children, but Mrs. La Rue is the only one now living. She came to California with her brother in 1852, taking up her abode in Colusa county and completing her education on the Pacific coast. Unto our subject and wife have been born five children, but the only daughter, Marie Virginia, died in 1888, at the age of twenty-two years. Jacob E. married Adaline E. Rankin and has one son, Morgan E. Jacob E. completed his education in the State University and is now associated with his father in extensive farming operations in Yolo county. Calhoun Lee, the second son, married Mildred L. Spires, and has one son, Elwin Lee. Calhoun Lee resides in Napa county, where he superintends his father's extensive viticultural interests. He is the present (1900) senator from his district. Hugh M. was educated in the State University, was admitted to the bar about six years ago, and is now an attorney at law at Sacramento. John R. is now

the secretary of the Grangers' Bank of San Francisco, and assistant cashier of the Standard Oil Company, of San Francisco. He married Marie Estelle McMurray.

In his political views Mr. La Rue is a Democrat, and in 1857 was a candidate for county sheriff of Sacramento county on that ticket. He was elected by a small majority of seven or eight votes, but the case was contested in the courts and he lost the office. In 1873, however, he was elected to that office by a large majority, and discharged his duties with fearlessness and fidelity. In 1879 he was a member of the state constitutional convention and took an active part in framing the organic laws of the commonwealth. In 1863-4 he was a member of the general assembly, and was the speaker during both sessions. He was a prominent factor in the movement for the erection of the exposition building and the organization of the State Agricultural Society; also in the revision of the general laws, in the county government act, the bill reorganizing the senatorial and assembly districts and the laws relating to taxes. In 1888 he was a Democratic candidate for senator, but though he ran ahead of his ticket he was defeated. In 1867 he was made a member of the State Agricultural Society, was a director for twenty years and was its president for a term of years,—in 1879, 1880 and 1882; and for many years he has been the director and superintendent of the pavilion during the expositions. While the speaker of the assembly and president of the state board of agriculture, he was ex-officio a member of the board of regents of the State University and was a member and the president of the board of railroad commissioners from 1895 to 1899. He was the superintendent of the Bureau of Viticulture at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

He has been a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M., for many years, and is a Royal Arch Mason. In 1856 he became a member of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers, was made a member of its board of trustees and served as its president, and has served as the master of the Sacramento Grange.

His public and private life are alike above reproach. Honesty has characterized all his business dealings, and his enterprise and indefatigable effort have brought to him a high degree of success. In his fraternal relations his genial qualities and sterling worth have gained him warm friendships; in his public life he has honored the state which has honored him.

ENRICO GINOCCHIO.

From the land which Mr. Ginocchio claims as the place of his nativity came the discoverer of America, and since that time many of the worthy sons of Italy have sought and obtained homes in the new world. Prominent among the representatives of the latter in northern California is he whose name introduces this review, a well known member of the firm of Ginocchio Brothers, merchants of Jackson, Amador county. He was born in Italy, March 14, 1838, and is a representative of an old family of that land of blue skies and brilliant sunsets. His parents were Joseph and Rosa-

Linda (Raggio) Ginocchio. His father was a manufacturer and one of the honored citizens of the community in which he resided. He died in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and his wife reached the age of ninety-seven years, retaining her mental and physical faculties to the day of her death. Both were devoted members of the Catholic church, consistently adhering to that faith in the conduct of their lives. In their family were thirteen children, six of whom are still living.

Mr. Ginocchio, of this review, obtained his education in the land of his nativity, and when sixteen years of age the spirit of adventure prompted him to seek new scenes. He set sail for California and in January, 1853, arrived at Bear valley, Mariposa county, where he obtained a placer claim and took out considerable gold. Owing to his youth, for he had just left college, he was allowed only a half claim by the miners, but he continued his search for the precious metal at Coulterville, Mariposa county, until 1857, when the Fraser river excitement drew him to that locality. He lost all he had, however, in that venture, and returning to California he resumed mining on Mugson creek, where he found a very fine nugget.

He did not, however, meet with very good success at that place in his mining ventures and accordingly turned his attention to merchandising, which he continued in Mountsume, Tuolumne, for two years. He then sold out with the intention of engaging in business in Copperopolis, but was persuaded by a friend to come to Jackson, where his uncle, E. Bruno, and C. Curotto were in business together. Mr. Ginocchio purchased an interest in their business and the firm carried on operations for two years, when our subject purchased Mr. Curotto's interest, remaining in partnership with his uncle for some time. Subsequently he became the sole proprietor and in 1866 he sent for his brother Alphonso to join him in the business. The partnership relations between them have since been maintained, each owning an undivided half of the store, which under their capable management and honorable dealing has steadily grown until they are at the head of the largest mercantile establishment in the county of Amador. Their store and warehouses, which are more than a block in depth, are stocked with goods from garret to cellar and embrace every line of merchandise that is in demand in Amador county. In fact their store would be a credit to a much larger place than Jackson. Their sales are very extensive, as they draw a large trade from the surrounding country, their straightforward business methods commending them to the confidence of all. The brothers also have large and valuable mining interests and are connected with the new bank operated under the name of the Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco.

The Ginocchio Brothers enjoy a most enviable reputation in trade circles throughout northern California. They are men of enterprise and marked executive ability, and their keen discernment in business affairs has enabled them to so conduct their affairs as to gain a handsome financial return; yet they are widely known for their generosity and for their kindness to their customers in not pressing a claim when it would have to be met at great inconvenience by the debtor. The younger brother has never mar-

ried, but Enrico Ginocchio was united in wedlock, in July, 1871, to Miss Julia Raggio, a native of Italy and a daughter of John Raggio, of that country. Their union was blessed with four daughters and a son, namely: Joseph, a young man of excellent ability who died in 1899, at the age of nineteen years; Rosa, the wife of Frank Padesta; Lena, the wife of Frank Bergin; and Henrietta and Julia, who are students at college. The parents have a beautiful home, which Mr. Ginocchio erected in 1891. They are members of the Catholic church and enjoy the high regard of a large number of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Ginocchio deserves great credit for his success in life, and it has been gained entirely by his own well directed efforts and capable management. Adapting himself readily to the manners and customs of the new world, he has overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path and to-day stands upon a plain of affluence commanding the respect and admiration of his fellow men.

JOSEPH CLAYPOOLE FITHIAN.

The history of California as the state of to-day began in 1849, when from the central and eastern portions of this country men of enterprise, individuality and strong purpose made their way by land or water to the Pacific slope, there laying the foundation for the present development and advanced position of this commonwealth. It is now an honor to be numbered among the "49ers,"—the honor to which Mr. Fithian is entitled. His residence in Amador county dates from 1856, and as one of its pioneers he well deserves representation in this volume.

He was born in Green township, Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 18th of September, 1826. The family is of French origin and was founded in America by Amos Fithian, the grandfather of our subject who left his home in France and located in Bridgeton, New Jersey, where he was married to Miss Sarah Filer of that city, and probably of one of the earliest families there. Their son, Ephraim Fithian, the father of our subject, was born in New Jersey and was married there to Miss Nancy Claypoole, also a native of the same state. Removing westward to Ohio they established their home in Green township, Hamilton county, where they reared their children. In 1852 the father came to California, by way of the isthmus of Panama, accompanied by his wife and their daughter Matilda. They located at Lone, and thence moved to Petaluma, bought and settled on a fruit farm, where he lived for a number of years, but subsequently removed to Anaheim, in the southern part of the state, where he spent his remaining days, passing away in his eightieth year. His wife died at about the same age. They were Baptists in religious faith and were people of the highest respectability.

Mr. Fithian of this review was the eldest of their five children. He enrolled as a volunteer for service in the Mexican war, but the quota was filled before he was mustered into service and consequently never went to the front. Like hundreds of other young men, the discovery of gold in California filled him with a desire to make his fortune upon the Pacific

coast, and in 1849 he crossed the plains with a wagon and mule team. With two companions he prepared an outfit and they started with a large company. They had not been long upon the way when one of the party shot an Indian. They were followed by a band of red men who demanded the murderer. The man who fired the shot was given over to them and undoubtedly met his death at the hands of the savages. Mr. Fithian and his friends decided it was not best for them to travel with such a large company and together they came on alone.

After reaching Hangtown they proceeded to Sacramento, where they arrived on the 7th of August, having completed the journey in three months. While the party were on their way to California, as they were one day riding along they were hailed by two men who were sitting under a bush. One of them was ill and had been left to die. Mr. Fithian and his companions put the sick man into their wagon and brought him with them. When they arrived at the south fork of Bear river our subject rode one of the leading mules into the stream for the purpose of finding a fording place, and as soon as the party got into the water their mules and wagon were carried down the stream and the sick man was thus upset in the water. It took some time to secure their things and the man stood in the stream with water almost to his neck. This involuntary bath, however, cured him of his fever and he was soon well again. He was William Bolt, and his companion was Joseph Shepherd. They were from Illinois and were well off. Mr. Fithian says he believes this was the beginning of the "water cure!"

Mr. Fithian engaged in mining at Goodyear Bar, eight miles below Downieville. While prospecting he got lost and while roaming around in search of his company he met another man who also was lost. While they were eating supper a third man came to them and offered to sell his claim and show them how to mine. They gave him one hundred dollars for the claim and rocker and the former proprietor showed them how to work it. He had not worked very far down into the water and was not very successful in gaining the gold. Mr. Fithian, however, got into the water and he and his partner made eighty dollars the first day. They worked there until fearful that the snows of winter would prevent them from leaving their claim and accordingly they went to Sacramento, Mr. Fithian taking with him two thousand dollars as the result of his labor.

In the capital city he purchased a lot of General Sutter and engaged in the manufacture of brick. He agreed to pay for his lot in brick to be taken the next spring at market price, and when the time came the price of brick was ninety dollars per thousand. The General thought this an enormous price to pay for brick, but he was compelled to live up to the condition of the bond. That proved a profitable venture for Mr. Fithian and he was making money rapidly when he was taken ill. Later he returned to the mine which he had previously worked and aided in the construction of a flume. There he again prospered, but he lost much of his money in mining speculations, retaining only seven thousand dollars; which he had buried.

In 1852 Mr. Fithian returned, by way of the water, to his old home and

was married to Miss Leanora Fowler, a native of Hamilton county, Ohio. In 1856 he again came to California, bringing his wife and three little children, and again the journey was made by water. Five children have been born to them in California. Of the family of eight sons and daughters seven are now living, namely: Ephraim; Mrs. Ella Gregory; Matilda, the wife of J. M. Hammel; George, Elmer, William and Edward. Mr. Fithian came with his family to this state in 1857, and located on what was supposed to be state land, but after he had made a payment thereon and improved the property to a considerable extent he was ejected and lost all he had made with the exception of one thousand dollars. He then borrowed money and purchased a sawmill, after which he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and soon after he had completed the payment on the mill it was destroyed by fire and he again lost all. He then turned his attention to freighting and farming. He purchased a tract of land in the edge of the town and has since resided there for the purpose of educating his children. Renting a ranch of eight hundred acres, he left his family at Ione while he lived on the ranch and continued its operations for nine years. His home is a pleasant residence near the banks of Sutter Creek, and there he and his wife are living.

In early life Mr. Fithian's love of liberty was very strong and led him to advocate abolition principles. At the time of the Civil war he was a staunch Republican, but it was under Republican management that he was dispossessed of his property and he has since been a Democrat. He has never been an office-seeker or secret-society man. His life has been one of marked industry, and when many men of ordinary resolution would have been discouraged by the difficulties and hardships he has met, he has worked on with determined purpose and at last has secured a comfortable competence for himself and wife in their declining years.

Of Mr. Fithian's maternal ancestry we give the following outline: James Claypoole, who died October 16, 1599, had two sons: James, who was knighted in 1604, and Adam, who died in 1634. The children of the latter were Edward, John, Wingfield, Richard, Robert, Henry, Joanna, Dorothy, Robert (2d), Morton, James, Adam and Jane. Of these James, born in 1621, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1683 and died at Philadelphia in 1687. His children were John, James, Nathaniel, George, Joseph, Mary, Helen and Priscilla. Joseph married Edith Ward and their children were George, Joseph, Rebecca, John, Josiah, Edith and James. George married Mary Morris and their children were Rebecca, George, Joseph, John, Hannah, Mary and Deborah. Their father died May 19, 1809. Of the children Joseph, who was born July 15, 1734, married Mary Wilkinson and died May 19, 1809. Their children were Sarah, Hannah, Mary Morris, Deborah, Ann, Rebecca, Joseph and Elizabeth. Of these, Joseph, born in 1770, married Ann Woodhouse and died in 1802. Their children were William, George, Hannah, Rebecca, Joseph, Ann, Harriet, Mary and Julian (twins) and Elizabeth. Hannah, born 1803, married Ephraim Fithian and died in 1887. Mr. Fithian was born in 1799 and died in 1878. Their children

were Joseph Claypoole (the subject of the foregoing sketch), Sarah, William, Thomas and Matilda. Joseph C. Fithian, born in 1826, married Leanora Fowler, who was born in 1833, and their children have been: Ella, born in 1853; Ephraim, 1855; Matilda, 1857; George, 1861; Elmer, 1863; Charles, born in 1868 and died in 1870; William, born in 1871; and Edward, 1874.

EDWARD G. FREEMAN.

For forty-six years Mr. Freeman has been a resident of California, and is now one of the highly respected business men of Jackson, Amador county. "Earn thy reward, the gods give naught to sloth," said the sage Epicharmus; and the truth of the admonition has been verified in human affairs in all the ages which have rolled their course since his day. The subject to whose life history we now direct attention has, by ceaseless toil and endeavor, attained a marked success in business affairs, has gained the respect and confidence of men, and is recognized as one of the distinctively representative citizens of Amador county.

A native of New York city, he was born on the 28th of February, 1830, and is of English lineage. His father, Samuel J. Freeman, was born in London and married Miss Ann Gunn, a native of Birmingham, England, by whom he had two children, born in England. One died before the emigration of the family to America, but Esther came with her parents to the new world in 1830. The family located at New York, whence they removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and afterward to New Haven, where the father made a permanent location. He died in the forty-ninth year of his age, leaving four children, three of whom are now living: Eliza, the wife of L. S. Burwell, of Palo Alto, California; Emily, now the wife of J. G. McCallum, of Los Angeles; and Edward Gunn, our subject. The father was a trunk manufacturer by occupation, and was a man of sterling worth, honorable in business and reliable in all life's relations. His wife long survived him and died at the home of her son in Jackson, when eighty-six years of age. Both were members of the Baptist church and were people of the highest respectability.

Edward G. Freeman was their third child and now the eldest survivor of the family. He was reared and educated in New Haven, Connecticut, and there learned the trade of harness and saddle maker. In February, 1852, he took passage on the *Race Hound*, a sailing vessel bound for San Francisco, carrying three hundred on board. When rounding Cape Horn they encountered a severe storm, in which the masts and rigging of the vessel were torn away, and for a time it seemed that all on board must perish; but at length the gallant ship weathered the gale and after considerable delay reached the harbor at San Francisco in safety, in the month of July. In company with John Veith, Dan McCarty and C. L. Parish, the last named now a resident of Oakland, Mr. Freeman went to Sacramento and thence by team to what is now Volcano, in Amador county. The four young men began prospecting on the forks of the Mokelumne river, and great excite-

ment was caused when Mr. Freeman found a nice little nugget of gold worth a dollar and a quarter. The men took claims, which they operated for a time and then floated down the river to another mining claim. Mr. Freeman met with only moderate success in his mining ventures, and therefore decided to engage in business in Jackson.

In October, 1854, he opened a little harness shop on Main street, just opposite the present site of his large variety store. He began business on a small scale, his store room being only fourteen by eighteen feet; but with characteristic energy he commenced the manufacture of saddlery and harness, and his excellent workmanship soon secured to him a liberal patronage. Prices were high in those days, a single saddle bringing from twenty-five to fifty dollars, while a heavy set of harness was worth fifty dollars. Mr. Freeman gave close attention to his business, and as a result of his steady application and honorable methods he met with well earned success. He is still dealing in harness, but is also at the present time the proprietor of a large variety store, which he carries on with the aid of his sons. In 1862 he erected a good brick store building, in which his business is now located, and he also has a commodious residence on one of the beautiful hills of Jackson, fronting on Court street.

In 1861 Mr. Freeman was married to Miss Georgia Anna Fritz, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and they had two sons, E. A. and C. W., both born in Jackson. The former is now a lawyer of his native city and the latter is connected with his father in business. Mrs. Freeman died in 1869, and on the 14th of February, 1875, Mr. Freeman was again married, his second union being with Mattie Trowbridge, a native of California and the widow of Edward Trowbridge. Her father, William Gilliland, was a native of New York and in 1850 came to California, bringing with him his wife and three daughters. These are Mrs. James, Taylor; Caroline, the wife of Henry Bishop, who was a prominent early settler of Stockton; and Miss Helen, now deceased. Mrs. Freeman had two children by her former marriage: Lillie, now the wife of E. A. Freeman, her husband's eldest son; and Edna, the wife of T. H. Peek, a resident of Jackson. Two children have been born of the second marriage of our subject, Charles and Pearl, the former now in his father's store and the latter in school.

For many years Mrs. Freeman has been a valued member of the Methodist church. Mr. Freeman belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed all the chairs in both branches of the latter organization and has frequently been a representative to the grand lodge. In politics he is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business, in which he has met with creditable success. He has truly won the proud American title of self-made man, for he entered upon his business career without capital. Energy and indomitable perseverance have been the stepping stones on which he has risen to a position of affluence. He is one of California's worthy and reliable citizens, and since early pioneer days he has labored for the welfare of the state, proving especially

active in the upbuilding of the northern section. He is highly esteemed for his integrity in all the walks of life and well deserves representation in this volume.

Since the writing of this sketch the death angel has visited this household and claimed as his prey the life of our subject, his demise having occurred June 9, 1900, after a long drawn-out siege of suffering from tuberculosis. In his death the family have lost a kind and tender father and husband and the county of Amador one of its most representative and highly esteemed citizens. The past three years Mr. Freeman traveled considerably for his health, visiting in New York and friends at his old home in Connecticut, but relief was only temporary. Since his death his business has undergone but slight change, being incorporated under the name of the E. G. Freeman Company, his widow, daughter Pearl and two sons, C. W. and C. H., being the principal stockholders.

M. C. RANDOLPH.

The popular citizen of Quartz, Tuolumne county, California, whose name is above and who fills the responsible position of postmaster of the town mentioned, is a native born son of the Golden state and is descended from early California pioneers. He was born at Sutter Creek, Amador county, December 27, 1854, a son of Isaac N. and Mary Minerva (Morrow) Randolph. Isaac N. Randolph was born in Pennsylvania, January 27, 1824, and was educated in his native state and in Maryland. He served as a soldier in the United States army in the Mexican war, and in 1846 came to California, in the command of General Phil. Kearny, and was honorably discharged from the service at Sonoma, Sonoma county, in 1847. He engaged in the hotel business in that town and was married May 12, 1850, to Mary Minerva Morrow, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Samuel Morrow, who in 1846 came with his family to California, by way of Salt Lake. The family, which consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Morrow and their four sons and four daughters, camped in the mountains at Donner lake a short time before the Donner party met with its terrible fate at that point. Mr. Morrow settled in Sonoma county near Santa Rosa and farmed there until 1851, when he moved to South Creek with his family, which then included Isaac N. Randolph and his wife. There Mr. Morrow and others of his party engaged in placer-mining and he was successful for a time, but sunk his gains in later mining enterprises. He died at the age of seventy-six years.

Isaac N. Randolph became a leading citizen of California, and, being a resolute man of much decision of character and of military experience, was several times elected to the office of constable and was for some years the sheriff of Amador county and did much toward ridding his part of the state of lawless characters, and was prominent in the capture of the Mexicans who committed the Rancharia massacre. He died March 26, 1883, aged fifty-nine years. His wife survives him and is now (1900) sixty-eight years old

and is a well known and respected resident of Sutter Creek. Isaac N. and Mary Minerva (Morrow) Randolph had five children, as follows: George S., a resident of Idaho; M. C., the immediate subject of this sketch; Orville C., who lives at Sutter Creek; Mary, who is Mrs. John Lithow, and Joseph S., of Sutter Creek.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Sutter Creek and at Napa College, and was in the real-estate and insurance business and in trade as a general merchant at Napa, Napa county, and at Quartz, Tuolumne county.

Politically Mr. Randolph is a Democrat. He is a past president of the Amador Parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West, is a member of the Order of Red Men and of the Ancient Order of Foresters. He has a pleasant home at Quartz, where he has lived during the past five years and where he and his family are highly esteemed. He was married December 8, 1881, to Miss Mary H. Shaw, a native of Calaveras county, California, and a daughter of Mathew Shaw, who came to this state in 1858, and they have three children,—Ethel May, Edith and Frederick W.

AMOS P. CATLIN.

In the review of the history of Sacramento it will be found that this gentleman figured prominently in connection with the legal and judicial interests of central California, and that he was an active factor in the upbuilding and progress of the city. He left an indelible impress upon its public life. No resident of the community has ever been more respected and no man has ever fully enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the esteem in which he is held. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his merits, rejoiced in his advancement and in the honors which he attained. Honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, charitable in thought, true to every trust confided to his care, his life was of the highest type of American manhood.

Mr. Catlin was a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Red Hook, Dutchess county, on the 25th of January, 1823. The first of the name of Catlin of which we have record was Thomas Catlin, who came to this country from the county of Kent, England, in 1646 and took up his abode in Hartford, Connecticut. His posterity for five generations were born in Connecticut, the date of their births and deaths being as follows: Samuel Catlin, born November 4, 1673, died in the year 1768; John Catlin, born October 20, 1703, died in 1768; David Catlin, born April 6, 1747, died October 13, 1839; and Percy Catlin, born September 3, 1789, died July 31, 1872. David Catlin, the grandfather of our subject, was a captain in the Connecticut militia, and served in the action in which General Wooster was killed,—an attack made by the British general Tryon in the town of Danbury. He died at the age of ninety-two years. His son, Percy Catlin, was a school-teacher and also, incidentally, a farmer, owning a large ear-

riage factory in Kingston, New York, and lived to the age of eighty-four years.

On the maternal side the subject of this review was of German lineage, the Winegar family, the original American ancestors, leaving the fatherland in the year 1700, and taking up their abode in Dutchess county, New York.

Judge Catlin spent his boyhood days in the Empire state, and was graduated in Kingston Academy, in Ulster county, in 1840. Determining to make the practice of law his life work, he began study under the preceptorship of the law firm of Forsythe & Linderman, both of whom were distinguished attorneys of eastern New York. When he had mastered many of the principles of jurisprudence, Judge Catlin passed an examination before the supreme court of his native state, and was admitted to the bar on the 12th of January, 1844. He practiced some four years in Ulster county and then removed to New York city, where he formed a partnership with George Catlin, a connection that was maintained for about a year. The wide field of California, offering excellent opportunities to young men, attracted him, and on the 8th of January, 1849, he took passage on the bark *David Hinshaw*, commanded by Captain David Pinkham, and sailed around Cape Horn, arriving at San Francisco on the 8th of July, following.

After a month spent in that city Mr. Catlin, like many of the early pioneers, sought a fortune through mining and also practiced law in Sacramento county, near Mormon island. After spending the winter of 1849 in that locality he returned to Sacramento city, where he entered into partnership with John Currey, which connection was continued but a short time, however, when Mr. Currey returned to San Francisco, owing to ill health. The practice of the Judge steadily increased, and his extensive clientage brought him into connection with much of the important litigation tried in the circuit and district courts of the state, in the courts of San Francisco and Sacramento, the supreme court of California and the United States courts. Excellent success attended his efforts, and his marked ability won him prestige among representatives of the profession.

He also possessed superior literary ability, and at different times was the editor of the *Sacramento Union*. His political editorials were chiefly recognized as fair and impartial, and his editorials written at the time of the execution of Maximilian, and headed "The End of the Tyrant," attracted wide notice, and were copied by the leading Spanish papers of Mexico.

In 1891 he was elected a judge of the superior court of California, and served on the bench for six years. His course there won him the highest commendation, and his decisions were regarded as models of judicial soundness. His legal learning and analytical mind and readiness with which to grasp a point in an argument all combined to make him one of the most capable jurists that have ever graced a bench of the superior court, and his colleagues in the profession acknowledge him as a peer of any one who had ever occupied that position.

On the 1st of May, 1860, Mr. Catlin was united in marriage to Miss

Ruth A. C. Donaldson, a native of Iowa. The Donaldsons on the maternal side trace their lineage to the well known Butler family, whose advent on this continent antedates the Revolutionary period. Her mother, Phoebe Butler, became the wife of A. C. Donaldson. She was a daughter of Lord Butler, a son of Zebulon Butler, of Revolutionary fame, who served as a colonel under Washington in the war for independence and commanded the right wing of the American forces in the battle of Wyoming. Mrs. Catlin, a lady of culture and refined qualities, died on the 17th of February, 1878, and her loss was deeply mourned by her many friends throughout the community. She left four children,—Alexander Donaldson, John Conyng-hame, Ruth Butler and Harry Crispell.

The Judge was never identified with any secret societies, but was an esteemed member of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers, the California Historical Society, the Bar Association of San Francisco, and The Sons of the American Revolution.

As a practitioner he was remarkable among lawyers for his wide research and provident care with which he prepared his cases. At no time had his reading ever been confined to the limitation of the questions at issue; had gone beyond and encompassed every contingency to provide not alone for the expected, but for the unexpected, which happens quite as frequently in the courts as out of them. In public life he was an active factor in promoting the welfare of the city. He was largely instrumental in securing the permanent establishment of the capitol at this place, and at all times his influence was given to reform, progress and advancement along social, material and educational lines.

For two years just preceding his death his health failed greatly, while his patient endurance and persistent vitality blinded the public to that fact. Even while he appeared much as usual and attended to the duties of the firm of which he was the senior member, his family suffered much anxiety on his account. He suffered greatly at intervals. About the beginning of October, 1900, he was taken with a most severe attack of his malady, and though not confined to his bed, and often well enough to spend an afternoon at his office, he gradually succumbed to the weakness resulting from his intense suffering. On Sunday, November 4th, he suffered greatly, and through the night following. Early on the morning of November 5, he fell asleep quietly, and some time about 9:30 o'clock passed peacefully away, while still sleeping. He was buried in the city cemetery of Sacramento on the afternoon of November 8, 1900.

ANTHONY CAMINETTI.

The specific and distinctive office of biographer is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to give a perpetual record of his character as established by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellow men. That great factor, the public, is a discriminating factor, and yet takes cognizance not so much of insinuating ex-

altation or subjective modesty as the intrinsic essence of character, striking the keynote of individuality and pronouncing judicially and unequivocally upon the true worth of the man, and invariably distinguishing the clear resonance of the true metal from the jarring dissonance of the baser. Thus, in touching upon the life history of the subject of this review, the biographer would aim to give utterance to no fulsome encomium, to indulge in no extravagant praise; yet would he wish to hold for consideration those points which have shown the distinction of a pure, true and useful life,—one characterized by indomitable perseverance, broad charity, marked ability, high accomplishments and well earned honors. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced by his fellow men.

Anthony Caminetti is a "native son of the golden west," his birth having occurred in Jackson, Amador county, on the 30th of July, 1854, and here his entire life has been passed. It was on the 1st day of that month that the county was organized, and therefore he has been identified with its progress, development and welfare throughout the entire period of its existence. As his name indicates, he is of Italian descent, his father, Roche Caminetti, having been born in Sicily, in 1821. He went to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1839, and in 1849 came to California with the Argonauts who sailed around Cape Horn from New York in search of the golden fleece. He became the owner of one of the rich placer claims of Ohio Hill, and has been engaged in mining and farming up to the present time. He is now in the seventy-eighth year of his age, one of the highly respected pioneers who has borne his share of hardships of life on the frontier, and has met with losses and successes. He was married in Boston to Miss B. Guisto, a native of that city, and to them were born eleven children, of whom five are still living. The mother also survives, and the worthy couple have many warm friends in Jackson, where they make their home.

Senator Caminetti is the eldest of their children now living. He was educated in the public schools of Jackson and in the grammar school of San Francisco, after which he attended the University of California. His law education was obtained in the office of Quint & Hardy, in San Francisco, and in the office of Senator James T. Farley, of Jackson. He applied himself diligently to his work, and after his admission to the bar made rapid advancement toward a foremost place in the ranks of the legal fraternity of his native county. His marked ability, strong mentality, thorough understanding of political questions and his sympathy for the people as against monopolies and trusts have led to his selection to various offices. In politics he has always been an ardent Democrat.

In 1877 he was elected district attorney, and so capably filled the office that he was re-elected in 1879, discharging the duties of that position with great credit to himself and to the fullest satisfaction of the citizens of the county for five years. He manifested energy, ability and impartiality in the discharge of his duties. In his treatment of citizens who required his service as a law officer of the county and in prosecuting violators of the law he made no distinction, politically or otherwise. He met some of the strong-

est counsel in the state and won many noted forensic triumphs during the years of his incumbency as district attorney. His talent as a criminal lawyer is most marked, and the same power of analysis that characterized his handling of his cases has been a potent element for success in his political career.

In 1882, upon his retirement from the office of district attorney, he was elected to the general assembly and took his seat in that body in January, 1883. He at once became one of the most efficient members, exerting a wide influence in behalf of the people whom he represented. His efforts were instrumental in securing many needed reforms and progressive measures. In the regular session the bill introduced by him on municipal corporations was made the basis of the act which afterward became a law. Many of the reforms introduced in the county government system in that year were offered by him. He also took an active interest in the educational and mining affairs of the state. In 1886 he was elected to the state senate, and while a member of that body did much valuable work, winning distinction in connection with his labors on behalf of education. He was the chairman of the committee on education, and as such secured many amendments to the then existing law, which are to-day incorporated in the school system of the state. Through his labors he secured changes in the grammar-school course intended to give additional facilities to the interior, and obtained for this purpose a large appropriation. Many schools under this system were established throughout the state, and have since been converted into high schools. The president of the University of California, in his report of 1886 to the governor, speaks in a most commendable manner of what he terms the Caminetti course. While a member of the senate Mr. Caminetti was also the author of the law providing for the erection of the monument to James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold, and introduced a bill making Admission day, September 9, a legal holiday in California. He is also the author of the proposition establishing at Lone City a public institution for the training of wayward children, now known as the Preston School, and since its establishment he has been most active in promoting its interests. As a result of his labors the United States Foothill Experiment Station, near Jackson, conducted under the auspices of the University of California, was located there.

In 1890 Mr. Caminetti was nominated and elected to congress. During the campaign the mining and river questions were made prominent issues, and early in his congressional career he proceeded to maintain his pledges thereon. He was the author of what has since been named the "Caminetti mining bill," which made hydraulic mining again possible on the basis of protection to river interests and by which new life was given to the mining industry of the state and general prosperity thereby enhanced. He was also active in securing the passage of the river improvement measures, which resulted in opening the navigation of the Sacramento river to Red Bluff and to other river points on the Sacramento, and the San Joaquin river to landings where for twenty years vessels had been unable to go. Freight rates to all points reached by navigation were thus greatly reduced.

For this valuable service the state assembly passed resolutions congratulating Mr. Caminetti upon the successful enactment of these laws, and the Democratic state convention of 1892 passed complimentary resolutions stating that the whole commonwealth owed him a debt of gratitude for the salutary and wise legislation introduced by him for the relief of the suffering mining industries and for the preservation of water ways.

In consideration of these eminent services he was re-elected to congress by a large majority, and during the succeeding session assisted in defeating the Pacific Railroad funding bill, and introduced the bill for government operation of the Union and Central Pacific roads from Omaha to the Pacific coast in California. He was again re-nominated for congress, but mainly through the efforts of the railroad interests interested in the funding scheme he was defeated. In 1896 he was again tendered the unanimous nomination for congress, but declined. The same year the Amador county convention of the Democratic and People's parties, notwithstanding his refusals to run for congress, nominated him for the assembly, and after an exciting campaign he was elected by a large majority. The minority honored him with the complimentary nomination for speaker, thus naming him as their leader, a position for which his talent and legislative experience eminently fitted him. He at once entered upon the work, and with his party associates well organized kept up an able fight on behalf of the people. In 1898 he was again elected to the legislature, and received the complimentary vote of his party for United States senator. In 1880 he had the honor of being alternate elector on the Hancock ticket, and in 1888 he was a candidate for presidential elector on the Cleveland ticket. In 1896 he was a delegate to the national convention, and assisted in the nomination of William J. Bryan for president of the United States.

On the 29th of May, 1881, Mr. Caminetti was united in marriage to Miss Ella E. Martin, a native daughter of California, born in Springfield, Tuolumne county. Her father, Dr. R. E. Martin, was one of the prominent physicians of the state. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Caminetti has been blessed with two sons,—Farley Drew and Anthony Boggs,—both of whom are attending school. The family have a pleasant home in Jackson, where Mr. Caminetti has spent his entire life. He is an active member of the bar, and engages in the general practice of the law in his home county and elsewhere. He is also deeply interested in mining properties in Amador and Calaveras counties and has valuable farming property. He is the first native son of California ever elected to the United States congress, a distinction that was well deserved and worthily won. His study of political questions has ever been comprehensive, and his opinions were the result of mature deliberation, of earnest thought and of deep interest in his fellowmen. He is numbered among the most eminent men of the commonwealth, and as a statesman is widely and favorably known among the most prominent people of the nation. A good parliamentarian, with an extensive acquaintance among prominent men, long experience in public affairs and a thorough knowledge of the needs of the people, he proved most capable in public office.

Agricultural, mining and educational interests owe their progress in no small degree to his labors, and the material welfare of the state has been advanced by him in a large measure. He regards public office as a public trust, and has ever placed the welfare of the nation before partisan prejudice and the good of the many before personal aggrandizement.

PETER R. GARNETT.

This gentleman, who is acceptably serving as a county supervisor, has always been a loyal and public-spirited citizen, manifesting in the discharge of his duties at the present time the same fidelity which he displayed when upon the southern battle-fields he aided in the defense of the starry banner and the cause it represented. He was born in Ralls county, Missouri, February 14, 1841, and is a son of J. R. and Eliza Garnett. His father, a native of Kentucky, followed the occupation of farming and in 1820 removed from the state of his nativity to Missouri, where his death occurred when he was about fifty years of age. His wife, who was born in Virginia, also died in Missouri, at the age of seventy-three years. In their family were ten children, four of whom are yet living, one brother being a resident of Solano county, California.

Upon his father's farm Peter R. Garnett spent the days of his childhood and assisted in the labors of the field and meadow. At the age of seventeen he left home in order to attend school, and when twenty years of age he put aside his text-books in order to enter his country's service. On the day on which he left the school-room he enlisted in the army, becoming a member of Hawkins' battalion, which was commanded by Colonel Hawkins, a veteran of the Mexican war. He was several times wounded and for six months was forced to remain out of the army, but otherwise he was always on duty with his regiment. At Grenada, Mississippi, he was commissioned lieutenant, in recognition of his meritorious service. The brigade was captured at Mobile Bay, at which time Mr. Garnett and his comrades were sent to New Orleans and thence to Jackson, Mississippi, where they were paroled.

Mr. Garnett remained in the south for about three months and then returned home, but after a short time he again went to Mississippi and for about two years was engaged in teaching school, near Vicksburg. On the expiration of that period he returned to Missouri, where preparations were made for a trip to California. Making his way to New York, he continued his journey by way of the Panama route and on the 15th of June, 1868, arrived on the Pacific coast. He joined his brother, J. S. Garnett, of Solano county, and resided there for five years. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode in Colusa county.

In October, 1873, Mr. Garnett was united in marriage to Miss Ruth A. McCune, a daughter of H. E. McCune, of Solano county. Three children have been born to them: Inez, born December 21, 1874; Reba, who was born April 12, 1878, and is now married and has a son, named Garnett; and Hugh, who was born April 6, 1881.

After his marriage Mr. Garnett located upon the farm where he now makes his home, the place being pleasantly located three miles southeast of Willow. He carried on general farming and has become one of the most extensive land-owners of this section of the state, having twenty-two hundred acres. Of this he rents one thousand acres, while upon the remainder of the tract he carries on stock-raising on a large scale. He is a very enterprising and progressive business man, whose success is due to his own well directed efforts, his enterprise and perseverance. For a time he was a director of the Central Irrigation Company, and at all times has been in sympathy with the measures and movements which contribute to the general good.

Mr. Garnett has always been a stanch Democrat in his political affiliations and does all in his power to promote the growth and secure the success of his party. While in Colusa county he was elected supervisor, in 1876, and held the office for three years. Since his marriage he has been a member of the school board and is now serving as the president of the high-school board. In 1894 he was elected a member of the board of supervisors of Glenn county, and so acceptably and faithfully discharged the duties of his office that he was re-elected in 1898, and is therefore the present incumbent. Socially he is connected with Laurel Lodge, No. 245, A. F. & A. M. He and his wife and their children are members of the Baptist church, and he has assisted in building every house of worship of this locality. He has also served as the superintendent of the Sunday school, and, like him, his wife is active in church work. Extensive reading and observation have made him a well informed man and he is regarded as one of the representative citizens of this section of California. All that he has is the reward of his own labors, and his life illustrates most forcibly what can be accomplished through determined and honorable purpose.

ARMSTEAD C. BROWN.

The history of the pioneer settlement of northern California would be incomplete without the record of this gentleman, who from the early development of the state has been an important factor in its substantial growth and improvement. When California was cut off from the advantages and comforts of the east by long, hot stretches of sand and barren clay and the high mountains, he made his way across the plains, braving all the trials and hardships of pioneer life in order to make a home on the Pacific coast, rich in its resources, yet unreclaimed from the dominion of the red men. The year of his arrival was 1849, and to this state he brought his family in 1851, so that his residence here has been continuous for half a century.

Judge Brown was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, on the 10th of January, 1816. His father, Thomas Brown, was born in Richmond, Virginia, and was an early settler of the state of Missouri. He was a cabinet-maker by trade and also followed the occupation of farming. He wedded Mary Elizabeth Ribolt, a native of Missouri and a lady of German lineage. They had two daughters and four sons. In 1820, when our subject was

only four years of age, they removed to Illinois, where the father died in his thirty-fifth year. The mother afterward married again, and died in 1830, at the age of thirty-two years. Judge Brown became familiar with the experiences of pioneer life when a boy in Illinois, for the prairie state was then on the border of civilization. He pursued his education in a little log school-house such as was common at that period; but reading, observation, experience and study in later years added greatly to his knowledge and made him a well informed man. In 1832 he removed to Wisconsin, and later he served in the Black Hawk war as a member of the militia. He followed lead-mining in the Badger state, and on the 26th of February, 1837, he was married there to Miss Philippa Williams. In 1849 he bade adieu to his little family and crossed the plains to California in search of gold, for the previous year the precious metal had been discovered on the Pacific slope, and to that section of the country emigrants from the various eastern states were flocking. After his arrival Judge Brown engaged in placer mining in Shasta county, and to him is due the honor of naming the town of Shasta. He met with fair success, and, resolving to make California his permanent home, he returned for his family, making the journey by way of the water route,—namely, by way of the isthmus to New Orleans and thence up the Mississippi river. Severing all business connections in Wisconsin in 1851, he once more crossed the plains, accompanied by his wife and six children, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of two: a daughter who is the widow of A. Askey, and Mrs. Margaret Folger.

Judge Brown took up his residence in Jackson in 1851, and is now one of the oldest living settlers of the town. His son, George W. Brown, who was born in Jackson, is now a progressive business man here and a worthy representative of the native residents of the state. The wife and mother, however, has been called to her final rest, having passed away in April, 1896.

During the early years of his residence in Jackson Judge Brown was engaged in merchandising, bringing his goods by team over the mountains. In August, 1863, Jackson was visited by a great conflagration and the whole town was burned to the ground, destroying about thirty tenement houses for Judge Brown. He was then at a loss to know what to do, for all he had left was his beautiful two-story brick house which he now occupies. It was not long, however, till he decided to rebuild and soon the burned structures were replaced with new ones. At this time Judge Brown, for the first time in his life, found it necessary to borrow money to carry out his intentions, and of a friend he borrowed one thousand dollars, which was soon paid back from his rents. Since that time he has met with other losses by fire, but smaller, and has them all replaced by finer structures. Judge Brown had read law in early life and had been admitted to practice in Wisconsin, and had served as a member of the state legislature there. After his arrival in California he resumed the prosecution of his profession, and in 1876 he was elected the probate judge of Amador county, which position he acceptably filled for five years, when he resumed the private practice of law, which

he continued until 1807. In 1887 he was admitted into the supreme court of the state of California. He received a good patronage, and his skill and ability was manifest in the many favorable verdicts which he secured for his clients. As the years have passed he has made judicious investments in real estate, and is now the owner of a number of excellent houses and lots in the city, together with other property. Now, at the ripe old age of eighty-five years, twice a day he makes his way to his office to supervise his property interests. The habits of industry are strong within him. His life has been one of energy, perseverance and resolution, and these qualities have brought to him a well merited competence. He gave his political support in early manhood to the Whig party, and on its dissolution became a Democrat, since which time he has been identified with that political organization. In 1863 he was his party's choice to represent them in the state legislature, and so honorably did he discharge his duties that in 1865 he was re-elected. In 1869 he was again honored to represent his party in the state legislature, and at the expiration of this term he declined further honors tendered him by his party and resumed his law practice in Jackson. He is now well advanced in years, yet with him old age is not synonymous with inactivity or helplessness. On the other hand it is often a source of inspiration and encouragement, as it gives of its rich store of learning and experience to others whose journey of life is but begun. Judge Brown receives the respect and veneration of all who know him, and well does he deserve honorable mention upon the pages of his adopted state.

BENJAMIN KENT THORN.

Conditions in some parts of the west have been such as to develop a class of professional marshals and sheriffs,—men ready to take their lives in their hands in the defense of law and order and safely to be depended upon at any moment. In its issue of March 5, 1899, the Los Angeles Sunday Times referred to "Ben Thorn of Calaveras," as the "last of the race of professional sheriffs in California." Mr. Thorn's career is in many ways so unique that it could not be passed by in a work of this kind.

Of Danish and English ancestry, Mr. Thorn was born at Plattsburg, New York, December 22, 1829, a son of Platt and Elizabeth (Platt) Thorn, his mother having been of a family of early settlers at Plattsburg, for whom the town was named. In 1833, when Mr. Thorn was four years old, his parents removed to Chicago, Illinois, then a small, muddy village with some three or four thousand people living there and thereabouts, one half or more of whom were the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians. While they remained in Chicago, the family lived in the old Clayborn House, and "Ben," as he has always been known, was for a time a pupil in an infant school; but they soon removed to Ottawa, Illinois, and there lived in a little log cabin, whose walls were pierced with one window containing a single pane of glass, and with several loop holes, through which the inmates of the cabin could defend themselves from the attacks of the Indians. About one hundred feet from

the cabin were the graves of sixteen white settlers who had been massacred by the savages but a few months prior thereto, and all buried hasty in one common mound, as there was no sawed lumber in that country with which to bury them otherwise.

The boy was brought up to farm work, amid such primitive surroundings, and was sent to the best school Ottawa afforded at that time; and, considering how hard it was for pioneers to make a living in Illinois at that time, the boy was not badly situated. Produce brought very low prices, and exorbitant prices were charged for such domestic supplies as it was necessary to buy. When Ben had grown to be a "chunk" of a boy he became a clerk in a store at Ottawa, and when he was sixteen he began teaching school at Plattville, Illinois. Some time later Mr. Thorn sold his farm and removed to Ottawa, where he built a large tannery and carried on the business of tanning, giving employment to many men, until the time of his death, in 1859, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His wife died at the age of eighty-four, at the residence of her son at San Andreas, Calaveras county, California, November 2, 1890. This worthy couple had six children, of whom Sheriff Thorn and his brother, Deputy Sheriff Abbott Thorn, are the only survivors.

Sheriff Thorn crossed the plains to California in 1849 and encountered many of the hardships of such a journey. Several members of his party were victims of cholera, and several of them died on the way; but though Sheriff Thorn was constantly exposed to the influence which brought the others low, and watched with one of them (Charles Zelfiff) during the night preceding his death, he fortunately escaped the disease, even in its mildest form. He arrived at Deer Creek, Lassen county, California, where he remained in camp three weeks with his company.

In September he commenced mining on the Yuba river, some twelve or fifteen miles above the site of the present city of Marysville, Yuba county, and continued on Yuba river, without much success, as a "rocker" cost a hundred and twenty-five dollars, and he and his companions took out only about eight dollars' worth of gold, per man, per day, and each of them could have hired out at sixteen dollars per day, as that was the wages paid at the time.

In the month of November following he left the Yuba, and went to Sacramento city, where he purchased a winter's supply of provisions and went to Volcano, Amador county, and there mined during the winter of 1849-50, taking out an average of two ounces of gold dust per day to the man in Indian Gulch. In February, 1850, he went to Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, and from there to Upper Rich Gulch, some six miles distant therefrom, where he mined a short time. Then he removed to San Antonio camp, in Calaveras county, where he located and purchased several mining claims on the San Antonio and Calaveritas creeks, and employed several men, mining for him, until 1857.

In April, 1855, he was appointed deputy sheriff by Charles A. Clarke, then the sheriff of the county, in order that he might have authority to do

what he could to rid the county of gangs of Chicanos, Mexicans and other desperadoes and cut-throats, who infested the mining camps with no better objects than plunder and murder; and from that day to this, with the exception of four years, he has held the office of sheriff, or deputy sheriff, or foreign miners' tax collector. In the fall of 1855, while a deputy sheriff, he ran and was elected constable of the township, in order to secure the official business of the justice's court, which in those days reached a considerable amount. Immediately following his appointment, young Thorn started to hunt down and bring to justice the absconded murderers who had prior thereto committed many murders in San Antonio camp and immediate vicinity, and he was not long in locating and arresting John Phipps, who had killed Morales in San Antonio Camp, in 1854, with an ax, and who was hung for the crime at Mokelumne Hill; also Pedro y Barro, who killed a man and woman at the same camp; also Bratton, who killed Thomas Titcomb; also Howard Maupin, alias "Pike," who killed James Dill, and four Mexicans who murdered a German on Indian creek for his money, some of whom were convicted and sent to the state prison, as many jurymen in those days were disposed to deal leniently with the criminal element,—besides many others arrested by Thorn for lesser crimes.

In 1867 he was elected sheriff of Calaveras county, and has held the office continuously by re-election since except during the period mentioned, when he engaged in quartz mining and was not a candidate. Whether a candidate on the Democratic ticket or an "independent" candidate, has always been a matter of indifference to him: he has been elected by flattering majorities. Sometimes he has had no political nominee in the field against him, while twice some of the would-be leaders of the Democratic party wanted to give the office to some one else, for obligations thus acknowledged, and his name did not appear on any ticket; but just before election he announced himself as an independent candidate and was the only such candidate in the field, and he was re-elected to the office by his usual large majority,—of from four to five hundred. Forty-five years have elapsed since he was first appointed a deputy sheriff and thirty-three since he was first elected sheriff of Calaveras county.

From 1855 until the office was segregated from the sheriff's office, he was foreign miners' tax collector, and deputy sheriff of Calaveras county, and was elected to the office of tax collector and assessor for three terms, after it became an elective office, up to 1867, when he was elected sheriff of the county.

Politically Mr. Thorn is a Democrat, but not a strong partisan, and cares little for politics when it comes to filling local offices with good or poor men. His public spirit is such that he has always taken a helpful interest in every movement which in his good judgment has promised to benefit the town and county.

Sheriff Thorn's official history is one of peculiar interest, and there is enough in it that would make exciting reading to fill a volume. His success and popularity have been well earned, for he has many times risked his life,

against great odds, in the interest of order and justice, and has almost invariably captured the criminals he went to take, and recaptured the only criminal who during his long career as sheriff was successful in breaking jail. He has never shrunk from any duty that confronted him, and has never asked any man to do any dangerous or disagreeable work for him. No amount of money could hire him to hang a man, nor would he hire any man to hang a man for him; but in pursuance of his official duty he has hanged and assisted in the execution of five in the same spirit in which he would have met any other obligation to the public. No officer in California has accomplished more than he in ridding the state of desperadoes, who have made life and property insecure, and he has always commanded the respect of the criminals he has arrested, and no mob has ever taken a prisoner from him, although three different attempts have been made.

Some of Sheriff Thorn's most dangerous experiences may be briefly referred to here, and the writer regrets that there is not space to relate them in detail. In the month of June, 1855, soon after he was appointed deputy sheriff, the notorious Sam Brown, or "Long Haired Brown," as he was sometimes called, and Bunt Owens, killed two Chilanoes over a monte game at Upper Calaveritas, and in fleeing from the place were closely pursued by the infuriated Chilanoes, upon whom they turned and fired, mortally wounding one of them, when the pursuit was abandoned by the Chilanoes. A messenger was then dispatched to young Thorn at San Antonio, notifying him of the affair, who immediately summoned to his aid one of the men employed by him in mining, by the name of Edward Hopkins, and going before Judge Spencer, some three miles distant, Thorn swore out warrants against the murderers and started in pursuit, traveling about all night in search of them, and early the following morning obtained information that they were at John Hick's cabin, on O'Neil's creek, with four of their friends. Proceeding thereto, and arriving in sight of the place, Brown appeared with rifle in hand, which he immediately raised to his face, taking aim at the approaching officers; but Thorn, thinking Brown too brave a man to fire on them before hailing them kept right on, while Hopkins, apparently not possessing that confidence in Brown, stayed back in the rear. Thorn had proceeded but a short distance toward the place when Brown lowered his rifle off of him, and Thorn said that he never felt so happy as he did about that time. Arriving at the cabin, Thorn placed Brown and Owens under arrest, and Brown remarked to Thorn that he had just arrived in time, as he had intended "skipping the country," using his language, immediately after eating his breakfast.

On leaving the place with his prisoners, to take them before Judge Spencer's court, some three or more miles distant therefrom, Brown asked the favor of Thorn to be allowed to pack his rifle along with him, as he believed that they might be attacked on the way by the Chilanoes, and which under the circumstances was granted him. The examination before the justice of the peace lasted two days, and was one of the most exciting that ever occurred in the county, as about one hundred Chilanoes gathered about the place, besides which

over forty of the prisoners' friends were present; and, as the ill feelings between the two opposing factions were at a fever heat, it was all that Thorn could do to prevent a bloody conflict. It became an open secret that Brown's friends intended to take him away from Thorn; so the latter called on some of his friends to remain with him during the night; but they all framed excuses for not so doing; so he sat all night alone on a box, with a six-shooter in hand, to prevent the execution of their intentions, and stop the sale or giving away of liquors to any one there, which was obeyed by the proprietor of the bar.

At the conclusion of the examination before Orrin Spencer, justice of the peace of the township, when they were committed a friend of Brown's, by the name of Lafayette Choiser, attempted to hand him a loaded revolver, which Thorn snatched and knocked him down. Another friend of Brown's, by the name of Alfred Richardson, then swore out two warrants on false accusations against two Chilanoes desperadoes, who were standing with their kind in a crowd close by, and who it was believed would try to kill Thorn, if he attempted to serve them. Thorn understood the situation perfectly, but the warrants had been issued and placed in his hands, and it was his duty to serve them, and he served them without hesitation and came out of the affair in safety.

That day Thorn, with two assistants, took Sam Brown, Bunt Owens and the two Chilanoes referred to, to Mokelumne Hill, and placed them in the county jail. Brown was sent to San Quentin only for a few years, after which he returned to Calaveras county, and in a short time went to Carson City, and Virginia City, and was afterward killed by Van Sickle, on Carson river, who had a record of seventeen men that he had killed in his life-time!

A blacksmith by the name of Anderson and another man were killed at Greenwood Valley, Eldorado county, in 1857, or thereabouts, by a Chilano desperado named Santiago Molino, who made his escape and for whom large rewards were offered for his arrest, dead or alive, by the citizens of that place and Georgetown, and notices sent to the officers throughout the state. Deputy Sheriff Thorn used his best efforts in the case and finally ascertained that Molino was at Col-o-ro, a small mining camp in Mariposa county, in company with three more of his countrymen of the same ilk. Selecting Fred Wesson, a worthy assistant, they started and arrived at the above camp in two days thereafter, and late in the evening ascertained the cabin in which he and his associates were stopping, a short distance from Col-o-ro, to which they went, and, entering the cabin, found only two of the occupants therein; but Thorn soon recognized one of them as the man wanted and commenced asking him a few questions when suddenly Molino sprang from his bed, seized his six-shooter and attempted to use it; but they wrested it from him and informed him that they were officers and that he was their prisoner.

On leaving the cabin for camp, Thorn took charge of Molino, while Wesson took charge of the other man, and on the way Molino made a desperate break for liberty, closely pursued by Thorn, who fired at him with fatal effect; and on Wesson's arrival at the scene, with the other Chilanoes in

charge, Thorn requested him to go to the camp to procure the help of the only three Americans in the place, to take the body to camp, while he remained there. Some fifty or more of the Chilanoes came pouring into the little place and looked daggers at the officers, who watched their actions closely; but no demonstrations were made on their part. The coroner's jury rendered a complimentary verdict in the case to Thorn. No reward was ever asked for, or paid by the parties offering it.

About this time, while Jesus Be-a-lova, a Mexican horse-thief and murderer, was under sentence of death at Mokelumne Hill, and, three days before that set for his execution, was taken out by Thorn and an assistant officer, to be photographed, at the request of his mother; and on the return back to the jail, some little distance away, Thorn's assistant, claiming that he had forgotten something, left Thorn alone to proceed back to the jail with his big burly and unironed prisoner, when, like a flash, he turned on Thorn and seized his pistol; whereupon Thorn threw him down and alighted astraddle upon him, and, catching hold of the barrel of the cocked weapon, turned the muzzle from his person, and ramming his finger of the other hand up the Mexican's nostril, held him securely until assistance came!

One night at a toll-house near West Point, John McDonough and Gwin Raymond was badly shot through a window from the outside. The house was then entered by the two would-be murderers, and robbed of considerable money, etc., one of whom was captured, while the other, whose name was Charles Williams, escaped through the darkness. Shortly afterwards Deputy Sheriff Thorn found out where he was, near Princeton, in Mariposa county, chopping wood in the forest, and, riding up to him, demanded his surrender, when Williams rushed at him with an ax, uplifted, with the evident intention of splitting his head open; and when Williams got so close that the situation began to look unhealthy to Thorn, he shot him down.

Soon afterward Thorn was elected sheriff the first time, he and Constable Mathews started in pursuit of the Kinney Said murderers, and on their way stopped over night at Columbia, Tuolumne county. After supper Thorn, not anticipating any trouble, handed Mr. Fallon, the landlord, his weapons to keep over night, being too heavy to pack. Later in the evening Thorn and Mathews' attention was called to three Mexicans, well mounted and dressed, who rode up in front of Kelly's livery stable, on a back street. The officers, proceeding over to the stable, recognized them as men wanted by Sheriff Lincoln of Santa Cruz county for highway robbery, and Thorn, seizing one of the men by the collar and bridle of his animal, ordered him to dismount, which not being complied with, Thorn hauled him off of his horse, at the same time going after the Mexican's weapons, who also held on for possession, while another jumped off his horse, at whom Mathews fired and who ran into a dark harness room, and while Thorn was thus engaged in tusseling for the possession of the weapon the other Mexican opened fire on him with three shots, at close range, wounding him, however, but slightly, under the armpit, while another passed through the rim of his hat, and then the desperado ran away, as another party fired at him in order to save Thorn. Securing his man and

placing him in Mathews' charge, Thorn entered the room and brought out the other Mexican, both of whom, with their outfits, were taken by Mathews and assistant to Calaveras county, while Thorn started for Mariposa in search of the Said murderers, one of whom he secured in that county and from whom he obtained a full confession of his participation in the above murder, and in a short time captured the other in Amador county, near Oleta, who was afterward hung, while the former was sentenced for life at San Quentin state prison.

While Thorn was a deputy sheriff under High Sheriff Paul, and was returning home from a sheriff's sale, at the old Bascoe ranch, of a lot of stock, accompanied by his wife, on horseback, in traveling along the trail in the evening two disguised men on horseback were seen a little distance ahead, on the side of the trail, under a tree, apparently awaiting and watching for them; so Thorn drew his revolver, and as he approached nearer them they made towards the trail on which he was traveling, apparently to head him off, whereupon he immediately covered them with his weapon and demanded of them what they wanted and what they were doing, at which they halted a moment, in a hesitating manner, and then turned around and rode off a short distance and stopped, and the officer and his wife proceeded; but, still coveting the money which the officer had from the proceeds of the sale, they followed them along on the side of the trail some little distance, when Thorn, not desirous of another attempt at a hold up, especially under the circumstances, let their horses go at full speed and thus left the would-be highwaymen in the lurch. Some time afterward Thorn found out who the parties were, but the attempted crime was then outlawed.

Sheriff Thorn has had many very risky experiences during the many years that he has held his position, and has also been very successful in saving the tax-payers of his county many thousands of dollars by securing confessions of guilt from many of the criminal element. Notably amongst the number was that of Charles E. Bolton, alias Black Bart, the Po 8, who confessed his guilt to Thorn in the presence of Captain A. Walker Stone, of San Francisco, the captain ably assisting him on that occasion, through which a large amount of stolen treasure was recovered and restored to Wells, Fargo & Company, and Bolton pleaded guilty to the charge in the superior court of Calaveras county, thus saving the county a long and expensive trial, with probably no conviction.

M. J. AZEVEDO.

Probably every civilized country on the face of the globe has furnished its representatives to California, and Mr. Azevedo, the well known member of the firm of Azevedo & Company, of Sacramento, claims Portugal as the land of his birth. His natal day is February 22, 1836, and he is the eldest of a family of nine children, whose parents were J. A. and Orso Marrionna Azevedo, both natives of the Azores islands, and now deceased. The subject of this review obtained his education in the place of his nativity and was reared to farm life.

In 1854, at the age of eighteen years, he determined to seek a home in America, believing that thus he would improve his financial condition. Accordingly he sailed for Boston and at that port joined a whaling fleet for a two-years' cruise, which was attended with a fair degree of success. His next voyage was around Cape Horn to California, and on reaching the Golden state he left the vessel and joined the army of gold-seekers. For five years he engaged in mining in Butte county and prospered in his undertakings. On the expiration of that period he went to Sacramento and purchased land near Freeport and engaged in farming for thirteen years. He then returned to his native land, where he continued until 1889, when he again visited California and began business as a member of the firm of Azevedo & Company, proprietors of the Eagle Winery. The firm was organized and incorporated in April, 1889, since which time it has done a lucrative and thriving business. They manufacture all kinds of wines and brandies and have on hands a large stock of old wines whose rich quality and rare flavor enable the manufacturers to secure the highest market prices. They ship not only to all sections of California, but also to many eastern cities, and their output is quite large. The business is conducted along progressive lines and the plant is equipped with all the conveniences and accessories that will promote the business.

While in his native land Mr. Azevedo was united in marriage to Miss Marie Adelaide Azevedo, and they now have four children: Mary; Frank M.; Joseph M. and Amelia, the elder daughter being now married. Mr. Azevedo and his family are consistent members of the Catholic church and are well known in the community where they make their home. He is an energetic business man, devoting his time and energies to the conduct of the winery and his success is the outcome of his own efforts.

WILLIAM O. CLARK.

Through his long connection with the interests of Amador county William O. Clark has so lived as to win universal respect and consideration from his fellow men. He now resides on his farm of two hundred and thirty acres pleasantly located two miles west of Plymouth. He is a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Madison county, that state, on the 25th of June, 1817, a year after its admission into the Union. He is of English descent, both his paternal and maternal grandfathers, John Clark and David Keeler, having emigrated to the colonies in 1749. They became residents of New England; and Timothy B. Clark, the father of our subject, was born in Fairfield county, in 1765. He married Polly Keeler, and in the early history of Methodism they united with the great reform movement and became prominent in church work, the father serving as a class-leader for many years. During the pioneer epoch in the history of Indiana they made their home in that state, and in 1829 removed to Illinois, the father securing one hundred and sixty acres of land in what is now the heart of Chicago, Clark street, in that city, being named in his honor. He had the credit of building



Yours Truly

W. A. Clark

Past Grand Worthy Patriarch Sons of Temperance of California.

the first frame house in what is now the great metropolis, and was an active factor in the upbuilding and improvement of the city, whose commercial interests now largely rule the continent and have had an important influence upon the trade of the world. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and again performed military service in the Black Hawk war. He died in 1840, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife lived to the age of sixty-eight years. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom only three are now living, namely: H. B. Clark, of Drytown; E. J. Clark, a prominent resident and the president of the Davis County Bank at Farmington, Utah; and William O., of this review.

Mr. Clark, whose name introduces this sketch, pursued his education in an old log schoolhouse of Chicago, where he was a schoolmate of Chief Justice Blodgett and Royal Barber, the latter an eminent lawyer of Joliet. In 1832, when Black Hawk's warriors were burning the houses and driving the whites in Illinois west of Chicago on Indian creek, where they had the massacre and burned the houses on the head waters of the Illinois river, W. O. Clark drove the wagon filled with fleeing women and children from their burning houses to Fort Beggs, and when it became too dangerous there he assisted his father with the rest of them to Fort Dearborn, Chicago, when General Scott arrived and relieved them from further danger.

After putting aside his text-books Mr. Clark became deeply interested in the question of temperance, which was then largely agitating the country, the reform movement being then in its incipency. He became an enthusiastic advocate of the cause, traveling and lecturing for ten years and doing a great work in liberating men from the power of intoxicants. Throughout the long years of his life he never wavered in his allegiance to temperance principles, but at all times, both by precept and example, has advocated the abolishment of the liquor traffic. He has made a close study of the subject and is familiar with the effects of liquor upon the human system, as well as upon the moral and mental welfare of the race. So active and earnest has he been as a champion of temperance movements that he has six times been elected grand worthy patriarch of the Sons of Temperance in the state of California. He was chosen a delegate to represent the temperance cause of California in the national convention which assembled in Chicago June 27, 1900, and which nominated John G. Woolley for the presidency of the United States. On his way home he lectured in Illinois, Missouri, Idaho, Utah and California. He has lectured in all of the important cities of the country, has spoken in Madison Square Garden in New York and has made a journey around the entire world, visiting Europe, Asia, Africa, China and Japan, also spending some time in the Holy Land. He made the journey at his own expense in order to obtain a more complete and accurate idea of the history and conditions of the people who dwell on the earth. He is now eighty-four years of age, and for sixty-five years he has labored untiringly and assiduously in upholding the cause of temperance, meeting his own expenses during the greater part of the time. He was reared in the Methodist church, and is possessed of the earnest Christian faith and belief; but, realizing that his temperance labors could be

more effective if he was not connected with any particular denomination, he has not joined any single organization. He is possessed of the highest spirit of tolerance, which is dominated by the kindliness, forbearance and self-sacrifice that became the guide to the world when exemplified in the life of the lowly Nazarene almost twenty centuries ago.

In 1850 Mr. Clark came to California and assisted in establishing temperance work in San Francisco and Stockton. It was a movement greatly needed in this mining locality, where the men, released from the restraints of home and civilization, were too apt to wander into the ways of wickedness. He had the honor of serving as the chairman of the meeting called under the trees at Sutter Creek which voted to form the county of Amador, and since that time he has made the county his home, never changing his address through the past fifty years. In 1850 he brought to the county the first seed wheat and barley ever introduced here, making an experiment at grain-growing. This formed the nucleus of the great grain-growing industry in this section of the state. At all times he has been the advocate of progress and improvement as well as reform, and no history of northern California would be complete without the record of his life, so intimately has he been associated with the work of advancement. He built the first brick building in Amador county, and during twenty-five years of the most prosperous epoch in the history of Drytown he was the owner of a mercantile establishment there, receiving gold dust most of the time in exchange for the commodities which he handled. The gold dust he shipped to the mint in San Francisco, where it was converted into currency. His efforts as a merchant were continued with excellent success, and the money which he made he expended largely in his temperance work, meeting all the expenses of his travels and lectures.

Monday, August 6, 1855, marks the date of the atrocious Rancheria murder, the story of which is briefly told in the life of George Fisher, who was a conspicuous figure in trying to prevent the wholesale slaughter of citizens in Drytown and Rancheria. It must be remembered, however, that Mr. Clark was one of the most active citizens in trying to subdue this outlaw band, and his hospitable nature caused his home to be the rendezvous for many women and children, where they had fled for safety. The following day, when terror reigned supreme, when reason and judgment were supplanted by vengeance and retaliation by the strong hearts of men that were bleeding with sympathy for their friends who had been so cruelly murdered, it was the voice of the excited and enraged citizens to drive out entirely the Mexican population of that locality, claiming that they had shielded the secret of the murder. At this junction, while ropes were around the necks of some of the victims, Mr. Clark jumped upon a stump and in a moment secured the attention of his audience and in a few well directed words pleaded that they not act hastily, that they select a judge and jury and collect evidence against these men and be thus convinced that they were not hanging innocent men. He was successful in bringing about a more equitable feeling, and as a result only three were hanged. A few who were bent on the total annihilation of the Mexicans were

active in causing a bitter feeling against Mr. Clark, charging him with being friendly to the Mexicans, which nearly caused Mr. Clark to lose his life.

In 1844 Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Julia R. Applebee, of Ottawa, Illinois, a niece of Senator Sanger, and to them was born a son, H. O. Clark, who is now a piano dealer in San Francisco. For forty-two years Mrs. Clark was to her husband a faithful companion and helpmeet on life's journey, but in 1886 she was called to her reward. She was a true wife and loving mother, a devoted Christian woman, and her loss was mourned by all who knew her. In 1888 Mr. Clark was again married, his second union being with Mrs. M. C. Dennis, a widow, and by her first marriage she had four children, three of whom are living. Her maiden name was Miss Fenwick, and she is a representative of a family of great respectability. Her youngest son, Edward S. Dennis, is now living at home with his mother and assists Mr. Clark in the care of the farm, thus relieving him of much labor in his advanced years. Although he has passed the eighty-third milestone on life's journey, our subject is yet hale and healthy, and his excellent health he attributes to his abstinence from the use of intoxicants and to his careful husbanding of his mental and physical powers. His vigorous old age is certainly a strong argument in behalf of temperance principles. Of course he gives his political support to the Prohibition party. He has gained that broad knowledge and true wisdom which only travel and experience can bring, is a man of high intellectuality, broad human sympathies and tolerance, and imbued with fine sensibilities and clearly defined principles. Honor and integrity are synonymous with his name, and he enjoys the respect, confidence and high regard of the community.

On October 20, 1875, his personal friend and brother, General A. M. Winn, the author and founder of the "Native Sons of the Golden West," at a meeting of the Sons of Temperance held in San Francisco, presented Mr. Clark with a beautifully engraved gold-headed cane, an offering from the members of the grand division, and was requested to wear it as a memento of their high appreciation of his moral worth.

JOHN MONAHAN.

Among the California pioneers of 1851 there is no one more highly esteemed than the popular public official, John Monahan, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, December 25, 1832. His parents were Roger and Bridget (Goodwin) Monahan, natives of Ireland and devoted adherents of the Catholic faith. They became the parents of five children, the mother dying at the age of forty-five, but the honored father lived to the advanced age of ninety.

In his native land John Monahan received his education and when thirteen years old, in 1845, he left Ireland for America, where he learned the trade of machinist in Sing Sing, New York. When he had accumulated a sufficiency he sailed for California, where he arrived in April, 1851, and was soon working in San Francisco at his trade, finding a good opening at the establishment of the Donahue Brothers, now the Union Iron Works.

On Christmas day of that year he came to Sonora, but returned to San Francisco, coming back to the former city two months later, since which time he has made his home here. In 1852 Mr. Monahan engaged in mining, first visiting Columbia, working placer ground until the water gave out, when he went to Jacksonville on the Tuolumne river and was very successful, as at one time he took out a nugget valued at one hundred and ten dollars, and with two companions he worked in the Tuolumne river for a time, when the find was eight ounces per day, averaging sixteen dollars an ounce. He also was employed until the fall of 1859 as an engineer in some of the mountain sawmills of the region.

For eight and one-half years following his location in Sonora, Mr. Monahan was engaged in the livery business, in partnership with A. A. Whipple, becoming also interested in other lines. For six years he served as a constable and acted as stage agent between Stockton and Sonora, in which latter position it became his duty to capture several stage robbers and secure their conviction and punishment. So efficiently did he perform all the duties of his position that he was later honored by election to the office of deputy assessor, under John A. S. Troutt for three years, and in 1878 he was appointed the assessor of the county for one year, to fill out the unexpired term of said Troutt. He was then elected county assessor and since that time he has been re-elected for six successive terms, never having had an opponent against him for the nomination in the Republican ranks, on account of his personal popularity, the people believing so completely in his justice that he was always re-elected, defeating many popular Democratic candidates, and is still the county assessor. Our subject is a member of the Republican party and feels it to be an honor to have voted for John C. Fremont, in 1856. In order to cast this vote for the man he so sincerely admired, Mr. Monahan was obliged to make a trip into the mountains where he had left his bag containing his naturalization papers. The rats and squirrels had committed depredations and destroyed all of his belongings except his naturalization papers, which he yet has in good condition.

Our subject was married July 9, 1860, to Miss Catherine Fahey, a native of Ireland, a daughter of Patrick Fahey. Her family had emigrated to Canada when she was three years old, lived a time in Vermont and she came to California in 1858. Mr. Monahan is the fortunate possessor of an accomplished and intelligent daughter, Mary R., who is his efficient deputy. Socially he is connected with the A. O. U. W. and the Chosen Friends, being active in both organizations. He counts his friends by the number of inhabitants, all of whom wish him long life and prosperity.

FRANCIS J. LOCHER.

Francis Joseph Locher, of the firm of Burt & Locher, wholesale and retail grocery and provision dealers at Auburn, California, is one of the prominent and enterprising business men of the town. For a period of thirty-five years he has been a resident of California, and since 1875 he has

maintained his home in Auburn. A brief sketch of his life is herewith presented.

Francis J. Locher was born in Grass Lake, Jackson county, Michigan, on the 22d of December, 1841, of Swiss descent. His parents, Francis J. and Martha (Holderum) Locher, were born in Switzerland and New Jersey, respectively, and it was in 1834, when a young man, that his father came to this country, stopping first in New York. In 1837 he removed to Michigan and settled at Grass Lake, where he became a prominent and influential farmer, and where he spent the rest of his life and died, his death occurring in 1875, at the age of seventy-eight years. His widow survives him and still resides at the old homestead, where they settled in 1837. They had seven children, all of whom are living.

The third born in the above family was Francis J. His boyhood days were passed on his father's farm, assisting in the work of the farm in summer and in winter attending public school. At the age of twenty-one he started out in life on his own responsibility, and on leaving the farm went first to the iron and copper mines in Marquette and Ontonagon, Michigan, where he remained a short time, going thence to Stillwater, Minnesota. At the last named place he engaged in the lumber business, and remained there until 1865, the year he came to California. His trip to this state was made via the Isthmus route, the Atlantic voyage in the Costa Rica, the Pacific, in the Golden Age. From San Francisco he went direct to Sacramento and thence to Bath, Placer county, where he was engaged in hydraulic and drift mining, working for three dollars a day. Subsequently he went to Truckee, where he was employed to haul logs. Thus he was occupied during the summers and in the winter he went to Silvan in the Sacramento valley, where he became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land which he took from the government. After several years spent on his farm, he returned to the mines at Bath and again engaged in mining, this time as part owner of the Greek claim, out of which he made some money.

In 1875 he came to Auburn and turned his attention to work at the carpenter's trade, and from 1875 until 1883 was engaged in contracting and building. The last named year he became associated with Mr. Burt in the grocery and provision business, and from the first has prospered in this enterprise. They do both a wholesale and retail business in all kinds of groceries and provisions and also handle hay and grain, and their success may be attributed to their keen business insight, their liberal and honorable methods and their uniform courtesy.

Mr. Locher was happily married in 1875 to Miss Marian E. Mitchell, a native of New York. Three children came to bless their union.—Albert J., Edward W. and Carrol D.—and for nearly twenty-five years the home circle was unbroken. October 18, 1899, death claimed the beloved wife and mother. Of Mrs. Locher it is said by those who knew her best that she was a most estimable woman, kind and amiable and devoted to her family.

Mr. Locher has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1867.

Politically he is what is called an independent. He is thoroughly posted in regard to public matters and casts his vote where he thinks it will serve the best purpose, choosing for his candidate the best man—or the one he believes best fitted for the office—regardless of party affiliation. A man of strictest integrity and enjoying a justly deserved business success, Francis J. Locher stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

CHARLES M. BECKWITH.

In no profession is there a career more open to talent than in that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life, or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflagging application, intuitive wisdom and a determination to fully utilize the means at hand, are the elements which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as the stern conservator of justice; and it is one into which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be overcome and the battles to be won, for success does not perch on the falchion of every person who enters the competitive fray, but comes only as the direct result of capacity and unmistakable ability. Possessing all the requisite qualities of an able lawyer, Charles M. Beckwith has attained distinction in his profession.

A native of California, Mr. Beckwith was born in Woodbridge, San Joaquin county, on the 28th of June, 1863, and is a son of Francis M. and Betsey (Quiggle) Beckwith, both of whom were natives of Ohio. His father was one of the honored California pioneers of 1850. He returned to the Buckeye state for his bride, but after his marriage again came to California, in 1858. He was a man of prominence and broad influence. He held the office of justice of the peace and presided over the first Union federal meeting held in that state for the support of the Union. He died January 20, 1863, five months before the birth of our subject, and the mother passed away in 1871, so that at the tender age of seven years Mr. Beckwith of this review was left a full orphan.

He was reared and educated by his paternal uncle, Byron D. Beckwith, pursuing his studies in the schools of Woodbridge and Lodi, supplemented by private instruction and one year's course in Oberlin College, in Oberlin, Ohio. After completing his literary education he spent several years in following different vocations, including farming and stock-raising. He was also a special agent for an insurance company, but throughout that period he carried with him the determination to make the practice of law his life work, and in 1893 he associated himself with Colonel Gus G. Grant, in Stockton, in the study of law and later spending a short time in the office of Hon. Frank H. Gould, of San Francisco. He successfully passed the examination and was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state of California on the 17th of November, 1893. Immediately afterward he opened an office in

Sacramento, where he has maintained an increasing patronage and is to-day numbered among the rising young attorneys of the state.

On the 27th of November, 1895, Mr. Beckwith was united in marriage with Mrs. Annie (Ross) Hurd, a daughter of Thomas Ross, one of the pioneer settlers of Sacramento, having come to this state from Ohio in 1849. He was prominently identified with the business interests of the capital city and aided in laying the foundation for the present prosperity and advancement of Sacramento. In politics Mr. Beckwith is a Republican, standing with unswerving fidelity upon the platform and supporting the principles of the party. He is a member of Woodbridge Lodge, No. 131, F. & A. M., is a past chief ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, and a past regent of Capital Council, No. 1183, R. A. In his religious views he is liberal. His business qualities and his sterling worth of character have made him well known and highly esteemed at the Sacramento bar. He seldom loses a case in whose support he is enlisted, which affords the best evidence of his capabilities in the line of his chosen calling.

CHARLES DONALD SWAN.

The combination of Highland Scotch and German ancestors is one which under ordinary circumstances must make for progress and prosperity and result in citizenship of highest grade. Of such ancestry is Charles Donald Swan, of Modesto, California, county auditor and recorder of Stanislaus county, whose creditable career has not belied the promise of his nativity. Mr. Swan was born in Pike county, Illinois, January 6, 1866, a son of Donald and Ann M. (Middlekauff) Reeves Swan. His father was born on the island of Skye, off the west coast of Scotland, and when a young man emigrated from his native town of Dunvegan to Canada. From Canada he went in 1855, to Pike county, Illinois, and located on land near Barry, where he married Mrs. Ann M. Reeves, a native of Harper's Ferry, Maryland, of the German family of Middlekauff, and where he lived until his death, at the age of seventy years. His wife survives him and is living, aged seventy-two years, with a daughter at Modesto, California. Mr. Swan was an industrious and successful farmer, a respected citizen and during all the active years of his life a devoted supporter of the Baptist church, of which his widow has been practically a life-long member.

Charles Donald Swan was educated in public schools in Pike county, Illinois, and in 1883, at the age of seventeen years, came to California, without money or influential friends, but with a firm determination to make his way to a good position in life. His first employment was on a ranch near Modesto. Later he handled grain in different warehouses in the county until he had saved enough money to enable him to enter a business college at San Francisco, where he obtained his business education. Not long afterward he married Miss Mary A. Jones, a daughter of Levi J. Jones and a granddaughter of J. W. Jones, a highly respected California pioneer of 1849. He resumed the warehouse business and farming at Montpelier, Stanislaus county, where

he and Mrs. Swan own a fine farm which he still operates. They have a pleasant home in Modesto, made brighter by the presence of their little son, Charles Leslie Swan, another and older son, Clare Jones Swan, having died December 7, 1897.

Mr. Swan is a Knight of Pythias, a Free and Accepted Mason, a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. In politics he has been a life-long Republican and in 1898 he was, on that ticket, elected to the office of auditor and recorder of Stanislaus county, a position which he is now serving.

JAMES F. LUCAS.

Among the residents of Placerville who are the native sons of the town is James Franklin Lucas, who now occupies a creditable position in business circles. On the 22d of December, 1853, he first opened his eyes to the light of day, his parents being W. C. and Ellen (Johnson) Lucas. The father was one of the honored pioneers of 1849. He was born in the state of Tennessee, and at Galena, Illinois, was united in marriage to Miss Johnson, a native of Fredericksburg, Virginia. They became the parents of five children during their residence in Galena.

When the news of the discovery of gold in California was received W. C. Lucas became imbued with a strong desire to try his fortune upon the Pacific slope, hoping to gain easily a competence that would amply provide for his family. He made the journey by way of the isthmus of Panama, and arriving in Eldorado county engaged in placer-mining in White Rock canyon, with excellent success. In 1851 he returned by the way of the water route for his family, whom he brought to California, this time making the journey across the plains, arriving September 9, 1852. On again reaching the Pacific slope he renewed his mining operations and later engaged in teaming, at a time when that business was profitable, hauling goods from Sacramento to Virginia City and other points in the surrounding country. During this time he made his home in Eldorado, locating there in 1860. He continued in the teaming business through the greater part of his remaining days and his efforts brought him a good financial return. In all business transactions he was thoroughly reliable, and he not only enjoyed the patronage but also the confidence of his fellow men. He was a worthy representative of that pioneer class that came to California in 1849-50 and succeeded in establishing the foundations of a commonwealth that is now second to none in the Union. Both he and his wife are valued members of the Episcopal church. He died in his forty-first year and was buried at Mud Springs. Mrs. Lucas still survives him and is now in the seventy-seventh year of her age. They had eight children, five of whom are living. James F. Lucas, the fifth in order of birth, acquired his education in the public schools of Eldorado. He and his brother walked from Eldorado to Shingle Springs to see the first train of cars that ran into that town. Mr. Lucas began work on the railroad October 18, 1873, in the position of fireman, in which capacity he served for four and one-half years, after which he was an engineer for three years, and

in 1883 he became a conductor. He has since filled that position on the Southern Pacific branch running from Sacramento to Placerville and is one of the most trusted employes of the corporation, his long service being a high testimonial of his fidelity. He is also the proprietor of a cigar manufactory in Placerville. Among other brands manufactured is the J. F. L. cigar, which has found a ready sale on the market, owing to its excellence.

In 1886 Mr. Lucas married Miss M. C. Burke, who was born in Folsom, California, and is a daughter of J. J. Burke, one of the early pioneers of California who in early life took an active part in reclaiming the state for the purpose of civilization. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lucas have been born three children,—George T., Alice Ida and Mary Ellen: In politics Mr. Lucas is a Republican. In 1900 he was chosen as one of the aldermen of his town for the first ward. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the Knight Templar's degree. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. For the past three years he has enjoyed the honor of being the high priest of his chapter, and in the commandery he is the senior warden. He holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and is the captain of the uniformed rank of the latter. His life stands in exemplification of the principles of mutual helpness that form the basic element of these fraternities. As a public officer he is true to the public trust and at all times he has contributed as he could by influence and aid to the promotion of those interests calculated to prove of benefit to the general welfare.

THOMAS H. GARTLIN.

One of the widely and favorably known citizens of Ione is Thomas H. Gartlin, assistant superintendent of the Preston School farm. He is a native of Massachusetts, born on the 19th of November, 1855, and with his parents he came to California in 1860, when only five years of age. His father, Patrick Gartlin, was born in county Monaghan, Ireland. He was there educated. On crossing the Atlantic he took up his abode in Massachusetts, where he was married to Miss Alice Kelly. They now own and occupy a farm on Irish Hill, in Amador county, where Mr. Gartlin is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. During his early residence in California he engaged in mining with gratifying success. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic church, and in politics he is a Democrat. He has reached the age of seventy-five and is still actively connected with business pursuits. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gartlin were born six children, two sons and four daughters, all of whom are yet living. The daughters are engaged in school-teaching and the family is one well worthy of the high regard in which it is held.

Thomas H. Gartlin, the eldest child, conned his lessons in the public schools of Amador county. For a number of years he has been engaged in hydraulic mining and has also been successfully employed in farming for some time. In 1897 he was appointed to his present position as assistant

superintendent of the Preston School farm and in that position is serving with marked ability, for he has a comprehensive knowledge of the best methods of farming so as to produce the desired results.

In 1895 occurred the marriage of Mr. Gartlin to Miss Bryson, a native of Amador county. They have one child, Clara Alice.

In his political views Mr. Gartlin is a stalwart Democrat who keeps well informed on the issues of the day and he is therefore enabled to give an intelligent support of the principles of the party. For a number of years he has served on the Democratic county central committee and has done much valuable service in the interests of his party. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has passed all the chairs in the order. He is also a past district deputy, has represented the subordinate lodge in the grand lodge, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. His energy and earnest purpose have enabled him to work his way upward to a plane of affluence and now in business circles he occupies a leading position.

JOHN H. TINNEY.

John Henry Tinney, one of the prominent young men and successful fruit-growers of Eldorado county, is a native son of California, born October 8, 1870, at Granite Hill, on the farm where he now resides and on which his father settled at an early day in the history of this state.

His father, Henry John Tinney, was born in Somersetshire, near the Cathedral of Wells, in England, April 19, 1831, and was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Griffin) Tinney, both natives of England. Unfortunately his father died when he was a mere lad and his educational privileges were limited and his boyhood days were mostly spent at work. With the hope of bettering his condition and securing a fortune in the new world he likewise crossed the ocean, at the age of seventeen years, going direct to Chicago, where he learned the trade of sailmaking; and his spare moments were devoted to attending night school, until 1850, when he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he followed his trade and furthered his school work until 1853. He had learned of the rich gold fields in California and the fortunes that were awaiting the ones who had the courage and strength to battle with the hardships of pioneer life. He likewise determined to cast his lot in the far-off west and with a small company crossed the plains, with ox teams, landing in Placerville in the fall of 1853. For five years he was engaged in placer-mining in Eldorado county, with the usual "ups and downs" of a miner. In 1858 he located upon the ranch above referred to, where he resided for a period of thirty-nine years and where his death occurred, July 5, 1897, when he had attained the age of sixty-four years. He early turned his attention to fruit-raising, beginning at first in a small way and proving the adaptability of the soil for fruit culture, including peaches, French prunes, pears and apples, before he extended his operations. Then he planted a large portion of his land with fruit trees, of choice varieties, and gave his best efforts to their cultivation, the result being a superior product. Frequently he exhibited

his fruits at the Eldorado county fair and was the recipient of numerous premiums. His hopes of success in the new world were surely gratified, for when death claimed him, yet in the prime of life, he was enjoying many of the luxuries of life and left his family in very comfortable circumstances. He had hosts of friends in the county in which he lived so long, and his best friends were those who knew him longest.

Mr. Tinney was happily married, November 21, 1864, to Miss Mary Linehan, a native of Ireland, born March 5, 1834, whose death preceded his some years, occurring November 13, 1880. They were the parents of two sons and four daughters. The elder son, George, is engaged in the livery business at Auburn, Placer county, California. On January 31, 1900, he married Miss Mary E. Brady, a native daughter of California, being a resident of San Francisco. Their home has been made brighter by a little son, born February 3, 1901. Elizabeth is the wife of Daniel J. Akin, a farmer living near Granite Hill. Clara is engaged in teaching school; and Hannah, Ellen and John Henry occupy the home place, he having charge of the farming operations, which he has conducted since his father's death, having been reared to the business and being familiar with every phase of fruit culture as conducted in this locality. They are among the representative people of the community and are held in high esteem by all who known them.

CAROLINE ROGERS DEYOE.

The subject of this sketch, who is one of the representative women of California, came to the state in June, 1855. She was born Caroline Cotton in Schoharie county, New York, April 16, 1832, a daughter of Sir John Cotton. The latter was born in Columbia county, New York, January 26, 1788, and his father, the grandfather of Mrs. DeYoe, was a native of Germany, who after living some years in England emigrated to New York, where his descendants were prominent in the Dutch Reformed church. Sir John Cotton married Miss Maria Bame, also a native of Columbia county, New York, where they began their married life favorably, and Mr. Cotton lived to be seventy-three years old. A lady and gentleman of the highest respectability, they exerted an influence for good upon all with whom they associated during their long and useful lives and were especially helpful to the Dutch Reformed church. Mrs. Cotton, who lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years, bore her husband ten children, and three of their daughters are living, the eldest near Hudson, New York, aged eighty-three years.

Mrs. DeYoe was educated in her native county, finishing her studies at a ladies' seminary at North Chatham. She was married April 7, 1850, to Stephen Rogers, who was born in Saratoga county, New York, August 20, 1822, a son of Platt Rogers, whose pilgrim ancestor landed at Plymouth Rock. In 1853 Mr. Rogers came to California, by way of the isthmus of Panama, pulling a boat up the Chagres river and crossing the land on a mule. He mined half a day and made a "bit," as he was fond of saying, and then

turned his attention to farming and the Calaveras river near Stockton. After he began to attain a little permanent success he several times asked her to join him, but her parents opposed her making the journey and prevailed upon her to remain with them for a time. At last he sent to her by a friend a letter which led her to override her parents' objections and she came to California, by way of Panama, bringing with her her little son, Stimpson P. Rogers. She visited her parents frequently as long as they lived, making the journey by way of the isthmus five times and later crossing the continent several times by rail.

Mr. Rogers prospered so well that it was not long before they owned one thousand acres of land, on the Calaveras river. He became prominent as a sheep and cattle raiser and gave such careful attention to his stock that in one dry season, when sheep were perishing all around him, he looked after eleven thousand sheep and saved them all. As he prospered he added to his landed possessions, acquiring in addition to the land already mentioned, seventeen hundred and fifty acres in Stanislaus county. He had two good residences on his home ranch and one hundred and ten acres of it was planted in fruit, and he had a vineyard of ten thousand grape-vines. Late in life he moved to Modesto, where he died, in 1888. He took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the town, was helpful to the cause of education and was one of the organizers of, and until his death a stockholder in, the First National Bank of Modesto. In politics he was a staunch Republican, but declined the many offices offered him.

Stimpson P. Rogers, a son of Stephen and Caroline (Cotton) Rogers, became one of the most prominent business men of Stanislaus county and died in his thirty-fifth year, deeply regretted by all who had known him, for his honest, upright character and many lovable traits attracted the friendship of all whom he met. He built the first brick block at Modesto and the first stone sidewalk and was prominently identified with numerous public improvements, and, until his untimely death, was a stockholder in and cashier of the First National Bank. His little son and only child, Stephen Roy Rogers, died in the sixth year of his age, leaving his grandmother bereft of all relatives in California, and she erected to the memory of the boy and his father a costly and handsome water fountain at the central point in Modesto.

For six years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Rogers lived a sad and lonely life. April 25, 1894, she married Nathan Emory DeYoe, a furniture merchant and prominent resident of Modesto, and after their marriage they visited her relatives and his in the east. Mrs. DeYoe has proved herself a true friend to Modesto and has advanced its interests in every way possible. She was prominent in founding the Rogers' Ladies' Library Association, which has a library of nearly one thousand volumes, and to which additions are frequently made. She formerly owned five thousand acres of land on the Coast Range, thirty-two miles east of Modesto, but has sold it and is in receipt of one hundred dollars per month interest on deferred payments on account of it. She has built one of the handsomest residences in the city and her home is widely known as one of refinement and elegant hospitality.

GEORGE SQUIER.

George Squier, now deceased, was one of the highly esteemed citizens of Dutch Flat who came to California in 1852. He was born in Hamilton, Ohio, on the 24th of January, 1826, and represented a family that was founded in America by English emigrants. In 1836 his father, Samuel Squier, removed to Michigan and became one of the pioneers of that state, and from his tenth year until his removal to California George Squier resided in the Wolverine state. In 1850 he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Parker Allen, a native of Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York. Together they crossed the plains to California, in 1852. On the 20th of April of that year they left the Missouri river, arriving at Placerville on the 30th of July. They reached their destination in safety, but Mrs. Squier suffered greatly from mountain fever during the latter part of their perilous journey.

The subject of this review engaged in mining at Placerville for about two years, securing some gold there, after which he went to Chilly Bar, on the American river, where he purchased a claim and followed mining. Subsequently he engaged in the same pursuit at Kelsey, Eldorado county, and mined on the American river at Euchre Bar. At Pokerville, in that county, he mined for a few months, having a river claim there, but that property did not prove profitable and he removed to Sacramento. In September, 1858, he arrived at Dutch Flat and continued mining for a number of years. During the latter part of his life he held the office of watchman at Dutch Flat. His death occurred on the 19th of March, 1898, at the age of seventy-two years and the community in which he resided mourned the loss of one of its valued citizens, for he was a man of the highest integrity of character and true to every trust reposed in him. In politics he cast his first vote for Buchanan, after which he affiliated with the Republican party, and socially he was a charter member of the Order of Red Men, filling all the offices in the local lodge. In 1869 he purchased the home in which his widow and their daughter now reside. It is a pleasant and comfortable residence located on the little flat where the first pioneers of the town took up their abode, and from the number of people of that nationality who lived on the flat the place naturally took its name. This name became dear to the hearts of the older settlers, who had always opposed its change. Mrs. Squier is a most estimable and agreeable lady, a worthy representative of the pioneer women of California. Their daughter, Abbie, belongs to the society of the Native Daughters of the Golden West and is the first past president of the parlor at Dutch Flat. She is a successful school-teacher and for eight years has had charge of the primary department at this place. She and her mother are valued members of the Baptist church, and to the daughter we are indebted for the history of the father. Throughout the pioneer days and through the later period of the development and progress in California Mr. Squier always took a deep interest in the upbuilding and improvement of his state, and as one of the representative citizens of his adopted county he is well worthy of honorable mention in this volume.

FRANK R. LEEPER.

Frank Robert Leeper is numbered among California's native sons and is now residing at Stockton. He was born at Angel's Camp, May 4, 1865. His father, Robert B. Leeper, was a California pioneer of 1852, and was one of the valued citizens of Angel's Camp. He was born in Cass county, Illinois, on the 16th of September, 1836, his parents being Robert and Julia (Runyan) Leeper, natives of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. In 1828 they removed to Illinois, becoming pioneer settlers of that state. They located on a farm and made it their home throughout their remaining days. They were members of the Presbyterian church and were people of the highest respectability. They left their property to their son, Robert B. He was reared in the state of his nativity and became a man of broad reading and intelligence. He always kept well informed on topics of interest and the questions of the day and his opinions were the result of mature deliberation and earnest consideration of the questions involved. He came to California in 1852, making the journey across the plains with a government train of one hundred head of cattle. He was then seventeen years of age, full of life, energy and spirits. He relates an incident showing how he exchanged a red flannel shirt with an Indian for a pair of trousers. The shirt had shrunk considerably in washing, but the Indian strutted around in it with little else on, to the great amusement of the men in the train.

When Mr. Leeper arrived in Stockton he had a cash capital of fifty cents and this he invested in crackers and cheese. In order to earn a livelihood he engaged in herding cattle for a time, but a little later he might have been found driving a delivery wagon in San Francisco, for Shepherd Brothers, at seventy-five dollars per month. They invited him to invest his wages in town lots, but he declined. Later the stakes which designated the division of the lots were covered with sand and no one could identify the property. Subsequently Mr. Leeper came to Angel's Camp and engaged in placer-mining. He was afterward the discoverer of the Utica Quartz mine, which he operated for a number of years. In 1884 he sold the property to Charles D. Lane for ten thousand dollars. It became one of the greatest producing mines in California and is still being worked, many men being employed there. Three years after the disposal of the mine, Robert Leeper sold the Jackson mine, which adjoined the other, for eight thousand dollars. His work in those mines and his faith in this section of the country were the two most important elements in the development and growth of Angel's Camp. In 1898 he built a fine brick block in the town, which is still in the possession of the family and is now rented by a large mercantile firm.

Robert B. Leeper was an active member of the Democratic party, doing all in his power to advance its interests. He was a liberal member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and passed all of the chairs in both branches of the fraternity. In business he was active and successful and he contributed liberally of his time, money and influence for the upbuilding of the town and the advancement of its interests. His word was regarded as a

synonym for everything that is straightforward and honorable, and over his life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. His neighbors and friends had the utmost confidence in him and their trust was never betrayed in the slightest degree. His stanch integrity furnished to his fellow townsmen and to his family an example that is well worthy of emulation, and his memory remains as a benediction to all who know him.

Robert B. Leeper was married in 1863 at Angel's Camp, to Miss Susan B. Stephens, a native of Missouri, who was reared in Racine, Wisconsin. She was the daughter of Christopher Stephens. They had two children, Julia, the wife of Theodore Whitlow, and resides in Angel's Camp; and Frank Robert, of this review. The father departed this life in 1899, dying in the comfortable home which he had built at Angel's Camp, near the Utica mine.

Frank Robert Leeper, who until recently occupied the old home place, was in his boyhood very active and energetic. His neighbors and the older people sometimes accused him of being very "mischievous," for he was full of life; but it has always been found that the men who amount to the most in the world are of that character in youth. Later their energy is turned into channels of usefulness and they become prominent, substantial and reliable citizens. Thus it has been that Mr. Leeper, as he grew to manhood, "put away childish things" and is now spoken of as following closely in the footsteps of his father, being an honest, enterprising and progressive citizen. He pursued his education in the public schools of Angel's Camp, in the Hopkins Academy, of Oakland, and was graduated at the Pacific Business College in December, 1891.

On the 3d of February, 1892, Mr. Leeper was united in marriage to Miss Lottie L. Fisher, a native of San Francisco. Unto them were born two children, but one is now deceased. The surviving son is a bright little lad who was born on the 30th of September, 1895, to whom they gave the name of Robert F. The wife and mother also passed away. She was a most lovable woman, a member of the Second Presbyterian church of San Francisco, and a devoted Christian woman who had many friends. In 1896 Mr. Leeper again married, his second union being with Miss Eunice Ford, of Oakdale, California. This marriage was blessed with one child, named Ford Arthur. October 16, 1900, in San Francisco, Mr. Leeper married Ida E. Howell, of Stockton, and moved to Stockton, where he has his two boys with him.

The business affairs of our subject are of an important character. He owns and operates a five-stamp mill near the Leeper & Bennett mine, and he is now working that mine, which is a satisfactory producer. Like his father, he is a stalwart Democrat and in 1893 he had the honor of being appointed postmaster of Angel's Camp. He at once began the improvement of the office by putting in new lock-boxes and adding many other conveniences. During his incumbency the receipts of the office were greatly increased, and it was raised from an office of the fourth class to one of the third class. Mr. Leeper is widely and favorably known throughout the state, his abilities well fitting him for a position of leadership in political, business and social life. The terms progress and patriotism might be considered the keynote of

his character, for throughout his career he has labored for the improvement of every line of business or public interest with which he has been associated, and at all times has been actuated by a fidelity to his country and her welfare.

JOHN PEREIRA.

The well known California pioneer of 1850 whose name is above is a son of a Portuguese father and mother and was born in Funchal, Madeira, Portugal, in 1814, the second in order of birth of a family of eleven children, of whom only himself and two sisters survive. His father's and mother's families have long been well known in Funchal. Mr. Pereira came to the United States in 1838 and afterward learned the shoemaker's trade. Eventually he went to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he worked at his trade until 1849, when he set out for California by way of Panama. Soon after his arrival at San Francisco he went to Sacramento and from there to Marysville, Yuba county. From Marysville he went to Foster's Bar, on the Yuba river, and at first engaged in the work of turning the river from its course to facilitate mining in its bed, but was obliged to abandon this labor because working in cold water gave him rheumatism. He mined there successfully, however, for six weeks, in which time he and his comrades took out about eighteen hundred dollars each. But Indians had killed several white men there and threatened another attack, and the miners abandoned their claim and went back to San Francisco. Three months later, yellow fever broke out there and Mr. Pereira was seriously thinking of returning to his native land, when he was induced to buy a stock of goods and engage in trade in Jamestown. He sold his goods on credit, and, the season being very dry and mining poor, he was unable to make collections and was soon without merchandise or capital. He mined on Wood's creek for a time, with poor success, and was taken sick and carried to Jamestown on an improvised stretcher. Upon his recovery, with Dr. Clark as a partner, he bought a team of horses and a wagon and engaged in teaming between Jamestown and Sonora. Later they established a livery stable and a stage line from Sonora to Columbia Hill and other lines to Stent and to other points in Tuolumne and Mariposa counties. In 1857 Mr. Pereira and Dr. Clark dissolved partnership, Mr. Pereira retaining the livery and all other property except the stage line, which in the division went to Dr. Clark.

The historic Fraser river excitement followed, with all its hopes and disappointments, and was instrumental in almost depopulating Jamestown for a time and in ruining its business. Mr. Pereira remained and bought land and became one of the pioneer fruit and grape growers of Tuolumne county, owning three hundred and fifty-nine acres and prosecuting the vineyard and wine business vigorously and successfully, making wine some years to the amount of eighteen thousand gallons. He sent his fruit and wine by large wagon loads to all parts of the surrounding country and secured a large and valuable trade, and was one of the foremost in building up Jamestown. He became interested in quartz and gravel mines and now owns valuable mining claims in addition to extensive real-estate holdings. When the railroad was built

to Jamestown he gave twenty-five acres to the company for passenger depot grounds and donated one hundred and forty acres for a town site, and for many years he has been active and prominent in constructing and improving roads in all directions from Jamestown. He also built the Jamestown hotel, now known as the Willow hotel, at an expense of six thousand, five hundred dollars. While this enterprise was in progress many of his townsmen believed the hotel was not needed and would not be a success, but no sooner was it opened than it was found inadequate to accommodate its patrons, and it became one of the popular hotels of the town and was a paying investment for Mr. Pereira, who rented it for some time at one hundred dollars a month and eventually sold it for four thousand dollars.

Mr. Pereira is a Democrat, active in party work, but is not personally an office-seeker. He is an Odd Fellow and a Mason, and, popular as he is in fraternal circles, he is no less popular in the business and social world. He was married at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1846, to Miss Hannah Morgan, a native of Dublin, Ireland, who bore him eight children, of whom six are living, and died in 1871. His second wife was Elizabeth Brown, who died in 1897. His daughter Mary married S. Stoniga. John lives at Jamestown. Sarah married George Miller and lives in San Francisco. Frank lives on his father's ranch, and James and William live at Sonora. The home at Jamestown in which Mr. Pereira is passing his declining years is a pleasant one, and he is honored by his fellow citizens not only as a pioneer but as a man who has lived a just and upright life, and has been generous in his support of every measure tending to the public good.

SAMUEL B. BURT.

An enumeration of those men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves, and at the same time have honored the state to which they belong, would be incomplete were the failure to make prominent reference to the one whose name appears above. A native of New York, Samuel Blane Burt was born in Corning, Steuben county, on the 16th of September, 1828. At an early date in the history of Springfield, Massachusetts, his ancestors, natives of England, located there, the progenitor of the family in the new world being Henry Burt. He took up his abode in Springfield, in 1638, and served as one of the selectmen of the town. Our subject is a representative of the eighth generation of his descendants. The great-grandfather, Benjamin Burt, became one of the pioneers of Orange county, New York, where occurred the birth of Belden Burt, the grandfather. Benjamin Burt, our subject's father, was also born in that county, and when he had reached man's estate he married Miss Dorcas Ackerson, a native of that locality and a descendant of one of the prominent Knickerbocker families of the Empire state. They were Baptists in religious faith and were industrious farming people. They became the parents of eleven children, only four of whom now survive. Both the father and mother died in their seventy-

eight year. Belden Burt, their eldest surviving child, now resides in Riverside, California.

Samuel B. Burt, the next of the family, was educated in Alfred College, near Allegany, New York. During his youth he remained on his father's farm assisting in the work of field and meadow with the exception of the time passed in school. At the age of seventeen he began teaching and followed that profession for three years ere his emigration to California. The year 1850 witnessed his arrival on the Pacific coast. He sailed from New York on the steamship Georgia and after traveling on foot across the isthmus of Panama he took passage on the steamship Columbus, bound for San Francisco. On the 7th of June he arrived at the Golden Gate and thence made his way to the Sacramento river, and by steamer to the city of Sacramento, going afterward to Salmon Falls, in Eldorado county, with a company of twenty who had a claim in the river bed. There he engaged in placer-mining for about a month and by the 1st of October had taken out one thousand dollars, his companions being equally successful. He then came to Placer county and located a mining claim seven miles below the town of Auburn, near where the Loomis is now mined. There he engaged in a search for the precious metal for a short time with fair success, after which he joined others in the building of a sawmill and began the manufacture of lumber, which at that time was worth two hundred and fifty dollars per thousand feet. The enterprise had hardly been started, however, before the price dropped to twenty-five dollars. Mr. Burt continued the operation of his mill for eight years and then went to Bath, where he engaged in merchandising for fourteen years. On the expiration of that period his building and its contents were destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to twenty thousand dollars. After this disaster he turned his attention to quartz-mining at Bath, but the new venture proved unprofitable, although he is still the owner of the mine, which has since produced about one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Burt's fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, called him to public office and he was elected a member of the board of supervisors of Placer county. His course there was so commendable that in 1873 he was elected a member of the state assembly, and was later chosen to represent his district in the state constitutional convention, where he assisted in formulating the present organic law of California. Subsequently he was chosen by popular suffrage for the office of state senator, in which capacity he served two years, ably representing his district. An incident worthy of mention in connection with his election is that he made no canvass for the office and did not spend one dollar in treating,—something unusual in California. As a legislator he gave close and earnest study to every question which came up for consideration, and when his mature judgment sanctioned a measure he earnestly labored for its adoption.

Tiring of public life, he again turned to general merchandising, opening a store in Auburn, which he has since successfully conducted. His honorable business methods, his reasonable prices and unselfish dealing have secured him success, yet he has met many obstacles. On the 20th of September, 1898, two

of his warehouses were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of five thousand dollars. He is a man of marked perseverance and courageous spirit, however, and these qualities have enabled him to work his way steadily upward.

In 1874 occurred the marriage of Mr. Burt and Miss Ruth Augusta Eastman, a native of New Hampshire. Their union has been blessed with one daughter, Sarah Willis, who is now in school. They have one of the pleasantest homes in Auburn and are among the most respected and prominent citizens of that place. He has ever been a stalwart Republican since casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, and in political circles he has attained prominence, which is a merited recognition of his ability. He has long been recognized as a leader in public thought and opinion and his influence in the legislature of the state has been beneficial. He has a wide acquaintance among the most prominent men of California and is held in the highest regard. After a pure, honorable and useful life, actuated by unselfish methods, prompted by patriotism and guided by truth and justice, he may, in the evening of life, rest assured that the people of his county are not unmindful of those who have devoted themselves to its interests.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS LELAND.

The same characteristics which made the pilgrims and their successors successful on a foreign shore have made their descendants successful as pioneers in all parts of the country. This has been proven especially true in California, where the number of New England representatives among early settlers was large. One of these, Gustavus Adolphus Leland, the subject of this sketch, came to this state in the fall of 1850 and is now a well known citizen of Jamestown, Tuolumne county.

Mr. Leland is of English extraction. His first American progenitor was Henry Leland, who came over as early as the year 1700, and his father was John Leland, a native of Holliston, Massachusetts, who married Sylvia Leland, a distant relative, who also was born at Holliston. His two grandfathers, Daniel and Oliver Leland, fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war, and each lived to be more than ninety years old. His father was a captain of militia, was a prominent man in his town and lived eighty-five years. His mother died when in her sixtieth year. John and Sylvia (Leland) Leland had thirteen children, of whom Gustavus Adolphus Leland was the youngest, and of whom he is the only one now living. One of his brothers came to California in 1849 and two of his sisters in 1855.

Gustavus Adolphus Leland was born in Holliston, Massachusetts, November 19, 1830, and was educated in common schools near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. For four years he sailed before the mast, and in 1850, when he was in his twentieth year, he started for Panama en route for California, on board the steamer Republic, which left New York city April 14, 1850. While helping to take in water at Panama, he was knocked senseless by a heavy cask which came in contact with his head and fell into the ocean; but

though he was unconscious when rescued, he soon recovered from his injury and went on his journey apparently none the worse for it.

Soon after his arrival at San Francisco, he went to Mokelumne Hill with the intention of engaging in mining, but fell a victim to ague and was obliged to return to San Francisco, where, as soon as he was able, he worked at whatever his hands found to do until January, 1851, when he went to Shaw's Flat and from Shaw's Flat to Sonora until 1853, when he went to Jamestown. For a time he did placer-mining, with some success, but went to Sonora and was a salesman in the store of Ford Brothers until the fall of 1853, when he came back to Jamestown and engaged in merchandising there with Stephen Streeter as a partner. In 1855 Mr. Leland gave up the general merchandising business and opened a bakery, which he conducted successfully for thirty years. He early bought one hundred and four acres of land at Jamestown from the United States government. To this he added a subsequent purchase of about one hundred and eighty acres and eventually he sold a portion of his property to Mr. Nevils, who later transferred it to the Sierra Railroad Company, and the station building at Jamestown stands on that purchase. He is at this time the owner of considerable property, including a good home at Jamestown and a business building on the main street of the town. His house, which was built in 1856, is surrounded by fruit trees and flowers of Mr. and Mrs. Leland's own planting.

Mr. Leland was married in 1856 to Miss Frances McPhillips, a native of Ireland, who came to California in 1855, and the union has been blessed by the birth of eight children, five of whom are living. Alice is the wife of C. C. Miller, of Anaheim, Orange county, California. William lives in San Francisco. John is a resident of Jamestown. Cordelia married William Symons, of Carters. Thomas B. W. is a physician and lives in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Leland have three grandchildren.

Mr. Leland has been a Republican since the organization of that party and while never an active politician he has always labored quietly and respectfully for the success of Republican principles. Public education has always had in him a true friend, and he has filled the office of school trustee and has otherwise done all within his power to elevate the educational standard of his town and county.

DANIEL A. RUSSELL.

Daniel A. Russell, a prominent citizen and business man of Colfax, Placer county, California, is a native of the Golden state, and dates his birth at Georgetown, December 21, 1857. The Russell family, of which Daniel A. is a representative, is of Scotch origin. His father, Daniel Russell, and mother, *nee* Elizabeth Duncan, were born, reared and married in Scotland, and in 1843, with their first child, William, sought a home in America. This son, William Russell, is now a resident of Santa Clara, California. For several years after their arrival in this country the family made their home in Kansas City, where two daughters were born: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Wardwell; and Nellie, the wife of Fayette Moore. In 1853 the parents

with their three little children crossed the plains, with ox teams, to California, landing, after a long and tedious journey, at Georgetown, Eldorado county, where the father engaged in merchandising and where they made their home until 1857. That year they removed to Salmon Falls and he turned his attention to stock-raising and later to teaming, freighting between Sacramento and Virginia City, at that time a profitable business. His son William was then old enough to drive a team, and was of valued assistance to the father in freighting, which they conducted together successfully until the advent of the railroad. The elder Russell was a man of sterling integrity and was well known and much respected by the early pioneers of the locality in which he lived and through which he traveled. He was a worthy member of the Masonic order. Both he and his good wife have long since passed away, his death having occurred in 1871; hers in 1867, and side by side they rest at Salmon Falls in Eldorado county. Three children were added to their family circle after their removal to California, namely: Katie, now Mrs. William Pearson; John H., a resident of Santa Cruz; and Daniel A.

Daniel A. Russell, the direct subject of this sketch, was educated at Salmon Falls and Rattlesnake Bar, and at the early age of sixteen showed his independence by starting out to take care of himself. His first venture was stock-raising and buying and selling cattle, in which he was successful from the start. He did a large business, supplying the butchers of the adjoining counties, and later also carried on a butcher business of his own in Auburn, New Castle, Forest Hill, Iowa Hill and Colfax; was also for five years in the saloon business at Iowa Hill. In December, 1898, he concentrated all his interests at Colfax, where he has the exclusive control of the meat-market business of the town. He owns valuable real estate here, including the opera house, the building in which his market is located, and his residence, one of the most attractive homes in Colfax.

Mr. Russell was happily married, in January, 1882, to Miss Lizzie Lautgroff, of Green Valley, Eldorado county, California, a daughter of Antone Lautgroff, and their home is made cheerful by the presence of three children, viz.: Melvin, Edna and Donna.

Mr. Russell is a member of the I. O. O. F. and F. & A. M.

HERMAN M. ALBERY.

Among the prominent lawyers of Colusa is Judge Herman M. Albery, who has practiced at the bar of this state for twenty-three years, winning an enviable reputation by his erudition and ability to give to each point of the case its due prominence, his force of argument and his mastery of the intricate problems of jurisprudence. He is now occupying the bench of the superior court, and, thoroughly versed in the principles of law, he is indeed capable of handling the involved questions which present themselves for solution. His success and standing at the bar afford the best evidence of his capability.

The Judge was born in Franklin county, Ohio, October 12, 1851, and traces his ancestry back to John Albery, a native of England, who came to the United States soon after the Revolutionary war. He was married, in Maryland, to a German lady, who was born in Pennsylvania, and about the year 1804 they removed to Licking county, Ohio, where he lived to a ripe old age. They were farming people and had the respect of all who knew them in the locality in which they made their home. Their family numbered seventeen children, including seven pairs of twins, but five of the children died in youth. The others located in Licking and Franklin counties, Ohio, where they followed agricultural pursuits and had large families. Among the children of the next generation were judges, lawyers, doctors, mechanics, civil and operative engineers and ministers of the gospel, these departing from the business to which their parents and grandparents had devoted their lives. Mr. Albery, the father of our subject and the son of John Albery, the English emigrant, was born in Ohio and was married in Franklin county, that state, in 1832, to Miss Sarah Baldwin, a daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Keepers) Baldwin, the former of French and the latter of Scotch lineage. Her father was a native of the Empire state, was a millwright by trade and in New Jersey married Miss Keepers, whose birth occurred in that state about 1774. In 1814 they removed to Muskingum county, same state, and later to Franklin county, where both attained an advanced age. They had two sons and five daughters, the sons being Thomas, who died in 1847; and Isaac, a carpenter residing in Sonoma county, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Albery, the parents of the Judge, resided in Franklin county, Ohio, until 1863, when they removed to Mercer county, that state, where the mother died in 1866, the father, however, spending his last days in Iowa, where his death occurred in 1872. They had eight sons and four daughters, four of whom—Keepers, Morgan, John Wesley and Herman Meir—reside in northern California. The first named is a lawyer at Wil-low, Glenn county. John Wesley resides at Butte City and is the supervisor of the fifth district, in Glenn county. Morgan is a carpenter, millwright and engineer and resides in Inwood, Shasta county. Martin is a carpenter, making his home in Celina, Mercer county, Ohio. Richard is the proprietor of a mill and electric plant in Covington, Miami county, Ohio. Amanda is the wife of J. J. Ayers, a chief engineer at Logansport, Indiana. Mary Jane is the wife of a Mr. Lyon, who resides on a farm near Pleasantville, Marion county, Iowa. The other four children have long since been dead.

Judge Albery spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in the Buckeye state and pursued his preliminary education in an old log school-house furnished with crude benches. In 1864 he removed with his parents to Mercer county, Ohio, where he remained until the fall of 1871, when, at the age of nineteen years, he bade adieu to his old home and went to Iowa, locating near Des Moines. He attended school there, earning the money with which he paid his tuition by working at the carpenter's bench. In December, 1873, he returned to Ohio on a visit and while there entered the

law office of his brother at Celina, in Mercer county, continuing his reading until February, 1876, when he was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of the Buckeye state. He then determined to follow Horace Greeley's advice, "Go west, young man; go west," and with borrowed money he made his way to California. In that year a history had been published, giving an account of every county in the United States, and his perusal of this volume led him to select Lane county, Oregon, as his destination. On his way he visited his brother in Colusa county, California, and eventually reached Eugene City, Oregon, where he remained six weeks, and after visiting several other places in Oregon he returned to California, going to his brother's home, where he resumed work at the carpenter's trade, which he followed until he had accumulated one hundred dollars. It was his intention, however, to devote his energies to the practice of law, and in the spring of 1877 he started out in search of a location, and at length arrived in Colusa with seven dollars and a half in his pocket, having traveled extensively in the meantime.

Since July, 1877, Judge Albery has been a resident of this place and has won distinctive preferment as a representative of the bar. He was twice elected district attorney and ably conducted the litigated interests which devolved upon him. He cast his first presidential vote for General Hancock, in 1880, and has since been a supporter of the Democracy. In 1896 he was elected superior judge for a six-years term and is therefore filling the position at the present time. His decisions are models of judicial soundness, for perspicuity and comprehensive legal knowledge. He leaves no one in doubt as to his position concerning any suit and his opinions stand the test of the closest criticism.

On the 29th of December, 1881, Judge Albery was united in marriage to Mrs. Florence L. (Hatch) Kirk, a daughter of Hon. F. L. Hatch, now deceased. Mrs. Albery had two daughters by her first husband, and by the second marriage has a son, Herman, who is yet in school. She attends the Episcopal church, is an accomplished musician and a lady of culture and refinement, enjoying the warm regard of many friends.

JOHN W. SURFACE.

In modern times and to a large extent in the past, banks have constituted a vital part of organized society, and governments, both monarchical and popular, have depended upon them for material aid in times of depression and trouble. Their influence has extended over the entire world, and their prosperity has been the barometer which has unfalteringly indicated the financial status of all nations. Of this important branch of business John Whitten Surface is a worthy representative, he and his son Jacob being the owners of the bank at Lone, Amador county, California, where they are conducting a perfectly reliable institution, which now receives a liberal and constantly growing patronage.

Mr. Surface is one of the prominent and early settlers of this state. He

was born in Henry county, Missouri, on the 18th of November, 1833, and is of German lineage, his ancestors having come to America from the fatherland at an early day. The first of the name to locate in Virginia was Jacob Surface, the great-grandfather of our subject, who was German Lutheran in his religious faith. The grandfather, who also bore the name of Jacob, was born in Virginia, as was Jacob Surface,—the third,—the father of our subject. Each generation of the family has used the name of Jacob. The grandfather removed with his family from Virginia to Indiana, becoming a pioneer settler of the Hoosier state. He located there a large tract of land, which he later divided with his children. Jacob Surface, the father of our subject, accompanied his parents on their removal to Indiana and was there reared amid the wild scenes incident to life on the frontier. He married Miss Almyra Cecil, and they became the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom three sons and a daughter are yet living, two of the sons being in Ione, while the third is in Los Angeles, California. Esther V. Neill, now the only surviving daughter, resides in Seattle, Washington. The father of these children removed to Missouri, and died in that state, at the early age of thirty-three years, although his father had attained the age of eighty years. His wife survived him, and, coming to California, died, in Ione, in the sixty-ninth year of her age. The Surface family, in its earliest history, were farming people, of the highest respectability, and were members of the Christian church.

Mr. Surface of this review was the second child in his father's family. He is largely self-educated, and is a man of much practical information and ability. In 1852, when only seventeen years of age, he crossed the plains to California, accompanied by his mother, two sisters and two brothers. They made the journey with ox teams, leaving their Missouri home on the 15th of May and arriving at Volcano, Amador county, on the 17th of September. Fifty people made the trip together, and there was much sickness, the cholera being prevalent that year; but Dr. Fitchew, a most able physician, was of the party, and was instrumental in saving the lives of those who were ill. They passed through the Indian country in safety, and settled first in Dry creek valley, where Mr. Surface and his brothers engaged in farming, raising grain and stock. The property on which the family located is still known as the Surface ranch.

In 1861 Mr. Surface of this review went to Lewiston, Idaho, where he engaged in prospecting. In 1863 he returned to Ione, where he engaged in the livery business, in which he continued successfully for twenty-nine years, making and saving money. During that time he also gained a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout the county, and became recognized as a very reliable business man. During most of that time he was in partnership with Robert Ludgate, who died in 1878, after which Mr. Surface and his brother became sole owners of the business. In 1895 the former opened the bank, under the firm name of J. W. Surface & Son, the latter being Jacob Surface, who was born in Amador county and is a very capable

and reliable young business man. They do a general banking business and from the beginning have met with creditable and gratifying success. Mr. Surface was also one of the founders of the Amador flouring-mill, and is also a member of the Brighton Milling Company, in Sacramento. He and his son have a fourth interest in twenty-three hundred acres of land in Contra Costa county, which rents for seven dollars per acre and is yearly growing in value, and is used for raising potatoes. They also have property in Oakland and Santa Cruz, and in Ione have a one-half block, on which they have one of the finest residences in the town, together with other valuable real estate here.

In 1866 occurred the marriage of Mr. Surface and Miss Mary C. Rector, a native of Arkansas and a daughter of James P. Rector, who came to California in 1855. Their union has been blessed with three daughters and a son. The daughter, Susie A., is now the wife of M. C. Harris, of San Francisco; Lucy H. is the wife of L. A. Moberry, assistant cashier in the bank at Ione; and Ethel A. is at home. The family attend the Presbyterian church, taking an active and zealous interest in its work. Mr. Surface was largely instrumental in the erection of the church, and his son Jacob is now acting as one of its trustees.

In 1855, when he attained his majority, he became a Free and Accepted Mason, and has most acceptably passed through the different branches of the order and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. His son Jacob, also, when he attained his majority, became a member of the Masonic fraternity, passing through all its branches, including the Mystic Shrine. He has filled all the offices in the blue lodge and chapter, and is a thoroughly well informed Mason. He has been a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for over twenty years and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a trustee of the Masonic and the Odd Fellows lodges. He is a good citizen and successful and reliable business man and stands very high in the county in which he has so long resided. The cause of education has always found in him a warm friend, and for twenty-five years he has served as a trustee of the Ione schools, doing all in his power to advance their standard and promote intellectual activity in the community.

In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat, but is not strongly partisan. For a number of years he took a very active part in county and state politics, but more recently has devoted his attention to his business and local interests, outside the pale of politics. Through more than forty years' residence in Amador county he has been a substantial factor in the material upbuilding and improvement of this part of the state, and well deserves honorable mention in its history as one who has ever been true to his duties of citizenship and faithful in all business and social obligations. He was elected township assessor, serving for four years, and in 1865 was elected the assessor of Amador county, in which position he was retained by re-election for six successive years.

FREDERICK BIRDSALL.

Frederick Birdsall, now deceased, was one of the most prominent pioneers of northern California, the year 1850 witnessing his arrival in the state. He was born in Peekskill, New York, in 1829, of Holland lineage, representing one of the prominent New York families that was established in the Empire state during the pioneer epoch of its development. His education was obtained in New York city, and when in his twenty-first year, having heard of the gold discoveries in California, he sailed around Cape Horn, making his way by the Pacific ocean to San Francisco. He thence came to Paradise, Placer county, where for some time he was engaged in selling supplies to the miners. Subsequently he was the owner of a silver mine in Nevada and very successfully engaged in its operation for a number of years. He afterward sold the property and removed to Sacramento, where he was connected with a number of prominent enterprises of the city that contributed not only to his individual prosperity but was also of marked benefit to the public. He was the builder of the narrow-gauge railroad from Lodi to Valley Springs, in Calaveras county, and afterward sold it to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

In 1887 he purchased the heights above Auburn, a beautiful, slightly, attractive tract, and with characteristic energy began the improvement of the property. He named the place Acolia, laid out drives, built a beautiful residence, planted an olive orchard and otherwise added to its value and attractive appearance. He sold a few lots to persons who have built elegant homes thereon; but the Birdsall family still retain possession of sixty-five acres, on which they have eight thousand fine olive trees and are now erecting an olive-oil manufactory. In the midst of the successful conduct of his numerous business undertakings, however, Mr. Birdsall became ill and passed away on the 23d of April, 1900, at the age of seventy-one years, five months and fourteen days.

In 1866 he was happily married to Miss Esther Stratton, a native of Marietta, Ohio, a most estimable lady. Their union was blessed with five children, three of whom are living, namely: Etta Tylor, Jane and Ernest Stratton. The last named is now managing the estate, and to him we are indebted for the material which furnishes the substance of this brief account of his honored father. The daughters are at home with their mother in Sacramento, but the son resides in his beautiful home in Acolia Heights. He was born in Sacramento June 27, 1876, and was educated in the State University at Berkeley. On putting aside his text-books he became associated with his father in the improvement of Acolia Heights. He was married, on the 7th of January, 1899, to Miss Mabel Blair, a native of Placer-ville, Eldorado county. He belongs to California Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., of San Francisco, and is a progressive, enterprising business man who has a bright future before him.

His father contributed in a large measure to the substantial improvement and upbuilding of his section of the state. He was a man of strong

force of character and left the impress of his individuality upon the public progress. In manner he was kindly and his actions were ever sincere and straightforward, so that wherever he went he won a host of warm friends. His death was deeply mourned and when he passed away northern California lost one of its most valued representatives.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Forty-six years covers the period of Mr. Robertson's connection with California and its interests. Since 1854 he has been a resident of the Mountain Spring district of Amador county and has witnessed its wonderful growth and improvement, withholding not substantial assistance from the various movements and measures which have contributed to its welfare and progress. He is widely and favorably known to nearly all of the old settlers in this section of the state, and many will read his life history with interest.

A native of Canada, he was born in Westmeath county, near Pembroke, on the 23d of November, 1839, and is of Highland Scotch ancestry. His father, Alexander Robertson, was born in the highlands of Scotland and when a young man crossed the broad Atlantic to Canada, where he met, wooed and married Miss Margaret Otterson, a native of Nova Scotia and of English lineage. He died in the fifty-fourth year of his age, leaving a widow and four sons and seven daughters, who came to California. She lived to be seventy-eight years of age, dying at her home in Amador county. Her husband had been a strict Presbyterian in religious faith, while she was a devout Methodist. There were eleven children in their family, seven of whom are yet living.

Mr. Robertson of this review was but fifteen years of age when he came to California with his mother and the other children of the family. Prior to that time he had pursued his education in the public schools of his native land. Two of his mother's brothers had persuaded them to seek a home in the Golden state, and by way of the Panama route they made the voyage to San Francisco. Although only a boy, Mr. Robertson began placer-mining in Eldorado county, following that pursuit through the winter and following spring, with only moderate success. He afterward went to school for a short time. Quartz-mining was then a new industry, not much known. The family took a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, and he then engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1860 he came to Ione and secured employment in a gristmill. For twenty-eight years he followed that pursuit, becoming perfectly familiar both in principle and detail with the work of manufacturing flour. For three years he was employed in Nevada, where he received five dollars a day for his services, but in 1863 he put aside all personal considerations to enter the Union army during the Civil war. He joined Company C, Seventh California Volunteer Infantry, and served against the Indians in Arizona until the close of the war, being stationed most of the time at Fort Mohave, engaged in escorting supplies to the interior. He

served as first duty sergeant and received an honorable discharge in 1865. Disease contracted in the service has greatly undermined his health, and the government, recognizing its indebtedness to him, grants him a pension, to which he is justly entitled.

Mr. Robertson is now engaged in quartz-mining and owns a third interest in a gold-bearing property three and a half miles northeast of Ione. The ore is very rich and they have three hundred tons on the dump and are erecting a mill in order to separate it from the rock. His property joins the Erzula mine and is considered very valuable by mining experts. Whatever success he has achieved in life is due entirely to his own efforts, his close application, resolute purpose and untiring energy, and is certainly well merited.

In 1877 Mr. Robertson was united in marriage to Miss Maria M. Lininger, a native of Ohio and of German descent. She is a daughter of Christian Lininger, who was an early settler of California but is now deceased. They have had four children: George L., Mabel G., Edgar and Elizabeth Miller. They have also reared an adopted son, Wesley Walker. Mrs. Robertson is a Seventh Day Adventist. Mr. Robertson is connected with no religious denomination, but is a valued member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he is serving as overseer. In politics he is a staunch Republican, earnest in his advocacy of the party and its principles, and though he has never been an aspirant for office he keeps well informed on the issues of the day and is thus able to give an intelligent support to the measures he supports.

ROBERT F. ROONEY, M. D.

Man's worth in the world is largely determined by what he has done for his fellow men, and judged by this criterion the profession of medicine takes first rank among the callings to which individual effort is given. A well known representative of the medical fraternity is Dr. Rooney, who has gained prestige in Auburn, yet his practice has by no means been confined by the limits of that city. He is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, born June 17, 1842, and the blood of Scotch-Irish ancestors flows in his veins. His paternal grandfather, James Rooney, emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, to Canada, bringing with him his wife and their little son, John Rooney, the Doctor's father. The grandfather was a practicing physician and was also successfully engaged in school-teaching. John Rooney was educated in Canada and became a farmer. He was married to Miss Frances Margaret Sloan, a native of Belfast, and they became the parents of three children, of whom two sons survive. The other son, James Francis, resides in southern California. The father died in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and the mother passed away August 24, 1900, aged ninety years. The parents were Episcopalians in their religious faith and the son was baptized and confirmed in that church.

He was educated in McGill College, Montreal, Province of Quebec, and was graduated on the 31st of March, 1870, being thus well qualified for the

practice of his chosen profession. He opened an office in Stanstead Plain, Canada, where he remained until 1877. January 1, 1873, he was married to Miss Ann Eliza French, a native of the Province of Quebec. They have one son, Harry B., born July 15, 1890. The Doctor acquired a large practice in Canada, but his health became impaired through overwork and this determined him to seek a home in California in 1877. For a year after his arrival on the Pacific coast he resided in Colusa county and then came to Placer county, practicing for a short time in Colfax, after which he located permanently in Auburn, where he has acquired a liberal support. The public and the profession accord him prominent rank as a medical practitioner and as a surgeon. He not only has a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of the medical science, but he is also thoroughly informed on anatomy, and this renders him very capable in surgical work. His office is thoroughly equipped with everything necessary for the successful and safe conduct of his business, and he has a large library with the contents of which he is very familiar. He is also a prominent stock-owner of the Jupiter Consolidated mine at Iowa Hill, a valuable property which is yielding a good return; but he makes the practice of his profession his chief business.

In politics the Doctor is a Republican and has served his county as coroner and administrator for a number of years. He is a past master of the Masonic lodge, past high priest of the chapter, and has taken the council degrees of cryptic Masonry. He is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also an active member of medical associations, belonging to the American Medical Society and the State Medical Society. He is also a past president of the California Northern District Medical Society and is the secretary of the County Medical Society, honors which indicate his high standing in the profession. The Doctor is a man of high literary attainments and he finds one of his chief sources of pleasure in an extensive and well selected library which adorns his beautiful home and indicates the cultured taste of the occupants. The Doctor and Mrs. Rooney are prominent in social circles and to them is extended the hospitality of the best homes in Auburn. A man of strong convictions, of earnest purpose and of sterling worth, his position in professional, business and social circles is enviable and indicates his right to be classed among the representative men of Placer county.

JOHN K. PATTEE.

This is an age of advancement when all movement is in a line of progress and primitive methods are rapidly giving way to improvement, and when all natural resources are turned to account for the benefit of man. It is interesting to note the line along which progress is made and to learn of those who have been most active in promoting the upbuilding of localities with which they are connected. Associated with Calaveras county in this way is John K. Pattee, who is living at Valley Springs and who is numbered among the honored pioneers of the state of 1849. The experience of the

Argonauts who started out in search of the golden fleece in the mythological days of Greece were not more interesting and unusual than those with which the pioneers of this state underwent in their attempt to gain a fortune in the newly discovered gold fields of the Pacific coast.

Mr. Pattee is a native of Fort Covington, Franklin county, New York, born on the 26th of September, 1821. His English ancestors on crossing the Atlantic took up their abode in New England at an early period in colonial development, being among the first settlers of Salem, Massachusetts. They took an important part in the events which formed the annals of that historic town. Dr. Moses Pattee, the grandfather of our subject, was a prominent physician of New Hampshire, later practiced his profession in New York and subsequently became a member of the medical fraternity of Canada, in which country he attained the ripe old age of ninety-four years. Joseph Pattee, the father of our subject, was born in the old Granite state, and when he arrived at years of maturity wedded Lucinda G. Kellogg. They removed to Wisconsin and her death occurred in that state, leaving six children, of whom four are still living. The father afterward removed to Dakota and in 1875 came to California, living with his son John for nine years or up to the time of his death, which occurred in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He had held the office of justice of the peace in Wisconsin and was recognized as a man of intelligence and worth, commanding the regard of all with whom he was associated in business and social life.

John K. Pattee, the second of the family, pursued his education in New York and Canada. He was a young man when the news of the discovery of gold was received, and with the hope of gaining a fortune without waiting through the interval of a long business career he sailed from New York for the Pacific coast on the *Crescent City*, but the vessel landed its passengers on the isthmus of Panama and Mr. Pattee proceeded to Gorgona. He aided in hauling a life-boat to Panama with a rope, a distance of about thirty-six miles. Later he took passage on the whaling ship *Sylph* for San Francisco, and the voyage was successfully accomplished. One of the passengers, however, died of the Panama fever and was thrown overboard into the sea. After reaching the Golden Gate the subject of this review made his way to Mokelumne Hill, in Calaveras county, and engaged in placer mining on Two Mile Bar, working for wages. Subsequently he went to Angel's Camp and followed mining at the present Utica mine, but with poor success.

He therefore decided to abandon his search for gold and located on a ranch in San Andreas township, Calaveras county, obtaining a squatter's claim, and after the land was surveyed he pre-empted it. As the years passed and prosperity came to him he purchased land from other settlers of the neighborhood until he became the owner of seven hundred acres, a very valuable property, and built thereon a substantial residence and outbuildings and engaged successfully in raising stock. He is still the owner of one of the valuable farms of Calaveras county. For some time he engaged

in conducting a little wayside hotel, where all travelers were made welcome and were well treated. He was also engaged for a number of years in buying stock at Los Angeles and San Jose and in driving them to the mining claims of Calaveras county, where he sold them at a good profit. He was out in all kinds of weather on these trips and was exposed to many hardships, but his resolute spirit enabled him to bear these and eventually success came to him.

He had stock stolen from him by the Joaquin Murietta band, who took horses principally. On one occasion Mr. Pattee and two of his friends started in pursuit of the robbers. They came upon them at Yankee Camp, but discovered that there were too many of the robbers for them to attack and Mr. Pattee returned to San Andreas, where he formed a company, with whom he returned to Yankee Camp. The band had gone to Anton, where they had shot a man, but our subject and his company attacked them. They found a big Mexican riding one of Mr. Pattee's horses. The horse was shot and they captured the Mexican, whom they hung by the neck until he was dead. The band then retreated to the Phoenix quartz mill, where they killed two men, and Mr. Pattee and his company again attacked them, and in the fight one of the men was wounded in the shoulder, after which the Mexicans retreated. Our subject and his party, however, could see the blood and followed the trail in that way. One of the party cut off his boot tops and threw them down and the Americans picked them up. Continuing on the trail they saw a tent in the distance, out of which a man ran. On reaching the tent they found the wounded man still there and found that the boot tops fitted the ones which he wore. They took him to Cherokee Flat, near Angel's, and hung him also, but the others escaped. Such was the summary justice which was needed in those days in order to hold in subjection the lawless element which had invaded the state, knowing that there was no organized government which could prevent them from perpetrating their deeds of violence.

Mr. Pattee dates his settlement upon his ranch from the fall of 1852, and resided there continuously until 1893, a period of forty-one years, when he retired from the farm and purchased a good residence, in which he is now living with his esteemed wife, surrounded by the comforts and many of the luxuries which go to make life worth living. All have been attained by his own efforts. He was elected a justice of the peace January 1, 1895, and served four years, ending January 1, 1899; was appointed a notary public the 26th of August, 1896, by the Hon. James Budd, governor of California, and at the expiration of four years was reappointed by the Hon. T. C. Gage, governor of California, which office he is still filling.

Mr. Pattee was married on the 10th of January, 1859, to Miss Margaret Lonergan, a native of county Waterford, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1853 and has been a resident of California since 1858. They have had seven children, all born to them upon the ranch. They were educated in the county and are a credit to the untarnished family name. In order of birth they are as follows: Edgar, who is married and has four

children; Leander, who was married and died in 1892, leaving one child; John K., who is married and is a prominent merchant in Valley Springs; Calvin, who died at the age of thirty years in Central America; Joseph, who is married and has two children and is now engaged in merchandising in Paloma; Lottie E., who is in San Francisco; and Franklin B., who is in partnership with his brother at Valley Springs, under the firm name of Pattee Brothers, dealers in general merchandise.

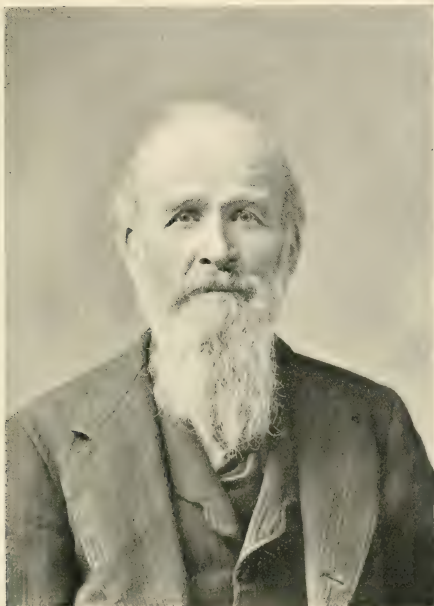
For forty-one years Mr. and Mrs. Pattee have traveled life's journey together. They still enjoy good health and are honored and highly esteemed pioneer people who have witnessed the wonderful development of the state as it has emerged from a collection of mining camps to a splendid commonwealth. They take just pride in what has been accomplished, and have every reason to do so, for they have borne their part in bringing about the conditions which have led to the present prosperity and advancement of California.

CHARLES. H. CARTER.

As long as the town of Carter stands it will be a monument to the enterprise and progressive spirit of its founder, Charles H. Carter, who is its pioneer business man, is still a prominent representative of its commercial interests and is its postmaster, having filled that position since the establishment of the office. He took up his abode at his present location in 1858, having already been a resident of California for nine years.

Mr. Carter was born in Cayuga county, New York, June 13, 1829, and is of English lineage. The progenitor of the family in the United States was his great-great-grandfather, Enoch Carter, who came to America in 1760 and was a prominent factor in the early history of the colonies. He served in the French and Indian war and was discharged, and on his return from the scene of the conflict was taken ill and died. The great-grandfather, Benjamin Carter, was born in New England and the grandfather, who also bore the name of Benjamin, was a native of the same section of country, but removed to eastern New York, where Mr. Carter's father, the third Benjamin Carter, was born, the place of his nativity being Washington county. He married Miss Elizabeth Cole, a native of Rhode Island and a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. The paternal grandfather of our subject also aided the colonists in their struggle for independence, and his son, Benjamin Carter, Jr., loyally served his country in the war of 1812. He lived to be more than eighty years of age. Throughout his active business career he was an industrious and well-to-do farmer, and both he and his wife were of the Presbyterian faith. She departed this life in the sixty-fifth year of her age, and only three of their eight children now survive.

Charles H. Carter of this review, is the youngest of the surviving boys, having a younger sister. He acquired his education in Fulton Academy and in the academy at Waterloo, but put aside his text-books on learning of the discovery of gold in California. By the hope of rapidly acquiring wealth he



C. H. Carter

was allured to the Pacific coast, sailing from New York to Panama, and on its western coast taking passage on Pacific waters for San Francisco, where he arrived on the 1st of July, 1849. He eagerly made his way to the gold diggings, going up the Sacramento to the city of that name and thence to the mining district of the Feather river. He also engaged in mining on Trinity river until winter came, and the deep snow forced him to abandon his labors. Accordingly he returned to Sacramento, where he spent the winter months and later he engaged in mining at various places on the Trinity until 1858, when he left that locality with about five thousand dollars that he had accumulated as the savings of his earnest labor. In 1856 he engaged in the lumber business on the Trinity, having a saw mill, making lumber for fluming, which he carried on for two years.

In that year Mr. Carter came to his present location and opened a mercantile establishment, which formed the nucleus of the present town. Here he has continued in business since—a period of forty-two years—and by close attention, unflagging industry and persistency of purpose he has built up a large and constantly growing trade, the profits therefrom annually augmenting his capital. He has a very large store building, from garret to basement filled with all kinds of merchandise, including produce and miner's supplies. His first store was two miles below the town, but he erected his present business block and residence in 1860 and has here a beautiful and commodious home, surrounded by magnificent trees of his own planting, including stately oaks that stand sentinel over his abode, casting a grateful shade over house and lawn. Mr. Carter also has valuable mining interests and is the owner of fifty acres of the town site, thirty acres of which he has platted, under the name of Carter's Addition. Here he is selling residence lots, and that section of the city is being built up with a good class of dwellings.

In May, 1865, occurred the marriage of Mr. Carter and Miss Sarah J. Crossett, a native of east New York and a daughter of Edward T. Crossett, who became one of the pioneer dentists of the state. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Carter have been born seven children, of whom four are still living, namely: George B. and Woodward T., who are capable business men and are now conducting their father's store; Ida E., who is a graduate of the State Normal School and is a teacher of ability in East Oakland, California, and Addie, who is at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are both enjoying good health. The lady is a member of the Baptist church, while he belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees and the Independent Order of Good Templars. His political support is given the Republican party, and of its principles he is a staunch advocate, believing firmly in the policy which has been followed through the past four years. He is one of the best preserved of the '49ers and has the appearance and vigor of a man many years his junior. His memory forms a link between the primitive past and the progressive future and his labors have contributed in large measure to the substantial development of the state which attracted him to its boundaries more than a half century ago. He feels just pride in its wonderful advancement, and among its honored early settlers he certainly deserves prominent mention.

HON. E. P. COLGAN.

It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of a state lies not in its machinery of government, nor even in its institutions, but in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens, in their capacity for high and unselfish effort and their devotion to the public good. Edward P. Colgan is one in whom public confidence is reposed in recognition of his true merit. He is now serving his third term as the state controller of California, and is a most trustworthy and capable official, whose fidelity to duty is manifest by his long continuance in office through the power of the popular ballot. Although well fitted for leadership and justly deserving of the honors conferred upon him, in manner he is plain and unassuming, a genial, courteous gentleman, possessed of the true democratic spirit and preferring to be known to his friends—and the circle is by no means a limited one—simply as "Ed Colgan." He has been closely identified with the Republican party for nineteen years, during which time he has always evinced a deep interest in state and national politics and has materially aided and been of influential benefit in local affairs.

Mr. Colgan was born in Santa Rosa, California, in January, 1856. His father, Edward P. Colgan, Sr., was born in New York city, entered upon his business career in the capacity of printer's devil, and later he served as a carver in a restaurant. He was thus employed until after the discovery of gold in California, when he made his way to the Pacific slope, going around Cape Horn to San Francisco, where he opened a restaurant. He conducted that enterprise until 1853, and during his residence in San Francisco was married, July 20, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Staub, who was born in Baden, Germany, and with her mother and two brothers crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1848. Her father, Jacob Staub, was born in Baden, Germany, and there spent his entire life, his death occurring there when he had reached the age of fifty years. He was a man of considerable prominence, served as burgomaster or mayor of his town for many years, and held other positions of public trust. After the death of the father the mother and children came to the new world, and in 1849 Mrs. Colgan and her sister came to California, by way of the straits. She is still living in the old family home in Santa Rosa, but frequently visits her son in the capital city.

After their marriage the parents of our subject continued in the restaurant business in San Francisco until October, 1853, when they sold out and removed to Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, California, opening a hotel at that point before the city was laid out. The town was platted, however, the following year, and his hostelry, known as the Santa Rosa House, was the pioneer hotel of the place, and like its proprietor was very popular with the traveling public. The old building is still standing and is now used as a blacksmith shop. Toward the close of his life Edward P. Colgan, Sr., went to San Diego, California, hoping to improve his impaired health, but all to no avail, for he died while on the return trip. In early life he took a

very active interest in politics, and, though he never sought or desired office for himself, labored earnestly to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. All through the dark days of the Civil war, when sectional feeling ran very high in California, the stars and stripes floated above his hotel and signified his unwavering allegiance to the Union. No one could mistake his position, and when he passed away, at the age of fifty years, the community lost one of its most valued and honored citizens.

Edward P. Colgan, whose name introduces this review, spent his childhood and youth in his native city and acquired his education in its public schools. On laying aside his text-books he began to prepare for the practical duties of life, and learned the trade of blacksmithing, which he followed for more than thirteen years and doubtless developed thereby his fine physique.

Mr. Colgan was married, in Santa Rosa, November 24, 1880, to Miss Mary Smith, a native of Sonoma county and a daughter of John and Tressa (Banks) Smith. Her paternal grandparents were Jacob and Eliza (Elliott) Smith, who were pioneer settlers of Illinois, originally from Kentucky. With a party they crossed the plains to California and became residents of Sonoma county in 1854. Mr. Smith was a very prominent and influential early settler of that section of the state, and largely aided in its public development and growth. He died in Santa Rosa, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife passed away at the same age. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Colgan were Willis and Evelyn (Thomas) Banks, natives of Kentucky, whence they removed to Kansas, where Mrs. Banks died. In 1875 Mr. Banks came to the Golden state for his health, but his death occurred in Bakersfield, when he had reached the age of seventy-five years. John Smith, the father of Mrs. Colgan, was a native of Quincy, Illinois, and by occupation was a lumberman and farmer.

In 1854 he came overland with his parents and a large party to California, Dr. Boyce, now of Santa Rosa, being among the number who then made the long and perilous journey across the plains. They were six months on the way and Mr. Smith first took up his residence upon a farm near Santa Rosa. Subsequently he removed westward into the mountains, where he operated a sawmill and conducted a lumber business. He and his wife are still living.

During the Civil war the Banks home in Kansas was a rendezvous alternately for Federals and Confederates and many an exciting episode occurred there. Mrs. Colgan has spent her entire life in the Golden state. She acquired her early education in a primitive school among the mountains where her father operated a sawmill, and later was graduated in the Santa Rosa high school with the first class that completed the course in that institution. She is a cultured and refined lady and a loving and faithful wife and mother. She is a lady of genuine worth and the honors which have been accorded her in connection with her husband's position have by no means affected her sweet womanliness. She believes not in station, but in character, and true worth and not position is the passport to her friendship.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Colgan have been born five children, but one died in infancy. Those still living are Edlo May, Evelyn, Ralph Waite and Helen.

Mr. Colgan first became actively connected with political affairs in 1886, in which year he was elected county sheriff. However, he had given a stalwart support to the Republican party since casting his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield in 1880. He filled the office of county sheriff for a term of two years and so fearlessly and acceptably discharged his duties that he was re-elected for a second term. In the meantime his loyalty to the party and his fitness for political duties became known throughout the state, and in 1890 he was the choice of his party for the position of state controller. For three terms he has now filled that office, and over the record of his public career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. His course has ever been honorable and straightforward, and he has never been drawn into any factional differences, content to let the voice of the people choose or reject him. That he has the public confidence in an unusual degree and that he fully merits it, is indicated by his long retention in office. His duties are discharged with the utmost fidelity and ability. He is the first to reach the office in the morning, the last to leave it at night, and neglects no duty or detail no matter how unimportant it may seem.

Mr. Colgan is very prominent in civic societies and is a valued member of various orders, including the Masonic fraternity and the Mystic Shrine, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also prominent in every good work to advance humanitarian interests or promote the industrial growth of the state. With him friendship is inviolable, and at great sacrifice to himself he will favor a friend if it is at all possible to do it. In manner he is cordial and genial and has the regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact. His unassailable reputation makes his career an honor to the pages of the history of the state that has honored him and which claims him among her native sons.

WARREN O. BOWERS.

Statisticians tell us that ninety per cent. of business undertakings are failures, either partial or total. This is often due to the fact that the line of business chosen is not adapted to the particular ability of the man, or else he fails to recognize the fact that the present and not the future holds his opportunities. Many there are who, dazzled by alluring promises of the future, forget the duties of the moment, and the advantages which are accorded them are therefore lost. The greatest English poet that the world has ever known wrote: "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune;" but few realize when this favorable moment has come. Warren O. Bowers, however, is one who entered upon a business especially adapted to his temperament and capability, and as a hotel man he is widely known on the Pacific coast, and his friends are found throughout the Union. He has so guided and directed his business interests that to-day he is num-

bered among the wealthy residents of the capital city, and if indolence and idleness were not so utterly foreign to his nature it would be possible for him to put aside business cares and rest in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. Bowers was born in New Hampshire, April 26, 1838, and is a son of Thomas and Betsey (Conerv) Bowers. His father died in October, 1857, and his mother passed away in 1895. Their son Warren spent his boyhood days in his native town of Nashua, New Hampshire, and to its public schools was indebted for his early educational privileges which he received. At the age of sixteen he went to Northfield, Vermont, and entered the railroad shops of the Vermont Central Railroad as an apprentice. On the completion of his term he removed to Wilmington, North Carolina, where he made his home during the war, engaged in railroading. When the strife between the north and south was ended he was commissioned to go abroad, having in charge the supervision of steamboat work in Europe for over a year, returning to New York in 1867.

Mr. Bowers then came to the Pacific coast and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and at a later date he engaged in steamboating, spending three years in that way. When that period had passed he returned to the Southern Pacific Company and continued with them until 1878, when he removed to Sacramento and became the proprietor of the Union Hotel, on the corner of Second and K streets. His extensive acquaintance and his excellent business qualifications soon secured him a fair share of public patronage. He was also connected with other business interests, having become a half owner of the Capital Ale Vaults on J street, between Third and Fourth streets. For about four years he continued that enterprise, and then entered the hotel business. For five years he was the proprietor of the Union Hotel, after which he rented the Golden Eagle and for many years conducted there one of the finest hotels on the Pacific coast. It stands at the corner of Seventh and K streets, and since the founding of the city has been the site of one of Sacramento's hotels. In 1851 Dan Callahan erected there a frame lodging house, making an annex of canvas, and upon the flaps of the tent a man of jocular qualities, with a piece of charcoal, drew the figure of an eagle with outspread wings and serious mien, and dubbed the place the Golden Eagle Hotel, a name which has since been retained. It was Mr. Bowers, however, that brought the hotel up to a high standard of excellence. Progress and improvement are salient elements in his character and he is not content with stagnation in any business project with which he is connected. He began the task of improving the Golden Eagle, and soon it became the leading hotel of Sacramento. Although of extensive proportions it was found incapable of entertaining the guests who applied for admission. The business and social qualities of Mr. Bowers rendered him very popular with the traveling public and he conducted the hotel with marked success until at length he determined to retire from business. As a man of leisure, however, he is not a success, and after a period of idleness, which grew very burdensome to him, he leased the Capital Hotel, in August, 1899, and has since refitted it and has

raised to a high standard, even superior to that of the old Golden Eagle Hotel.

His name is known to the traveling public throughout this western section of the United States, and those who seek first-class entertainment always give their patronage to him on visiting Sacramento. Combined with sound judgment, indefatigable energy and resolute purpose, he displays charming social qualities and a sincere interest in the welfare and comfort of his guests, and to these qualities may be attributed his marked prosperity.

RICHARD WEBB.

Richard Webb, a prominent citizen and capitalist of Jackson, Amador county, is a native of England, born in Oxfordshire on the 1st of October, 1843. His parents, Henry B. and Harriet (Flowers) Webb, were both natives of England, whence they emigrated to Australia, taking with them their family of seven children; and the father followed the blacksmith's trade during his active business career. He is now in his ninety-sixth year, but his wife has passed away, her death having occurred when she had attained the age of eighty-three years. They were reared in the Episcopal church but later became Methodists. Seven of the family are still living and all residents of Australia with the exception of our subject.

Richard Webb was only three years of age when his parents removed to Australia. He was educated in Adelaide, South Australia, finishing in the Congregational College at Melbourne, Victoria, with the intention of entering the ministry. He began to preach when only sixteen years of age, as a disciple of the Methodist faith and for a number of years was a very acceptable local minister. Before attaining his majority he learned the printer's trade in Adelaide, and in his twenty-first year he became the editor of the Northern Argus, in that colony. At length he determined to establish his home in America and in 1871 sailed from New South Wales to San Francisco, after which he worked on various newspapers in that city and in Sacramento for about three years. In 1874 he went to Utah, where he established a paper, but conducted it only three months. Subsequently he worked in various newspaper offices in Salt Lake City, being for some time connected with the Salt Lake Tribune, after which he went to New York. Six months were passed in the eastern metropolis and at the end of this period he took up his abode in Virginia City, and Winnemucca, Nevada, where he continued his journalistic work until his removal to Sutter Creek, Amador county, where he began the publication of the Fort Hill Ensign, which he issued for five months. In 1875 he purchased a half interest in the Amador Ledger, took editorial charge and later became the sole proprietor, editor and publisher. For seventeen years he continued his connection with that journal, until selling out, in 1892. Two years later he became the owner of the Amador Republican, which he issued until 1898, when he sold the paper and plant and retired from the journalistic field.

During his long connection with newspaper work in Amador county

Mr. Webb wielded a potent influence for good, earnestly supporting every measure which he believed would be a public benefit. He was very outspoken on the side of justice and right, sparing neither high nor low when their conduct was reprehensible. On one occasion, when a number of robbers were tried and acquitted, he was very severe in his criticism on the court and for this was arrested on the charge of contempt of court. At the trial he was fined and imprisoned, but appealed the case on habeas corpus and was acquitted by the supreme court. Later he again severely criticised things which he deemed wrong and was arrested and tried for libel, but was able to prove that that which he had published was fact and again came off victorious before the court. His prosecution of course cost him some money, but during the trial the subscriptions to the Ledger increased rapidly, and instead of the arrests harming him they served but to build up the paper. As a journalist he was ever independent, fearless and true, and he espoused with the same loyalty and strength any cause which he believed right. He has always been an active Republican, giving his aid and influence for the promotion of the party's interests. In 1892 he received the appointment of United States commissioner of Amador county, which office he holds at the present time.

As a business man and financier Mr. Webb has met with very creditable success and has become one of the large property-holders of the town. He is the owner of the new National Hotel and built and owns the Webb Block, one of the finest structures of the town, and he has two store buildings and several dwellings. He is also the owner of the Lode Hotel and the Pine Grove Hotel, all in Amador county and good paying property. He is a man of sound judgment in business affairs and his capable management has brought to him creditable prosperity.

In 1877 Mr. Webb was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jones, a native daughter of Jackson, and her father, Thomas Jones, was one of the first settlers of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Webb enjoy the high regard of all who know them. He is not connected with any sect or society and is a materialist in his views of life. His fearless conduct in what he believes to be right, his fidelity to duty and his sterling worth commend him to the respect of all.

PRESTON W. SMITH.

Of the educational interests of Placer county Professor Preston W. Smith is a well known representative. Occupying the position of county superintendent of schools, his marked ability has gained him prestige in the line of his chosen calling, and his influence in educational circles has been of great benefit in promoting efficiency and raising the standard of the schools in this part of California. He is a man of strong mentality, of earnest purpose and keen discrimination, and with a just appreciation of the importance of intelligent training in early life he has devoted his efforts for many years to the improvement of the schools of his native state.

Professor Smith was born in Dutch Flat, California, August 12, 1861.

His father, Thomas R. Smith, came to the Pacific coast in 1850. He was a native of New York city and was of English lineage, his ancestors having come to the new world at an early period in the development of New England, making a settlement in Connecticut. The paternal grandfather of our subject served his country in the war of 1812. Thomas R. Smith, the Professor's father, married Miss Louisiana Fuller, a native of the state whose name she bore, and a daughter of Jacob N. Fuller, a veteran of the Mexican war. Mr. Smith came to California by the ocean route, making the voyage around Cape Horn in a ship which a company of California pioneers had purchased and fitted out for this particular purpose. After his arrival in San Francisco the father of our subject made his way to Newcastle, where he engaged in merchandising. Later he conducted a store at Iowa Hill, and he also employed teams and was engaged in freighting. He purchased the Empire ranch and was one of the first who, by practical experience, demonstrated the productiveness of this soil in producing grain, hay and vegetables. He found a ready market for his hay with the stage companies. Prices were high in those days, flour sometimes bringing fifty dollars per sack, while other commodities were proportionately high; but the miners had gold and spent their money freely. In 1855 Thomas R. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Fuller, and they became the parents of seven sons and five daughters, of whom four sons and three daughters are still living. The father was a Presbyterian in his religious faith, while his wife was identified with the Baptist church. He was never an office seeker, but the cause of education found in him a warm friend, and he rendered valuable service to his school district while serving as school trustee for a number of years. Both he and his wife are still living, at the ripe old age of eighty years, and are esteemed as worthy pioneer people and valued citizens, who through an honorable career have enjoyed the confidence and respect of all with whom they have come in contact.

Professor Smith, their eldest surviving child, acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of California, and later supplemented his early studies by a course in the Battle Creek College, of Battle Creek, Michigan. He then began teaching in Dowagiac, Michigan. Subsequently returning to California, he spent twelve years as a teacher in three different towns of Placer county. For five years he was the popular principal of the Auburn schools, and his efforts resulted in raising the educational institutions of that city to a high standard. In 1894 he was elected county superintendent of schools, and after filling the office with much ability for four years he was re-elected, in 1898, for a second term, the citizens of the county thus indicating their appreciation of his faithful and valuable service.

Superintendent Smith is an enthusiast in his profession, and as the head of the Placer county schools he has introduced many improvements in the courses of its study and the methods of teaching. All the schools of the fifty-eight districts of the county are systematically graded and a record of the scholarship of the pupils and samples of their work are kept in the superintendent's office. Through the influence of Superintendent Smith

many of the school grounds have been enlarged and ornamented with trees, the school rooms made more convenient and decorated with appropriate pictures, and improvements have been made in heating, lighting and ventilating the school buildings. Largely through his instrumentality the school libraries have been filled with books suitable to the various ages of the pupils and made more accessible and therefore more useful to the public. He has also succeeded in placing the school districts on a good financial basis. The books and records of his office have been kept so well and so systematically arranged that he has been very highly commended by all the county experts who have examined the affairs of the office. He has also been instrumental in organizing reading circles among the teachers of the county, which, with the teachers' institutes under his supervision, have been the means of awakening much professional interest and enthusiasm. These various lines of work have resulted in great good, and the schools of Placer county now take rank with the best public institutions of the state.

Professor Smith is a stalwart Republican in politics, and as the candidate of that party he received a majority of more than three hundred at each election.

In 1891 was celebrated the marriage of Preston W. Smith and Sophia E. Roelok, a native of Eldorado county and a daughter of George H. Roelok, ex-supervisor of Eldorado county and a veteran of the Mexican war. They have two children, Mildred and Virgil Thomas. Before her marriage Mrs. Smith was a successful teacher. She is a lady of marked culture and refinement. Mr. Smith and his wife attend the Congregational church, and she is a member of the Congregational Guild, and of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Smith is a past president of the Auburn Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He also belongs to the Foresters, the Knights of Pythias and to the Masonic fraternity. In the last named he is now filling the position of senior deacon and in the others he has served as the chief officer. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have a beautiful home in Auburn and take great delight in the cultivation of flowers and in improving their well kept grounds. Their home is the center of a cultured society circle and its social functions are greatly enjoyed by their many friends. In personal appearance Mr. Smith is tall and he is an excellent example of the sterling type of California's native sons.

WILLIAM P. PEEK.

William P. Peek, one of the early settlers of California, is a native of the Green Mountain state, his birth having occurred in Bethel, on the 11th of March, 1828. The family is of English lineage on the paternal side and of Irish descent on the maternal side. The great-grandfather of our subject emigrated from England to America at an early period in the history of the country, taking up his residence in Vermont. John Peek, the father of our subject, was born in that state and was married there to Miss Lucretia Lamb. In 1837 he removed with his wife and seven children to Plac.

Ogle county, Illinois, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of that state. He established his residence on a farm, where he resided until his death, which occurred in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His wife passed away in her sixty-fifth year. The farm is still in the possession of the family, being owned by two of the sons, George and Frank Peek, and it is now a desirable country property. One child was added to the family in Illinois, and the eight sons and daughters are all yet living.

Mr. Peek, of this review, was the second son and was only nine years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, and was therefore reared amid the wild scenes of the frontier and experienced all the hardships and trials that fall to the lot of those who establish homes in a new district. He worked on the farm through the summer months and during the winter season pursued his education in a primitive school near his home. In 1852 he crossed the plains to California in search of gold, leaving Council Bluffs on the 13th of April and arriving at Volcano, in Amador county, on the 13th of September,—that season of the year in which the emigrants suffered so extensively with cholera; but the party with which he traveled were not attacked by the disease, nor were they troubled by Indian raids, making their five months' journey in safety to the place of their destination. Mr. Peek first began teaming, hauling goods from Stockton to Mokelumne Hill. After following that occupation for a year he opened a livery stable, having but one horse at first. He soon secured a larger stock, however, and his business steadily grew, while in proportion he increased his facilities.

After carrying on operations along that line for thirty years he came to Jackson, in 1884, purchasing a half interest in a livery business here, and conducted that enterprise for fourteen years. He then sold his interest to his partner and in February, 1897, retired, after a connection of forty-four years with that enterprise. He met with creditable success in his undertaking and is now the owner of a nice home in Jackson, together with twelve acres of land which he has platted, laying it off in town lots, which are fifty by one hundred feet. Each lot fronts on a street and has an alley fifteen feet wide in the rear. He sells these lots for two hundred dollars each, and upon a few of them good residences have already been erected. The land is beautifully located on a hillside near the business center of the town and is a very valuable property.

In 1855 Mr. Peek returned to Polo, Illinois, to marry the lady whom he had wooed ere he started for the west. On the 9th of September Miss Sarah Allen became his wife, and she is still living, their happy married life covering a period of forty-five years. The lady is a native of Ireland, and during her childhood was taken by her parents to Illinois. Mr. Peek brought his bride to his new home in California, and their union was blessed with seven children, namely: W. G., who died in infancy; Frank Wilson, now the postmaster at Mokelumne Hill; Henry Allen, a resident of Fresno, California; Millie, John C. and Thomas Allen, all at home; and Alice, the wife of Harry Jones, a son of one of the prominent pioneer settlers of Jack-

son. They have a large farm and reside near her father. Mrs. Peek is a member of the Presbyterian church and a lady of most estimable qualities.

Mr. Peek belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Legion of Honor, and has always been a staunch advocate of Republican principles. At an early date he was elected one of the supervisors of Calaveras county and was also chosen to represent his district in the legislature, being a member of the house during the sessions of 1873-4. He was for eleven years the efficient postmaster at Mokelumne Hill, and in those positions discharged his duties with faithfulness and fidelity. Probably no man in this section of the state has as wide an acquaintance, and certainly none is held in higher regard, for his business career has ever been straightforward and his private life has been true and honorable, commending him to the confidence and regard of all with whom he has been associated. He is a citizen of the highest respectability, and his identification with the interests of his adopted state have been of material benefit thereto.

COSTANTINO C. BOTTO.

Costantino C. Botto is now deceased, but many of the residents of Sutter Creek remember him as a most reliable and worthy citizen of Amador county, who by his well spent life commanded the respect of his fellow men. He was born in Italy, near Genoa, in 1824, and was indebted to the schools of his native land for the educational privileges he received. He was there married to Miss Theresa Grillo, and two children blessed their union ere their removal to the new world.

In 1858 Mr. Botto bade adieu to friends and home, coming to California, where he met with good success in the placer mines and continued in that business for five years, at the expiration of which time he opened a boarding-house at Sutter Creek and also became a partner in the building of a ditch to bring water to the mines. That enterprise proved very successful and profitable. After some time he sold his interest therein to the Blue Lake Water Company. Subsequently he dealt successfully in liquors for a number of years, but in the meantime his father had died in Italy and he returned to his native land, whence he brought his mother to California, caring for her during her remaining days. In 1860 he purchased forty acres of land on Sutter Hill, a very desirable property, overlooking the town of Sutter Creek. Thereon he erected a fine residence, which he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred in 1879, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He had brought from his old home in Italy, Italian chestnut and olive trees and Italian soft-shelled walnut trees, which he planted on his ranch, meeting with success in the cultivation of those products. He hardly knew what the word "failure" meant, for he possessed such determination and energy that he carried forward to completion whatever he undertook. Mr. Botto was a member of the Catholic church and his family are also communicants of the same denomination.

His good wife still survives him, at the age of sixty-nine years, and

she and her interesting family reside at the old homestead. There were ten children, of whom five are yet living, namely: Anna, the wife of James Bona; Louisa, at home; Emil, who is managing the farm and carrying on the business; and Mary and Matilda, twins, the former the wife of Thomas Gorman, the latter the wife of Wilfred Dennis. Mr. Botto, the father, was a man of generous impulses, purposeful and energetic, and he left to his family a comfortable property. His son, Emil, was born at the old home in Sutter Creek, on the 28th of November, 1861, and is now successfully managing the estate. The members of the family are all widely and favorably known in the community and it is with pleasure that we present this record to the readers of this volume.

JOHN M. FULWEILER.

When we take into consideration the qualities which tend to make a successful lawyer, it can plainly be seen that advancement at the bar depends not upon influence, environment or wealth, but upon individual merit, the mastery of scientific principles and the ability to apply them to the points at issue. Mr. Fulweiler has gained the position of distinction in connection with the legal fraternity of Placer county, and his marked prestige is indicated by the large clientage which he now enjoys. He resides at Auburn, where he is a well known citizen.

A native of Ohio, he was born in Cincinnati, on the 17th of October, 1833, and is of Swiss lineage. From the land of the Alps came his ancestors and located in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1700. Albert Fulweiler, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, was the progenitor of the family in this country; and John Fulweiler, the grandfather, and Abram Fulweiler, the father, were both natives of Lancaster county. They were farming people and mill-owners and actively connected with the agricultural and industrial interests of their community. At an early date the members of the family were Lutherans in their religious faith, but afterward became Methodists.

Abraham Fulweiler was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Schrote, of Maryland. She was of Welsh descent. Her father served as a soldier in the war of 1812. The representatives of the Fulweiler family are widely scattered, many of the family living in North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Illinois, as well as California. The parents of our subject had ten children, eight daughters and two sons, and five of the former still survive. The mother died in her fortieth year and the father was killed in a runaway accident when seventy-two years of age. He was a fervent minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and through his deep devotion to the cause he preached for the denomination,—carrying the “glad tidings of great joy” to the people without wishing for or receiving anything in payment for his services. After the death of his first wife he was again married, and there were two daughters and four sons by that union. In 1850 he came to Cali-

foria, where he remained until 1852, when he returned to the east, and in the fall of the same year he brought his family to the Pacific coast. Both times he made the journey across the plains, and when he had reached this state he settled in Nevada county, where he devoted his life to business and church work. He was both an excellent German and English scholar and could preach in either language. During the Civil war he was a strong Union man and made many speeches in favor of the Republican party and the Union cause. He had marked influence with both the German and English speaking people.

Mr. Fulweiler was educated in the city of Cincinnati and in Dubuque, Iowa. He was but seventeen years of age when with his father he crossed the plains to California, in 1850. He followed mining in Siskiyou, Nevada and Placer counties until 1865. He was often the possessor of much wealth, but he sank his money again in mining operations, being one of the fearless and enterprising citizens, always ready to risk his capital in operations that promised well. In 1865, owing to injuries received while mining, he was forced to abandon that pursuit and in consequence took up the study of law. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1871 he was elected district attorney of Placer county. He discharged the duties of his office so capably that he was re-elected in 1873, and during his incumbency conducted much tax litigation with the Pacific Railroad Company, arising from the adoption of the codes which brought about a new revenue system, and were appealed to the highest courts of California and of the United States. For thirty years he has been a member of the bar and is well known among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases. In 1875 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state of California, and in 1878 he was admitted to practice in the United States circuit court for the ninth district of California. He has ever since held a leading position as a prominent practitioner and has a large and distinctively representative clientele.

In 1865 Mr. Fulweiler was united in marriage to Miss Mary Dunevant, a native of Bellevue, Illinois. They have one of the nicest homes in Auburn, surrounded by thirty acres of ground with an orchard and everything needed to contribute to their comfort and pleasure. Mr. Fulweiler has advanced to a high degree in Masonry. He is a representative of the blue lodge, capitular, cryptic and chivalric Masonry, and for six years he served as the master of Eureka Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M. He was the high priest of Delta Chapter, No. 27, R. A. M., for four years, and for two years has been the worthy patron of the Order of the Eastern Star, of which his wife is also a valued member and officer. He likewise belongs to the Grand Council of Chosen Friends and is a past master workman of Covenant Lodge, No. 97, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In politics he is a staunch Republican, his allegiance dating from the organization of the party. He has rendered it much valuable service, having for eighteen years served as the chairman of the Republican county central committee. He keeps well informed on the issues of the day and is able

to support his position by intelligent argument, and in many campaigns his political addresses have contributed in a large measure to his party's success. He is probably best known, however, in connection with the practice of law. From the beginning of his career as a legal practitioner his efforts have been attended with success. He has mastered the science of jurisprudence, and his deep research and thorough preparation of every case committed to his care enables him to meet at once any contingency that may arise. His cause is fenced about with unanswerable logic, and his arguments are strong, clear, decided, and follow each other in natural sequence, forming a chain of reasoning that his opponent finds very difficult to overthrow. His delivery is graceful, his voice clear and ringing, and his eloquence carries all before it; it is not the adornment of words or flowery phrases, which often obscure the thought, but the eloquence born of the occasion and inspired by a sense of true justice of human rights and liberties.

BOLDAMER E. LETANG.

Boldamer E. Letang is the well known proprietor of the Jackson Gas Works of Jackson, Amador county, a native of Montreal, Canada, was born on the 13th of April, 1850, and he is of French lineage, the family having been founded in Canada several generations ago. His parents, Calist and Margaret (Proulx) Letang, were both natives of Canada and were honest and industrious farming people who reared eight children, six of whom are now living. The mother departed this life when in her sixty-ninth year, and the father passed away in his seventy-second year. They were devout members of the Catholic church and their lives were in harmony with their professions.

Mr. Letang, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the parish of St. Lawrence, and in 1880 came to Jackson, Amador county, where for some years he was engaged in the operation of mining machinery, being first located at the Lincoln mine. He then came to Jackson and operated the machinery of the Zeile mine, with which he was connected for about seven years. In 1891, in partnership with V. S. Garbarine, he leased the Jackson Gas Works and after a year he bought out his partner, and all the stock from the other stockholders, becoming the sole owner. He has since operated the plant with excellent success. He not only manufactures and sells gas for illuminating and cooking purposes but deals in gas stoves and is capable of doing all kinds of repair work on the same. His business is one of the progressive enterprises of the town and contributes much to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants. He is an expert machinist and an active and honorable business man whose well directed efforts have secured to him a comfortable competence.

Mr. Letang is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees of the blue lodge in his native town. In politics he is a Republican and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, but has never sought office, his time and energies being given to other interests.

RICHARD SHERBURN.

Upon one of the finest farms of central California there resides an honorable and venerable man who has passed the eighty-fifth milestone on life's journey, and in the evening of life is accorded that respect and deference which should ever be shown old age. Though his years are many, his vigor is that of a man much younger, and his interest in the affairs of life is still active. His pleasant home is celebrated for its hospitality, and the courtesy of the old-time school always meets those who are guests beneath his roof. The qualities that constitute the true gentleman have made Mr. Sherburn one of the leading and representative citizens of Sacramento county, and it is therefore with pleasure that we present the record of his life to the readers of this volume.

A native of Yorkshire, England, he was born on the 14th of November, 1814, and is a son of William and Margaret Sherburn, who spent their entire lives in that land, where the father engaged in gardening. He was more than eighty years of age at the time of his death, and his wife was about eighty when called to the home beyond. Richard Sherburn was reared upon the home farm and acquired a good practical English education. Having arrived at years of maturity, he was married, on the 11th of April, 1848, to Miss Ann Brookville, who was born in Derbyshire, England, March 3, 1817, a daughter of John and Maria (Pitts) Brookville. Her father died in Derbyshire, where for some years he operated a hat factory. He was also the proprietor of a store in London. His wife spent her last days in Yorkshire, England.

Soon after their marriage Mr. Sherburn and his young bride started for the new world, crossing the Atlantic on the old sailing vessel Patrick Henry on her first trip. They did not tarry in the east but made their way to the Mississippi valley, locating in Dane county, Wisconsin, where Mr. Sherburn engaged in farming until 1852. In the spring of that year they started for California, making the overland trip with oxen. They were five months upon the way and endured the usual hardships that fell to the lot of the early pioneers who crossed the hot and barren plains and climbed the steep mountains which barred the path to the Pacific coast. Their little son, William H., then only five years of age, rode horseback nearly all the way. On reaching the Golden state Mr. Sherburn embarked in merchandising in Sacramento, in partnership with a Mr. Prentice, but the same year a fire destroyed their property. However, with characteristic energy they began business again; but the floods came on and destroyed their store and stock to even a greater degree than the fiery element had done.

Therefore Mr. Sherburn determined to devote his energies to agricultural pursuits, and removed to his present farm, about three miles south of Sacramento, the place being locally known as Sutterville. When he first came he made his way to the farm in a row-boat from San Francisco, for all of the country was under water, the site of his present home being the only tract of dry land visible for many miles. In connection with farming Mr.

Sherburn also kept a tavern for twenty-seven years after settling upon the farm. Few men in central California have done more to advance the agricultural interests of this garden spot of the world than he. He placed his land under a very high state of cultivation and the fields were made to blossom as the rose. All modern improvements were added, and the progress of the times has been manifest in the new methods of farming and the improved machinery which has been utilized at Sutterville. It has been only about three years since Mr. Sherburn put aside the active cares of business life and has lived retired, his farm being now rented to his grandson.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sherburn are two in number. William H., a merchant of Sacramento, was married, and it is his son George who rents the old family homestead. He, too, is married and has a little son, Harold W., who was born on this homestead, as was George R. Sherburn. John B., the second son, was married, and died at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving two daughters, both of whom are now married, and each has a child, so that Richard Sherburn, of this review, has three great-grandchildren.

In his political views Mr. Sherburn has been a stalwart Republican since casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856. He filled the office of justice of the peace for six years, and for many years was a member of the school board. He was largely instrumental in establishing the first school in this locality, and the first teacher, S. L. Rogers, boarded in his family. He has ever labored untiringly to promote the cause of education, realizing the importance in the affairs of life. Both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church, of which they have been communicants for more than fifty-five years. The family is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed in Sacramento county. Mr. and Mrs. Sherburn are a polite and courteous old-time English couple, whose friends are desirous that they may be spared to reach the century mark. In the evening of life they are surrounded by the comforts that former toil has enabled them to secure, and they enjoy the friendship and warm regard of all with whom they have been brought in contact.

WINFIELD J. DAVIS.

The name of no resident of Sacramento is more inseparably connected with the journalistic interests and intellectual progress of this section of the state than Winfield J. Davis, who has been identified with a number of the leading papers of Sacramento county. Of Welsh lineage, he was born in Utica, Oneida county, New York, December 5, 1851, his parents being William and Elinor (Parry) Davis. In 1862 the family removed from the Empire state to California, making the journey by way of the isthmus route. The father purchased a ranch near Lincoln, in Placer county, where he resided until 1869, when he came with his family to Sacramento. Thus reared on a farm, our subject became familiar with all the duties and labors that fell to the lot of the agriculturist. Before coming to Sacramento, however,

he began the study of shorthand, in 1867, having a small book entitled *The Young Reporter*. His lack of elementary text-books was a great hindrance to him in his work, but he persevered until he became one of the leading shorthand reporters on the Pacific coast. He entered the first grade of the grammar school of Sacramento September 19, 1869, in the midst of the school year, and was graduated April 22, 1870, in the first rank with ten others in a class of thirty-four. Among his classmates were many who have attained prominence in the various walks of life, including Mrs. Ella Haskell Cummins, the celebrated writer of juvenile literature, and the late C. F. Crocker, who became the vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

After his graduation at the grammar school Mr. Davis pursued a high-school course until January, 1871, and on the 2d of February, of that year, he entered the office of the Bee to learn the printing trade. In June of the same year he became an employe of the Daily Union, his service being that of compositor and shorthand reporter. His first task in the latter line was the reporting of the proceedings of the Republican state convention held in June, 1871, at which time Newton Booth was nominated for governor. At the close of the legislative session in 1872 he was engaged as one of the local editors of that paper, under the direction of Captain J. D. Young, late state printer. On the 7th of October, 1879, Mr. Davis was admitted to the bar. In the meantime, on the 31st of August, 1874, he was appointed, after a competitive examination, official shorthand reporter of the sixth district court, by Judge Ramage, the district comprising Sacramento and Yolo counties. He was retained in the office under Judge Denson, and filled the position until the abolition of the court by the new constitution. When the superior court was organized to take its place he was appointed official reporter of the superior court and held the office until January, 1897. In that capacity he reported some of the most important cases that have ever been tried in the courts of the state.

He has also been prominent in political affairs and is unwavering in the advocacy of Republican principles. For several years he was the chairman of the Republican city central committee, and during the Blaine campaign of 1884, also the Swift campaign of 1886, and the Markham campaign of 1890, he was the chairman of the Republican county central committee, having the general supervision of those campaigns throughout the county, in which there was a loss to Republicans of but one candidate on the county ticket. On Saturday night immediately before the presidential election of 1884 it was discovered that the Hon. Frank D. Ryan, the Republican nominee for representative to the state legislature from the eighteenth district, was ineligible by reason of the fact that he had not lived in that particular district for a year, although he had been born and reared in an adjoining district in the city. Mr. Ryan, therefore, resigned his position on the ticket and the nomination was tendered to Mr. Davis. The campaign, while brief, was a hotly contested one, but our subject won the election by a vote of one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight against a vote of eight

hundred and twenty-two for Hon. H. M. La Rue, the Democratic candidate, who was a popular man and at that time was the speaker of the assembly. During the ensuing session of the legislature Mr. Davis was the chairman of the house committee on public buildings and grounds and a member of the committees on ways and means, claims, and water rights and drainage. During that session large appropriations were secured for the improvement of public buildings and grounds in Sacramento county. It was in that legislature also that the exciting measures concerning irrigation were brought forward, to settle which two extra sessions were called.

Mr. Davis is also prominent in connection with the journalistic interests and literary work of the state. His contributions on historical and political subjects have been frequently seen in the leading magazines and newspapers and have awakened very favorable comment. In the winter of 1888-9 he compiled the historical portion of a large volume, entitled *The Governmental Roster of the State of California*, of which five thousand copies were issued by the legislature. In 1892 he published his "*History of Political Conventions in California*," a work that is standard authority on the history of politics in the Golden State. In his library he has the largest collection of books and documents relating to the history of California that can be found in the state outside of the state library and a few in San Francisco.

On December 7, 1891, Mr. Davis was elected a member of the board of education of the city of Sacramento, and was re-elected to the office at the first election under the new charter on November 7, 1893. He was then chosen president of the board, and filled that office for four years. During his presidential terms he wrote an elaborate history of the public schools, that was published by the city government and received warm commendation from the federal and state educational departments. Mr. Davis is the historian of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers; also an honorary member of the Sacramento Biographical Union. He was commissioned major and engineer officer of the National Guard of California December 3, 1881, and served on the staffs of Brigadier Generals John F. Sheehan, Llewellyn Tozer and John T. Carey. Mr. Davis has long been accounted one of the leading factors of the public life of Sacramento, and his name is so inseparably connected with the judicial, political and journalistic history of central California that this work would be incomplete without the record of his life.

JAMES W. CRUTCHER.

On the roster of the officials of Colusa county appears the name of James Wilson Crutcher, for he is now serving as clerk and recorder. He was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, and is a son of Samuel Crutcher, a native of Kentucky. On the paternal side the ancestry can be traced back to Samuel and Elizabeth (Lee) Crutcher, the great-grandparents of our subject. They were married in Patrick county, Virginia, and in their family

were five children, namely: Elizabeth, Cornelia, Frank, Charles and Samuel. The last named, Samuel Crutcher, Jr., was the grandfather of him whose name introduces this review. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married Nancy James, of Virginia, and in 1810 he removed to Lincoln county, Missouri, where he made his home for twenty years, when, in 1830, he took up his abode in Montgomery county, that state. His children were William, John, Sophia, Lucella and Samuel.

The last named was the father of our subject. During his early life he accompanied his parents to Missouri and his death occurred in Montgomery county, that state, at the age of seventy-three years. He was one of the pioneer farmers of the locality and carried on agricultural pursuits for many years. He also embarked in merchandising, but that venture was not so successful. In going to Missouri he located at Middletown, and the first goods sold in the northern part of Montgomery county were sold in one end of his house, in 1836, by Matthew Wilberger and Samuel King. The latter sold his interest in the little store to Mr. Crutcher, and later the firm of Wilberger & Crutcher removed their stock of goods to the present site of Middletown, placing them on sale in a little log cabin which was soon afterward destroyed by fire, and thus they were financially ruined. Mr. Wilberger, Mr. Crutcher's partner, surveyed and laid out the town of Middletown in 1836, while John Dugan built the first house there.

Samuel Crutcher, the father of our subject, was three times married, his first union being with Eliza A. Holladay. After her death he wedded a Mrs. Holloway, who was a widow. For his third wife he chose Mrs. Jane Randolph, *nee* Winters. His first wife was born in 1815 and their marriage was celebrated in 1836. She was a member of the Christian church and died in that faith in 1847. In their family were eleven children.

On the maternal side Mr. Crutcher, of this review, can trace his ancestry back to his great-grandparents, Stephen and Ann (Hickman) Holladay. The latter was a daughter of James and Hannah (Lewis) Hickman, of Clark county, Kentucky, and was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1754. Her death occurred in Clark county in 1836. About the year 1783 she became the wife of Stephen Holladay, a farmer, who is described as having dark hair and hazel eyes and whose weight was about two hundred and twenty pounds. They reared seven children, the eldest being Elliott Holladay, the grandfather of our subject, who was born in 1786, two years after his father removed to Kentucky. In 1812 he volunteered at Winchester, Kentucky, to fight the Indians who were on the war path, causing great trouble to the people of the new state. He became a member of Captain John Martin's Company and participated in the hard-fought engagements on the 18th and 22d of January, 1813. On the latter date he was taken prisoner at Winchester at the defeat on the river Raisin. He suffered greatly from cold and from cruel treatment and finally was obliged to give up his gun in order to save his life. After being exchanged he made his way home, where he arrived in April, 1813. The following year he married

Rachel Johnson, who was born in 1791 and whose parents were from Maryland.

In 1833 Elliott Holladay went to Missouri and after selecting a location returned to his Kentucky home, which was about twelve miles from Lexington. On the 16th of August, 1834, he started with his family for Missouri. They spent a month on the road, making the trip in wagons. There were eleven white people and eleven slaves in the party and eventually they reached their destination in safety. The father died in Missouri, in 1869, and the mother in 1874, each being eighty-three years of age at the time of their death. They held membership in the Christian church, with which Mr. Holladay united in 1810, his wife in 1841. They were the parents of eleven children, all of whom were born in Clark county, Kentucky, with the exception of Margaret, the youngest, whose birth occurred in Pike county, Missouri. Seven of the number are yet living,—three sons and four daughters. The sons, Samuel W., Lewis and Owen, aged respectively eighty-two, seventy and sixty-seven years, have never been married, and they now reside together upon the old home farm in Pike county, Missouri, where they have lived for sixty-five years. The place comprises five hundred and ten acres of rich and valuable land, unsurpassed by any farm in the blue-grass region of Kentucky. The daughters living are Mrs. Martha Jane Purse, of Kansas City; Mrs. Emily Crutcher, of Bowling Green, Missouri; Mrs. Margaret J. Smith, who is living near Cyrene, Missouri; and Mrs. Sarah Pritchett, of Montgomery county, same state. Those who have passed away are James W., Mrs. Mary Crutcher, Mrs. N. A. Hickman and Mrs. Eliza Ann Crutcher,—the last mentioned being the mother of the subject of this article. J. W. Crutcher, whose name introduces this review, was reared under the parental roof until nineteen years of age and pursued his education in a district school near his home and later in Watson Seminary, in Ashley, Pike county, Missouri.

In 1863, at the age of twenty-one years, he came to California, crossing the plains to Sacramento, where he arrived in December of that year. On January 1, 1864, he went to Placer county and took charge of a turnpike road which was at that time the property of Jefferson Wilcoxson, of Sacramento, where he remained until the spring of 1868, during this period living alone and doing his own cooking and washing. He then returned to Sacramento, and in the fall and winter of that year he took a course in the Pacific Business College in San Francisco. In February, 1869, he returned to Sacramento and took a position in the office of Jefferson Wilcoxson, his former employer, where he remained until the summer of 1870, when he went to Jacksonville, Oregon, and where he secured a position as a bookkeeper in the store of Major J. T. Glenn. Remaining there until the summer of 1874, he returned to the Golden state, locating at Jacinto in Colusa county, where he became the bookkeeper for Dr. H. J. Glenn, with whom he remained until 1876. In October of that year he located at Williams, where he established a grocery store, successfully conducting that enter-

prise until the fall of 1896, when he sold out and for two years thereafter he had no business except that of notary public and insurance.

On the 3d of June, 1875, Mr. Crutcher was united in marriage to Anna E. Houchins, near Jacinto, in Colusa county, a native of Missouri, and to them were born twelve children, but three are now deceased. Those living are Clarence W., born March 19, 1876; Samuel Earl, March 1, 1881; Leona, October 17, 1882; Ella, June 11, 1884; James W., Jr., November 17, 1885; Everett Crawford, September 25, 1889; Harry Houchins, October 23, 1890; Glenn Ellis, October 1, 1892; and Anabel, January 19, 1895. Those deceased are Edward Wallar, born January 15, 1878, and died November 28, 1878; Essie Glenn, born October 1, 1879, and died July 2, 1888; and Leonard, born March 10, 1888, and died November 4, 1888. Those living are all yet at home, and one son, Clarence W., is serving as deputy county clerk.

Mrs. Crutcher is a daughter of Samuel Houchins, now deceased. Samuel Houchins was a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, born January 14, 1827. In 1844 he entered Bacon College, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and remained in that institution four years. In 1849 he married Miss Belinda Burks, a native of Kentucky, and in the following year removed to Monroe county, Missouri, locating near Paris, the county seat. He came to Colusa county in 1872, was elected superintendent of schools in 1875, holding that office by re-election until 1882, and in 1888 was elected auditor of Colusa county and re-elected in 1890 and continued to hold that office up to the time of his death, May 27, 1892.

The first office that Mr. Crutcher filled was that of justice of the peace in Williams, in the years 1877 and 1878. He has never been an aspirant for political honors, and with that exception never sought preferment along political lines until 1898, when he was elected county clerk and recorder. He is still serving in that position and is a most capable official. In politics he has always been a stanch Democrat since casting his first presidential vote for George B. McClellan. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and his wife is a member of the Christian church. They are prominent people of the community in which they make their home, enjoying the high regard of many warm friends, and in this volume they well deserve mention as worthy citizens in this section of the state.

DANIEL O. BAKER.

For the third time Daniel Oliver Baker has filled the office of county auditor, and no higher testimonial of his capable service can be given. An incompetent man may be elected to office, but the good sense of the American people does not permit of his retention in such a place, and when twice re-elected by popular ballot it is an unmistakable indication that Mr. Baker's service has been creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents.

Mr. Baker was born in Linn county, Missouri, March 28, 1855. In 1864 the family went across the plains in wagons to Linn county, Oregon,

where they remained for four years. In 1868 they removed to Colusa county, California. He spent the first eighteen years of his life on his father's farm, assisting in the work of the fields from the time that he was old enough to guide a plow. He became a resident of Colusa county at the age of fourteen. A few years later he accepted a clerkship in the town of Colusa, occupying that position for three and a half years. At the age of twenty he accepted another position in which he remained for two and a half years, and later he returned to the farm upon which his brother and family were living. In 1877 he served for five months as a bookkeeper for a miller, and in the latter part of 1878 he broke his leg, which prevented him from engaging in active business for a time. In 1879 he went to Shasta county, where he was employed on a ranch, and for six years he was in the service of Mr. Peart, of Grand Island. In January, 1890, he went to Maxwell, where he engaged in clerking for three years, and in the spring of 1892 he was made a candidate for county auditor of Colusa county, on the Democratic ticket. The election returns showed that he was a popular choice for that office, for he received a majority of two hundred and fifty. On the expiration of the term he was again nominated, and so acceptably had he served that at the second election he received a majority of thirteen hundred. In 1898 he was once more chosen for the office, by a majority of four hundred, and is now filling the position. He is quite prominent in political circles and is a recognized leader in the ranks of the party in the community.

While on Grand Island Mr. Baker was united in marriage on the 16th of November, 1881, to Miss Ada Winship, who was born on a ranch at Grand Island and was eighteen years of age at the time of her marriage. They now have three children living,—Agnes V., Percy W. and Bernie. They also lost one child, who died at the age of three months.

Mr. Baker is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is also a valued representative of the Foresters and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His wife holds membership in the Christian church, and Deborah (Rebekah degree) Lodge, No. 7, and like her husband enjoys the high regard of many friends. The family possess considerable musical ability which is highly appreciated in the church choir. During the greater part of his life Mr. Baker has resided in Colusa county and has always commanded the respect of those with whom he is associated. In his business dealings he has been honorable and straightforward and in social life he possesses many qualities that render him popular and a favorite among his friends.

JABEZ TURNER.

Jabez Turner is one who through many years has been identified with the industrial interests of Sacramento, now occupying a responsible position in the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, as foreman of the wood-working department in the locomotive shops of that company. His residence in California covers a period of thirty-five years. He is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Northamptonshire, near the town

of Kettring, on the 25th of October, 1828. His parents were George and Amy (Panter) Turner, who lived together for fifty-seven years and seven months. They had fourteen children, twelve of whom reached years of maturity, one sister and one brother passing away in early childhood. The father was a grazier and dealt extensively in cattle. The early history of the family is only known through tradition, but it is believed that for many generations the ancestors of our subject were born and lived in Northamptonshire and were representatives of the Puritan sect.

Mr. Turner, of this review, received but limited educational privileges, but throughout his life he has read and studied, and possessing an observing eye and retentive memory he has added largely to his fund of knowledge, becoming a well informed man. He left the schoolroom when a youth of fourteen to become an apprentice at the trade of carpentering and joining, and when his term was completed he assumed the management of a small manufacturing business for his widowed sister. Three years later she died and the business was closed out. Mr. Turner then determined to emigrate to the United States, for he had heard favorable accounts of the opportunities and advantages afforded ambitious young men in the new world. He sailed from Liverpool on the 8th of August, 1852, and arrived in New York on the 20th of September. He made his way to Schenectaday, that state, where he had a brother living, and about the 1st of June, 1853, removed to Syracuse, New York, where he was employed in railroad shops until September, 1854. At that date he became a resident of Hamilton, Canada, and was made the foreman of a railroad shop, a position which he acceptably filled until April, 1859, when he went to Grand Rapids, Michigan. In October of that year he removed to Torch Lake, which is east of Grand Traverse Bay, but the following spring returned to the railroad shops in Syracuse, New York, being thus employed until October, 1862, when he removed to Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. On account of his wife's failing health, however, he once more went to New York, in May, 1863, there remaining until the 1st of April, 1864, when he came to California, by way of the isthmus route.

Through the intervening years Mr. Turner has been actively connected with the industrial interests of this state, and belongs to that class of representative American citizens who, while advancing their individual prosperity, aid in promoting the general welfare. He was employed in San Francisco until September, 1864, when, on the 8th of that month, he sailed for Honolulu, landing on the island on the 25th. There he had charge of the erection of a sugar mill, built for the owner of one of the first large plantations on the island of Oahu. On the 2d of March, 1865, he again sailed for this country, reaching the Golden Gate on the 25th of the month. On the 1st of April, following, he entered the employ of the San Francisco & Alameda Railroad Company, and was in that service until the road became a part of the property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, with which he continued until November 14, 1871. At that time he was transferred to the shops in Sacramento and given his present position as foreman of the

wood workers in the locomotive department. For almost thirty-five years he has been connected with this railroad company and its predecessor,—a fact which stands in unmistakable evidence of his mechanical and executive ability and his fidelity to duty.

On the 16th of June, 1852, in the land of his nativity, Mr. Turner was united in marriage to Elizabeth Daniels, who accompanied him on his emigration to the new world. During their residence in Syracuse a daughter was born to them, on the 2d of December, 1853, and they became the parents of a son in Hamilton, Canada, on the 6th of June, 1856, but the mother and child soon died. The daughter, now Mrs. Emma Norton, is living in San Francisco. Mr. Turner was again married, August 10, 1857, his second union being with Miss Elizabeth Mann. The wedding was celebrated in Syracuse, New York, and in Hamilton, Canada, on the 2d of October, 1858, a son, Ralph, was born to them. He has for nine years been a resident of Honolulu. The mother died in Syracuse, in July, 1863, and on the 2d of July, 1866, Mr. Turner wedded Miss Nancy Phelps, in San Francisco. In 1813 her paternal grandparents removed from New Hampshire to Ohio, and in the early '50s her parents came to California, where they completed a happy married life of fifty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Turner now have four children: Amy, born June 6, 1867; Lucy, born June 25, 1869; Frederick, born March 15, 1872; and Sidney, born October 9, 1878.

Mr. Turner is widely recognized as one of the leading and influential citizens of Sacramento. He was elected the mayor of the city in March, 1878, on what was known as the State Workingmen's ticket. He served for three years, and his administration was a progressive one, many reforms and improvements being put in operation under his direction. He is not strictly partisan and feels that he is not bound by any party ties, yet he is a man of decided convictions on all questions affecting the welfare and permanence of our republican institutions. He is now serving as a director of the Sacramento Free Library and the Sacramento Building & Loan Association. He belongs to no secret, political or social societies excepting a whist club. At all times he is recognized as a public-spirited and progressive man who gives his loyal support to every movement calculated to prove a public benefit. He was reared in the austere faith of Calvinism, but has long since evolved a creed satisfactory to himself of unfettered thought in the matter of religion. He expresses his belief in the following words: "To my view life with all its concomitants is bounded by earthly existence, 'and all beyond is barred to human ken.'"

JAMES MCCAULEY.

James McCauley, a very highly respected California pioneer of 1849 residing at Ione, was born in Virginia, on the 4th of January, 1828, at the head waters of the Roanoke river in Montgomery county. He is of Scotch-Irish lineage, his grandparents having removed from Scotland to the county of Ulster, Ireland, whence representatives of the name came to America in

1720, locating in New Hampshire, where the grandfather of our subject was born and resided for many years, there raising his family. He fought in the Revolutionary war, valiantly aiding the colonists in establishing American independence. John McCauley, the father of our subject, was born in New Hampshire and removed to Virginia when a young man. In the latter state he married Miss Cynthia Robinson, who was born in the Old Dominion. In the county of his adoption Mr. McCauley became a man of much influence and was a recognized leader in the Democratic party. He was a warm friend of William Smith, the governor of Virginia, and of Hon. Ballard Preston, who served as the secretary of the navy under President Taylor. He was born in 1795 and died during the period of the Civil war, at the age of sixty-eight years. By his first marriage he had four children and by his second marriage eight.

Mr. McCauley, of this review, was the eldest son and second child of the first marriage. His mother died in the thirty-second year of her age. She was a devout Methodist and an earnest Christian woman who had the warm regard of all with whom she was associated. In the academy at Salem, Roanoke county, Mr. James McCauley acquired his education.

He had just attained his majority when the discovery of gold was made in California, attracting to the Pacific slope hundreds of men from all parts of the country. He joined a joint stock company and with mule teams they crossed the plains, reaching their destination after a tiresome journey of one hundred days. Although the trip was a tedious one they were unmolested by the Indians, nor did they experience many of the trials which fall to the lot of emigrants. They arrived in Sacramento city, when it was only a camp. Captain George Tyler, who conducted the company, and twenty-nine others composed the party.

Mr. McCauley engaged in mining on the Yuba river, but was not successful in his ventures there and returned to Sacramento. Later he went to Placerville, where he made some money, although none of the miners of that locality had any wonderful finds. They were all inexperienced and concluded that the gold of the rivers and creeks must have been washed down from some great gold bluff from the mountains, and he and others went over on "a wild-goose chase" in search of the supposed gold bluffs. After many tiresome days of travel they returned, reporting that they could not find the great gold bluffs from which they had expected to take the precious metal in large pieces. Subsequently they went to Georgetown. Mr. McCauley loaned his money to Messrs. Tyler & Parrish, who engaged in taking supplies eastward along the route over which the emigrants came. This was an act of benevolence and at the same time a source of profit, for as they neared their destination many of the emigrants were almost destitute, their supplies having given out.

Later Captain Tyler and his company became the owners of the Hardy land grant and Mr. McCauley worked for them, taking care of cattle on Cache creek. He was with them two years and then engaged in farming six hundred acres of land at Cacheville until 1856. In that venture he made

some money by the raising of stock and crops, but lost much of this, and when his funds were almost exhausted he was elected the assessor of Yolo county, in which office he served for four years. He then engaged in conducting a hotel in Clarksville, in Eldorado county, and when three years had passed he came to Amador county, where, on the Q ranch, he began raising deciduous fruits. In that business he met with good success. In 1873 he took up his abode in Ione, where he again conducted a hotel, being the proprietor of the Arcade Hotel and later the Commercial Hotel, which he conducted until 1892, when he retired from active business, having in the meantime acquired a handsome competence that supplied him with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. At one time during his business career in California he met with a serious loss by fire, which seriously crippled him financially, but with characteristic energy he began the task of retrieving his lost possessions and his labors were at length crowned with success.

In 1868 Mr. McCauley became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has since been one of its valued workers, holding various offices and at the present time serving as the financial secretary of the lodge at Ione. He is a man of superior intelligence and has done some literary work in connection with various journals. He is a very kind-hearted man, generous almost to a fault, and greatly to his credit can it be said that while he was born in the south and many of his friends were in the Confederate army during the Civil war, he was a loyal advocate of the Union cause, strongly upholding the central government at Washington. At that time he allied his interests with the Republican party and has since faithfully worked in its ranks. He served for one term as a justice of the peace and is at present holding the same position. At one time was nominated for the state legislature, but through a division in the party was defeated.

In 1857 Mr. McCauley was united in marriage to J. E. Winchel, a native of Illinois. She is a member of the Presbyterian church and all of the family attend that church and take an active interest in its work. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McCauley has been blessed with five children, and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. Their children are Florence, now the wife of Dr. A. L. Adams, a prominent physician of Ione; Calla, the wife of C. M. Wooster, of San Jose; Gladys, at home; Lena, the wife of J. M. Maddox, of Sacramento; and Erna, who is with her parents. The family is one of prominence in the community and the members of the household occupy leading positions in social circles.

LOUIS DAVIDSON.

There are not many California pioneers of 1850 remaining in the state. Most of them have died; others have moved away. Louis Davidson, one of the oldest merchants at Mokelumne Hill, is one of the few citizens of that town who have lived in the state half a century. Mr. Davidson is a native of Prussia and a son of Hersh and Gertrude (Gerson) Davidson, both of

whom were born and passed their days there, his father dying in his seventy-eighth year, his mother in her seventy-fifth year. Hersh and Gertrude (Gerson) Davidson had four sons and a daughter. One of their sons, Meyor Davidson, is a cloak manufacturer at San Francisco.

Louis Davidson was educated in Prussia and reared in the Hebrew faith. He came to New York at the age of sixteen years and secured a position as a clerk in a store, handling general merchandise, and later was given charge of a mercantile house at Elmira, New York. In 1850 he sailed from New York, en route for California, and had a somewhat rough passage at the outset. He and his companions crossed the isthmus of Panama on foot and had to wait long for a vessel bound for San Francisco. He had managed to save eight hundred dollars and it cost him the whole amount to land on California soil. He came direct to Mukelumne Hill and opened a primitive store in a tent, in which a few articles of merchandise were displayed on a line, somewhat as clothing is hung out to dry.

Mokelumne was then a lively mining town and he sold goods right along at a paying profit and was able to add to his stock; but he was obliged to give credit, more or less, and in that way lost some money. In 1856 the business part of the town was burned and his enterprise was completely wiped out of existence. At two o'clock p. m. on the day of the fire he was on the stage going for new stock. He conducted business in a tent, while building a new store on the site of his old one, and was prosperous until 1873, when his store was again burned, and, although he had fifteen thousand dollars insurance, he lost heavily. He at once built the store in which he has since carried on his trade, and his career has been one of almost uniform success. His store is not now large enough to accommodate his large stock, and he constantly draws upon an extensive reserve stock stored in several large warehouses near by.

GEORGE E. MITCHELL.

George E. Mitchell is a citizen in whom the residents of Placer county have seen fit to place their trust, and he is now serving in the office of assessor, and in the discharge of his duty he is capable, prompt and notably reliable. He was born in this county, near Newcastle, on the 9th of April, 1863, and is a son of John Henry Mitchell, a prominent early settler of Placer county, where he arrived in 1854. He was a native of Kentucky and was of English lineage. In the state of his birth he spent his boyhood days and acquired his education. Attracted by the discovery of gold in California he came by way of the isthmus of Panama to California, and was engaged in placer mining in Placer county. His efforts in this direction brought to him success. He made as high as twenty and thirty dollars a day, and after mining for a time he became connected with mercantile interests, opening a store at Stewart's Flat, near Newcastle, conducting the enterprise from 1858 until 1865. In the latter year he directed his attention to farming, securing two hundred and forty acres of land, which is still in possession of the family.

His political allegiance was given the Democracy, and in the early days he served as a constable and also as the recorder of the mining district. Later he was for three terms the assessor of the county, and the trust reposed in him was never betrayed in the slightest degree. Of the Improved Order of Red Men he was an active member. He married Miss Alice Graham and their union was blessed with four sons, two of whom—Homer C. and George E.—are living, and Thomas H. and John S. are deceased. The father, John Henry Mitchell, passed away April 30, 1894.

The boyhood days of George Mitchell were quietly passed on his father's farm and through his youth he applied himself to the mastery of the branches of learning which formed the public school curriculum. For three years he engaged in teaching and later was appointed a deputy assessor. Subsequently he filled the office of deputy sheriff and in 1898 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as assessor of Placer county, receiving a majority of one hundred in a county which has a normal Republican majority of four hundred. His election was certainly a tribute to his personal worth, indicating the kindly feeling of his fellow men and their confidence in his ability.

In 1887 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Mitchell and Miss Lizzie McCarthy, who was born in Colfax, Placer county. They now have an interesting daughter, Genevieve. Mr. Mitchell belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Native Sons of the Golden West, while his wife holds membership in the society of the Native Daughters of the Golden West. Their many admirable qualities have made them highly appreciated by hosts of friends in the county in which they have both spent their entire lives.

FRANK T. JOHNSON.

Among the officials of Sacramento county is numbered Frank T. Johnson, who is filling the office of county sheriff. He has long been in the public service and at all times has been faithful to the trust reposed in him, so that he commands and enjoys the confidence and regard of all with whom he is brought in contact. A native of Sacramento, he was born April 12, 1855, his parents being Benjamin F. and Sarah E. (Taylor) Johnson. The Johnson family is of English lineage, while the Taylors are of Scotch descent, and a brother of Mrs. Johnson married into one of the old French families of St. Louis. The father was born in New York about 1817, and in 1849, after some years residence in Missouri, he joined the "Argonauts" and went to California in search of the "golden fleece." The journey was made by way of the isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, whence Mr. Johnson made his way direct to Sacramento and there resided until his death.

He became well known throughout the state by reason of his connection with hotel interests and his prominence in political affairs. He was the proprietor of the Blue Wing and afterward of the Magnolia Club, a leading hostelry of California. He was elected a member of the first city council of Sacramento. Subsequently he resigned a political office which paid him two

hundred dollars per month, because the body of which he was a political member pursued a course which he considered detrimental to the people. This is the first and only instance on record in that city of a man resigning so lucrative a position for conscientious or even other reasons. His hotel, the Magnolia Club, was a favorite resort and therein he entertained many of the most prominent and distinguished men of the state. Under its roof political records have been made and unmade to a greater extent than in any other hotel in the state. The case of David C. Broderick and Gwinn, the celebrated controversy over the United States senatorship, was instituted and planned in the Magnolia Club house. Mr. Johnson died in Sacramento, at the age of sixty years, and the community thereby lost one of its leading and influential citizens. He was married in St. Louis, in 1852, to Miss Sarah E. Taylor, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. Three years previously he had located in California and with his bride he returned to the Golden state. She was a sister of Daniel G. Taylor, a prominent resident of St. Louis who served as mayor of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson became the parents of three children, our subject and two sisters, who reside with their brother.

Frank T. Johnson pursued his education in the public schools of Sacramento, completing his course by graduation in the high school of that city. He subsequently entered the employ of Ed Cadwallader, a real-estate and insurance agent, for whom he acted as clerk and manager from 1874 until 1879. He then resigned his position to accept the office of deputy state treasurer, to which he was appointed by John Weil, the state treasurer at the time when G. C. Perkins was elected the chief executive of California. At the conclusion of his service there he entered the employ of the California State Bank as assistant cashier and teller, continuing to serve in that capacity for two years, when he resigned and joined the former state treasurer, Mr. Weil, in the real-estate and insurance business. That connection was continued for several years and the firm enjoyed a good business, receiving a liberal patronage. Their connection was dissolved when John Henry Miller retired from the position of auditor and recorder, and Mr. Johnson was appointed to fill the vacancy. He discharged his duties so promptly and faithfully that he was elected to the office and for three terms served, retiring in 1894, as he had entered the position, with the good will and confidence of the public. Further political honors awaited him, for he was then elected the sheriff of Sacramento county in 1894, and in 1898 was re-elected, so that he is the present incumbent. He is strictly fair and impartial in the discharge of his duties and his name awakens a feeling of confidence in all the law-abiding citizens and a feeling of terror in those who are not amenable to the laws which protect our liberties, our homes and our lives.

Mr. Johnson exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, with which he has affiliated since casting his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes. He was reared as a Congregationalist and has always attended the services of that church. In fraternity circles he is very prominent, is the past master of Washington Lodge, F. & A. M., also belongs to the chapter and commandery and is a

Noble of the Mystic Shrine of San Francisco. He has served also as the president of Sunset Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West and is a charter member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. A man of unswerving integrity and one who has a perfect appreciation of the duties of citizenship and the higher ethics of life, Mr. Johnson has gained and retained the confidence and respect of his fellow men, and is distinctively one of the leading citizens of Sacramento with whose interests he has always been identified.

FREDERICK S. STEVENS.

Frederick S. Stevens, the well known proprietor of the Stevens Drug Store, in Auburn, is one of the native sons of the town, his birth having occurred there on the 23d of May, 1864. He is a son of Solon Mills Stevens, whose life record appears elsewhere in this volume. He is the second of four sons, was educated in the public schools and received his business training in his father's drug store, of which he is now the proprietor. In 1892 he was honored with the appointment of postmaster of the town in which he was born and reared, and he was most capable and efficient in discharging his duties. He also made many improvements in the office, securing a complete outfit of new boxes and modern post-office furnishings, meeting the needs of the office in every particular; and after serving four years he purchased his father's drug store, in 1896, and has since conducted that enterprise, enjoying a large patronage. He keeps a complete stock of drugs and such other goods as are usually found in a first-class drug store, and conducts his business so honorably that he enjoys the unqualified confidence and the liberal support of the citizens of his native town.

Mr. Stevens belongs to Auburn Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West and has served as its president. He is also a past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has attained to the Knight Templar degree in the Masonic fraternity. In his political affiliations he is a Republican. On the 24th of February, 1894, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage to Miss Alberta Mitchell, a native of Placer county, born in Newcastle, and a daughter of Berry Mitchell, one of the highly respected pioneers of this community. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens now have two daughters,—Olivia and Madaline. He inspires warm personal friendship by his courteous and genial manner and retains his friends by reason of his reliability and upright life.

CHARLES N. POST.

In the legal profession, which embraces many of the most brilliant minds of the nation, it is difficult to win a name and a place of prominence; many aspire but few attain. In commercial life one may start out on a more elevated plane than others; he may enter into a business already established and carry it still further forward; but this is not true in the case of the lawyer, where one must commence at an initial point, must plead and win his first case and work his way upward by ability, gaining his reputation by

success and merit. Of this class General Post is an illustrious type. He began as all others do in the practice of law, and his present prominence has come to him as a reward of fidelity to trusts and recognized ability. He is now occupying an important position as assistant attorney general of California and is a recognized factor in the political circles of the state.

General Post is a native son of California, his birth having occurred in Eldorado county March 14, 1853, his parents being Albert Van Vorhees and Cornelia M. (Almy) Post. The father was born in Peekskill, New York, and was a brassmolder and machinist by occupation. He received a common-school education and learned his trade in Paterson, New Jersey. In the fall of 1849 he came to California and was first engaged in running a pack train out of Sacramento. Subsequently, in partnership with John W. Nightingale, he opened a store in Greenwood Valley, Eldorado county, called the Wish-ton Wish. In 1852 he became the proprietor of a hotel situated in Eldorado county, on the Coloma road, near Folsom, called the Rolling Hills, conducting the same until 1864, when he sold out.

He then came to the capital city and entered the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. From that time until his death he held official railroad positions in Sacramento and St. Louis, and in 1883, at the age of sixty years, he passed away. He probably cast his first presidential vote for General Harrison and was a supporter of the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks, continuing affiliations therewith throughout the remainder of his life. He served as a delegate to many conventions of the party and labored most earnestly and effectively for its advancement and success.

His wife, who was a native of Schoharie county, New York, died in California, in 1863, at the age of thirty-six years. She arrived in California in 1851. By her marriage she became the mother of five children, but only two sons and one daughter are now living. Her parents were George Washington and Gertrude Adelaide (Kittle) Almy, the former being a godson of General George Washington. The Almy family was of French origin, the name being originally D'Almyr. The first of the name to come to America was a French officer under General LaFayette.

Charles Nicholas Post, whose name introduces the initial paragraph of this review, began his education at Mormon Island, Sacramento county. He afterward attended the public schools in Folsom, California, and subsequently was a student in a private school in Sacramento. In 1869 he became an apprentice in the Central Pacific Railway shops at Sacramento, California, working in their shops for four years, after which he entered the wholesale grocery house of Adams, McNeil & Company, serving as porter and salesman for two years. He was then appointed deputy in the office of the county recorder of Yolo county, and about that time began the study of law. In 1878 he was elected clerk of the Swamp and Overflowed Land Committee of the assembly of the state and served during that session. He then entered the law office of Colonel Creed Haymond, and in November, 1879, was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state. In January,

1880, he was appointed deputy clerk of the supreme court, holding the position in 1881-2-3, and was twice elected city justice of the peace of Sacramento, serving in the latter office from 1883 to 1888. He then resumed the private practice of law, which he continued from 1885 to 1891. In the latter year he was appointed the city attorney of Sacramento, holding the office one year. He served as deputy attorney general of the state during the years 1895-6-7-8, and is now serving as assistant attorney general of the state.

On the 26th of March, 1880, General Post wedded Miss Nellie M. Outten, a native of Mormon Island, Sacramento county, and a stepdaughter of Frederick A. Shepherd, of Sacramento. Her parents were John and Lucy (Cantlin) Outten. Her father was a native of Delaware, and in 1850 came to Mormon Island, California, where he engaged in mining, and died in 1862. Her mother was born in Philadelphia and joined her husband at Mormon Island in 1855. She died in Sacramento in April, 1896. She had five children, three of whom are yet living. After the death of her first husband she became the wife of F. A. Shepherd. Mrs. Post holds membership in the Protestant Episcopal church, and the General and his wife occupy a very prominent position in social circles. He is a charter member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 328, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and one of the oldest members of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, of the Native Sons of the Golden West. In politics he has been a staunch Republican since casting his first presidential vote for R. B. Hayes, in 1876.

As a lawyer he is sound, clear-minded and well trained. The limitations which are imposed by the constitution on federal powers are well understood by him. With the long line of decisions, from Marshall down, by which the constitution has been expounded, he is familiar, as are all thoroughly skilled lawyers. He is at home in all departments of law, from the minutiae in practice to the greatest topics wherein is involved the consideration of the ethics and philosophy of jurisprudence and the higher concerns of public policy. He is not learned in the law alone, for he has studied long and carefully the subjects that are to the statesman and the man of affairs of the greatest import—the questions of finance, political economy, sociology—and has kept abreast with the best thinking men of the age. He is felicitous and clear in argument, thoroughly in earnest, full of the vigor of conviction, never abusive of adversaries, imbued with highest courtesy, and yet a foe worthy of the steel of the most able opponent.

FREDERICK ADAMS.

The history of Judge Frederick Adams covers a long period of development in this country, in which the United States has made marked progress in business and useful inventions, has displayed considerable military prowess and has led the van in the settlement and development of her own and foreign lands. His is a career of marked interest, owing to his active connection with many events which have had marked bearing upon the annals of the country.



Frederick Adams

He is a veteran of the Mexican war, of the Civil war and the Rogue River Indian war, and his work has figured prominently in connection with the progress and advancement of California, for he came to the Pacific coast in 1849, before this state was admitted to the Union. A man of marked individuality and great strength of character, his opinions and judgment have aided in shaping public policy and have influenced public thought, feeling and action. He is still engaged in the practice at Placerville and has long been accorded a position of distinction at the bar of central California.

Judge Adams is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Crawford county, on the 12th of July, 1833, of Scotch ancestry. His great-grandfather on the paternal side emigrated from Scotland to Pennsylvania at a very early day, bringing with him his wife and children, one of whom was the grandfather of our subject. This son was reared and educated in the Keystone state and became a prominent physician there. As a surgeon in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution he participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and was actively connected with the Colonial troops until the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He attained the very advanced age of ninety-four years, living to see marked progress in the republic which he aided in establishing. His wife was Susanna McAuslan and their son, David M. Adams, became the father of our subject. He was born in Philadelphia, in 1806, and having arrived at years of maturity married Grizella Hickman, a daughter of Captain Hickman, one of the heroes of the Revolution. Both her paternal and maternal grandfathers were in the war of 1812 and the father served in the Black Hawk war. In his family were ten children, and five of the sons loyally served their country in the Civil war, two of them laying down their lives on the altar of their country and one being severely wounded. Two of the sisters and one brother of Judge Adams are still living.

The Judge obtained his education largely under the direction of his mother, who was a lady of superior mental culture. He was also instructed by Father Deleman, a Catholic priest. In 1835, the family having in the meantime removed to St. Louis, our subject's father embarked in the profession of law in that city. Young Frederick had through long connection with the Indian children learned the language of several tribes, and when but ten years of age he went with a commission, consisting of T. P. Andrews, Thomas H. Harvey and Gideon C. Matlock, to Kansas to act as the Indian interpreter for Major Matlock, being able to converse with five different Indian nations. For two years he was in Kansas and then came to Westport, where Kansas City now stands, and there he was in the employ of Alexander Majors as an interpreter. When the Mexican war was inaugurated he joined Captain Neal's Company, of the First Missouri Cavalry. His father was an ex-army officer and, objecting to his enlistment, forced him to leave the army and sent him to St. Louis. After arriving there he went on board the *Adelia* as a cabin boy, but later joined the Second Indiana Regiment and with that command went to Mexico. In a battle in the vicinity of Brownsville he was wounded and sent to the hospital at San Antonio, Texas. Later he was transferred to the Second Texas Regiment, with which he was sent out to fight the Indians.

He participated in the battles at Wild Horse creek, both at the fork of the creek and at its head. The regiment also had an engagement with the Indians at Silver Springs, in which the red men were victorious and the Texas regiment lost four hundred and seventy-six men in the four battles. After their return to San Antonio Mr. Adams was detailed with an escort and sent with dispatches to Colonel Doniphan, but the command passed El Paso before the escort arrived there. At that place he was honorably discharged. Subsequently he carried the military mail for six months from El Paso, Texas, to Albuquerque, New Mexico. Indians were very troublesome at the time, showing great hostility to the white men, and during the six months he had five horses shot from under him and he experienced many hairbreadth escapes. Judge William J. Graves at that time had command of his escort. Subsequently Judge Adams returned to Captain Neal's company and to Westport, Missouri, in October, 1848, where he learned of the discovery of gold in California.

With the spirit of adventure strong within him, stirred with a desire to gain a fortune in the land of the precious metal, he started on the 14th of November, 1848, for the gold fields. In New Mexico he joined Captain Marcy's battalion and with it went to Los Angeles, where he received an honorable discharge. From there he came to Eldorado county, where he engaged in placer mining from 1849 until 1854. He owned rich claims and made much money. He arrived at Screech Owl district just about the time its rich discoveries were made. He inquired of a man where he would find a gold mine and the man replied "In the gulch." Mr. Adams was certainly very fortunate, for his first find was a nugget worth one hundred and twenty-three dollars, and on the first day he took out gold to the value of four hundred and seventeen dollars. He succeeding in getting on an average of about six ounces a day, and thus his fortune rapidly accumulated.

In April, 1854, he went to Siskiyou county. He took with him sixty-three head of brood mares, but at the Oregon line the Indians stampeded the horses and he lost all but the ones they were riding. Subsequently Mr. Adams engaged in mining on the Klamath and Scott rivers, where again his efforts were attended with splendid success. He with others in Jackass claim, opposite Scott's Bar, took out two hundred and seven pounds of gold in one day, one piece weighing fourteen pounds. At Clarksville, in the spring of 1850, Mr. Adams found a piece worth five hundred and thirty dollars. Like other pioneer miners, he both made and lost money in different speculations, but altogether met with prosperity in his search for the precious metal.

When a boy he had read Blackstone. In 1853 he was interested in a ditch over which there was litigation, and this led him to continue his study of law. He made his first case on French Bar in 1855, where he was opposed by Captain J. D. Fair and Kentuck Lewis, another prominent lawyer of that time; but his marked ability enabled him to win his suit. When it was appealed he succeeded in having the appeal dismissed. His success encouraged him, and, having a natural taste for the law, he resolved to devote his energies to practice, and in 1862 was admitted to the bar. His career as a member of the legal

fraternity was somewhat unlike that of lawyers in the east, for the unsettled condition of the state made continuous practice impossible. He was a volunteer in the Rogue River Indian war and was elected the captain of his company. After his admission to the bar he volunteered for service in the Union army with the California troops and was sent on detached service to Idaho, being stationed for a time at Bannack City, where he served as provost marshal.

After the war Judge Adams took up his abode in Grant county, Oregon, and was soon regarded as one of the most prominent citizens of the place. He served as county treasurer and county judge and was elected to the Oregon assembly, but his seat was contested and before the close of the session he lost it. He practiced law in Oregon until 1868, after which he practiced at different times in Santa Cruz and San Luis Obispo counties and in San Francisco and Oakland. In 1898, on account of his wife's health, he removed to Placerville, where he soon acquired a large and distinctively representative clientage. He occupies an eminent position in the ranks of his profession in this county. He has been interested in business ventures and has met with several financial reverses, losing heavily in going security for a friend. He also lost a large number of cattle in one of the severe drouths that visited Arizona.

In 1860 Judge Adams was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Miller, a daughter of Henry Miller, who came to California in 1854. She was born in North Carolina, and their union has been blessed with two daughters: Mrs. E. R. Tutt, of Oakland; and Mrs. H. A. Barklew, of Fresno. Mrs. Adams is a member of the Methodist church and a lady of Christian culture who enjoys the high esteem of many friends.

Judge Adams has been an Odd Fellow since 1857, a Mason since 1868, and in the latter has attained the Knight Templar degree, and also belongs to the Mystic Shrine, and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which in 1890 he was the grand master workman of the state of California. He is also an esteemed member of the Society of California Pioneers and of the Society of Veterans of the Mexican war.

In politics he is an unswerving Republican, and four times has canvassed the state in behalf of his party, being one of the leading political speakers at the time of the election of General Grant. Although a veteran of three wars and familiar with the hardships and trials of pioneer life, he is still a well preserved man. His record has ever been honorable and straightforward, commending him to the confidence and regard of all with whom he has been associated. Socially he is held in the highest regard by many friends who delight in doing him honor.

DAVID REESE.

One of the well known farmers of Sacramento county is David Reese, who was born in Llsaint, Carmarthenshire, Wales, August 7, 1849, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Anthony) Reese, who were also natives of that place. The father was born in 1819 and followed shoemaking until thirty-five years of age, when he came to the United States, crossing the

Atlantic from Liverpool to New Orleans, where he arrived after a voyage of eight weeks. He was accompanied by his wife and three children, and they proceeded by the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Kansas City, where they made preparations to continue their journey across the plains to Salt Lake City. Oxen hauled their goods across the long stretches of dry plains between Missouri and Utah, but at length they reached the latter place and the father made a settlement in that state. There he carried on stock-raising for six years, after which he sold out and in 1860 started for California. He spent two months of that year on the Sierra Nevada mountains and in October arrived in the city of Sacramento. Purchasing land in San Joaquin township, he made his home there until his death, which occurred on the 11th of September, 1869, his wife passing away on the 6th of February, 1889.

In their family were five children: Catherine, the wife of John B. Brown, a resident of Sacramento county; David; John; Elizabeth, the wife of W. W. Kilgore, a resident of Colusa county; and Thomas, who died while crossing the plains to Utah. The father was a Republican in his political affiliations, casting his first presidential vote in America for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. He was a staunch advocate of the principles of the party but never sought office. The paternal grandparents of our subject, Thomas and Mary Reese, spent their entire lives in Wales, where the former followed the occupation of shoemaking. The maternal grandparents were William and Elizabeth Anthony, also natives of Wales, and the grandfather was a farmer by occupation.

David Reese spent the first four years of his life in his native village, and then accompanied his parents on their emigration to the new world. He obtained his education in this county, and during his youth aided in the development and cultivation of the home farm. He was twenty years of age at the time of his father's death, and upon him devolved the care and management of the homestead. He superintended that property until his marriage, which occurred in October, 1879, when Miss Myra Kilgore became his wife. Their union has been blessed with seven children, and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. In order of birth the children are as follows: Edward E., born August 2, 1880; Ethel E., born September 1, 1882; Percy D., born May 31, 1884; John K., born December 30, 1886; Frank L., born July 14, 1889; and Nellie completes the family. The eldest son is now a student in the law office of Johnson & Shields, and has studied law in Hastings Law College, but the others of the family are at home.

After his marriage Mr. Reese purchased a farm, upon which he now resides. It was then a tract of three hundred and ten acres and no improvements had been made upon it save of a primitive character. He also has two hundred and fifty acres in Colusa county, and his landed possessions altogether aggregate six hundred and forty acres. His home farm is under a very high state of cultivation, the fields being well tilled and all the accessories and conveniences of a country home of the nineteenth century are found there. Mr. Reese is continually making additional improvements, and

his labors have resulted in making the Reese property one of the most valuable and attractive in this section of Sacramento county.

Mr. Reese gives his political support to the Republican party, and his first presidential vote was cast for General Grant in 1868. He has never sought office and is in no sense a professional politician, but at the present time he is capably serving in the position of under sheriff. He is a charter member of the Odd Fellows Society of Florin and of the Florin Grange, in which he has filled all the offices. He and his family attend the Methodist and Baptist churches. His life has been in a way uneventful, yet has been characterized by strict fidelity to duty at home, in business and in public office. He has witnessed the greater part of the wonderful growth which has transformed California from an uninhabited region to one of the leading commonwealths of the Union, and among the pioneers he well deserves mention.

THE MACOMBER BROTHERS.

The history of pioneer life has long rivaled in interest the tales of battles and of life on the tented field. Without the roar of cannon and musketry or the inspiring notes of fife and drum, hosts no less brave and determined have gone forth into the wilderness to reclaim it for purposes of civilization and have fought the hard battle of conquering the wild land, the sturdy forest and the rocky fastnesses of the earth, making each yield of its treasures such elements as can be utilized for man. This is an arduous labor and one to which are due recognition and commendation; and therefore in preparing a history of California it is with pleasure that we introduce the life records of such worthy pioneers as the Macomber brothers, whose identification with the state antedates the formation of its territorial government.

The Macomber brothers, of Sonora, California, are actively identified with the industrial interests in their section of the state, where they are extensively and successfully engaged in the manufacture of cider from apples. They also manufacture pickles, champagne cider and vinegar, and deal in grain and dried fruits. Under their capable management, owing to executive force and keen discernment, their business has assumed extensive proportions, bringing to them a very desirable prosperity.

The Macomber brothers are highly respected California pioneers who arrived in Hangtown in April, 1850. They were natives of the Empire state, born in Utica. George Macomber was born in May, 1814, and was long associated with his brothers under the firm name which is still maintained. He was a thoroughly reliable business man and a representative California pioneer. His death occurred on June 3, 1900, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Henry S. Macomber was born in December, 1836, and Frederick Macomber in February, 1838, and since their brother's death they have continued to conduct the business.

As stated above, they arrived in California in the year 1850. They left the Empire state the previous year and secured an outfit in St. Louis, Mis-

souri. This outfit consisted of horses, a wagon and mining utensils and a large supply of provisions. They traveled much of the way with Johnson Lawton's train, but during the latter part of the journey they came on ahead, following trails and cut-offs that shortened the distance. On the journey, when in company with the train, they had much trouble with the Indians. At Goose creek a large number of the savages were hidden in the willows which are abundant along the banks of the stream, and from that retreat they fired on the emigrants. One of them received a shot through his head, but the travelers immediately returned the fire and drove the Indians out of the willows. Later they could be seen like the shadow of a great cloud on the mountain side, as they passed over out of range of the guns of the white men. At Green river the Indians succeeded in stampeding all the stock the emigrants possessed and again the party started out in pursuit and succeeded in killing four of the Indians, capturing the stock and securing forty Indian ponies besides. As they neared California they met supply wagons which had been sent out to meet the needy emigrants. They were obliged to pay very high prices for provisions, but the Macomber brothers had no need to buy, as they had brought plenty with them. They followed the Fremont trail and had no trouble in getting water or finding their way, for they were guided by a Mr. Ayres who had previously crossed the plains.

On arriving in Hangtown the Macomber brothers proceeded to the south mines and engaged in the search of gold at Angel's Camp, on Angel's creek, where they worked for about six months, meeting with excellent success. They removed to Jamestown, Tuolumne county, where they secured a good claim and mined with rockers on Blackstake Gulch. Success also attended their efforts at that place, for they took out from forty to two hundred and fifty dollars per day. The diggings were very shale, only from a foot to a foot and a half deep. The brothers remained there for about two years and also mined at Maloney and Murphy before leaving Calaveras county. They had very rich claims at those places and their success far surpassed their highest expectations. They also mined at Table Mountain, having one of the best claims there and taking out what might be considered a fabulous amount of gold. At Shaw's Flat and Wood's creek they also did well. They usually worked the claims out pretty close, as they thought, but sold the last one for one thousand dollars. They mined in Volcano in Amador county, but did not meet with as good success there as they had elsewhere.

When they abandoned mining the Macomber brothers purchased the Bailey & Morgan sawmill and fifteen hundred acres of heavily timbered land, adding to that property until they were the owners of twenty-six hundred acres. They operated the sawmill with excellent success until a fire swept over that section of the country and destroyed their mill and lumber to the value of about one and a half millions feet of lumber and eighty thousand dollars invested. Soon afterward they sold the timber land and the sawmill site and came to Sonora, where they purchased the Morse orchard, comprising twenty-two acres of land, located in Sonora, and planted apples, pears,

grapes and other fruits. From that beginning they have developed a very extensive business, dealing in fruit, cider, vinegar, champagne cider and pickles. In each department they have met with very gratifying success and their products are shipped all over the country and to some foreign ports, the superior quality insuring them a ready sale in all markets. They have a plant well equipped for carrying on their work and the volume of their business has annually increased until its magnitude represents a large outlay of capital and a proportionate income derived from the sale of their goods.

In their political views the brothers are Republicans, who take a deep interest in the welfare of the party, doing all in their power to promote its growth and success. They have a wide acquaintance through the state in which they have so long ranked among the more successful business men, and they belong to that class of honored pioneers to whom California owes her present progress, prosperity and advanced position. They aided in laying wide and strong the foundation upon which has been reared the superstructure of the commonwealth that it is the pride of the entire nation. Their labors have contributed largely to the growth and upbuilding of their portion of the state and no history would be complete without mention of the Macomber brothers.

The above limited biography does not include their individual enterprises and has been taken from the diary of Henry S. Macomber.

J. A. JENKINS.

J. A. Jenkins is a well known civil engineer of Grass Valley, and for several years was actively associated with railroad-building in this state. Thus has he contributed to the material growth and advancement of the commonwealth, and at all times, not only in the line of his business but also in other ways, he has manifested a deep interest in the progress of the state, doing all in his power to promote the general welfare.

Mr. Jenkins is of English birth, his natal day being November 24, 1866. His parents, John H. and Elizabeth (Martin) Jenkins, were also born in England, and the father, a miner by occupation, came to California in 1860, locating at Grass Valley, where he yet follows his chosen vocation. His son, J. A. Jenkins, was reared and educated in Nevada county, and on completing his course in the public schools entered the State University at Berkeley, where he pursued a complete course in civil engineering, and was graduated at that institution in the class of 1890, and later was employed on the government geological survey. Subsequently he went to Oakland, California, and was employed in the city engineer's office for some time. He next made a trip to Central America, aiding in railroad surveys, and after almost a year had passed he returned to the Golden state. He secured a position in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in the engineering department, making surveys through California, Arizona, Nevada and Utah, continuing with that corporation until 1896, when he returned to Grass Valley and established his office on Main street. He was the deputy

county surveyor in 1898, and at the present writing is filling the position of city engineer, being the first incumbent to hold that office in the town. He is the superintendent of the new sewer system and has discharged his duties in a most capable manner, for his knowledge along the line is comprehensive and exact. He is also energetic and industrious, and these qualities render him a very competent official, and one in whom his fellow townsmen may well place their trust.

In politics Mr. Jenkins is a stalwart and earnest Republican, doing all in his power to secure the success and adoption of the principles which constitute his party's platform. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias. Almost his entire life has been passed on the Pacific coast, and he has ever been deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of this section of the state. His efforts have been effective along the line of progress, and he justly deserves mention among the representative men of Nevada county.

S. B. SMITH.

S. B. Smith, public administrator, now residing in Sacramento, is one of the worthy citizens that England has furnished to the new world, his birth occurring in Somersetshire on the 29th of March, 1835. His father, Samuel Smith, a native of England, was a hat manufacturer in the country of his nativity, and after coming to the United States engaged in business. He died in Beloit, Wisconsin, at the age of seventy, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Ann Jeffries, and who also was born in England, died in Beloit, at the age of seventy-two years.

S. B. Smith spent his early childhood in the place of his nativity, and there worked in the hat factory, which was owned by his grandfather and of which his father was the foreman. In 1851 he crossed the broad Atlantic to the new world, and took up his abode in Beloit, Wisconsin, where he partially learned the patternmaker's trade. Subsequently he removed to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and in 1856 became a bookkeeper for a lumber firm at that place. Four years later he left the Mississippi valley for the Pacific coast. Journeying westward to Nevada City, he secured employment there as a ditch agent, and in the spring of 1862 he continued on his way to the Salmon river, in Siskiyou county, California. The year 1863 witnessed his arrival in San Francisco, where he became the foreman of the Street Railroad Company. He entered the employment of that corporation in a very humble capacity, but his marked ability won him rapid advancement. Subsequently he went to Fort Point, as the foreman of the labor gang of the United States engineering department, and in 1869 became a resident of Sacramento, where he opened a store known as the Chicago C. O. D. Auction House. That he successfully conducted until 1876, when he sold out and went east, and in October of the same year returned to Sacramento and purchased a half interest in an auction house, with which he remained for ten years. In the fall of 1886 he was elected public admin-

istrator, on the Republican ticket, for a term of two years, and has ever since been engaged in the settlement of estates and other business of similar character by appointment of the judges of the superior court, and in 1897 was re-elected to the office of public administrator for the full term of four years. He has probably handled more estates than any other man in the county, and his reputation for honesty and fidelity is irreproachable.

On the 3d of January, 1856, in Beloit, Wisconsin, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Helen Mar Gates, a native of New York, who died at Sacramento, at the age of sixty years. She was the mother of six children, four of whom are yet living, namely: Mrs. F. I. Whitney, who has one child; Mrs. L. E. Thorp, who also has one child; Dottie, at home; and Samuel A.

For forty-two years Mr. Smith has been a member of the Odd Fellows order and has passed all the chairs in the grand and subordinate lodge and encampment. In 1856 he joined the new Republican party, which took an advanced stand in favor of many political reforms and in opposition to the further extension of slavery. He has since been identified with that party, believing it to contain the best elements of good government. His long residence in Sacramento has made him widely known, and throughout his honorable business career he has won the confidence and good will of his fellow townsmen in an unqualified degree.

JOSEPH BRAY.

Among those who have been successfully identified with mining interests in Tuolumne county is Joseph Bray, a well known resident of Sonora, where his prominence is indicated by the fact that he is now a member of the board of trustees of the city, having been chosen to that office by the vote of his fellow townsmen. He has been a resident of this place since 1862, having come to the west when a young man full of determination, ambition and resolute purpose. He was born at Phillips, Franklin county, Maine, on the 10th of May, 1835, and comes of a family that had its origin in England. His paternal grandfather emigrated from that country to New England, locating in Portland, Maine, at an early period in the development of the Pine Tree state. Melzar Bray, the father of our subject, was born in Portland, and after arriving at years of maturity he married Miss Betsy Clark, a native of Franklin county. They were Methodists in religious faith. The father was an industrious farmer and followed his chosen occupation until his death, which was occasioned by quick consumption in the forty-ninth year of his age. His wife passed away some years previously, leaving seven children, Joseph being then but a little lad of six summers. Five of the family still survive, Morris Bray being now a resident of Santa Clara county, California.

Joseph Bray was educated in his native state and reared on his father's farm. On the bright sunshiny days of summer he took his place in the fields, performing his share in the labor that resulted in securing good crops.

Through his residence in the east he was connected with agricultural pursuits. At length he determined to try his fortune in California and by way of the isthmus of Panama came to the Pacific coast. He experienced much rough sailing on the voyage, the great waves dashing over the ship until the vessel seemed in imminent danger, but at length they reached the harbor of San Francisco in safety, at 2 p. m. on the 13th of May, 1861. Mr. Bray then proceeded to Stockton, but followed farming on the plains in the employment of a Mr. Davis, who was largely engaged in handling stock. His wages were more than double what he would have received for the same work in Maine and he was pleased with the change made. Later he came to Sonora, which has been his home since 1862. In this locality he began mining on his own account just a half mile from the town, and was successful from the beginning. He became interested in the Bonanza mine, which had been worked in 1852 but was abandoned. When it was reopened Mr. Bray bought out a claim in it in 1876, and he and his partners afterward took out gold to the value of three hundred thousand dollars. A little later he sold his interest for seven thousand dollars. He afterward engaged in loaning money and also worked at the carpenter's trade. He has a large brick shop in a good locality on the main street of the town and is one of Sonora's well-to-do citizens.

In politics Mr. Bray has been a lifelong Republican and for eighteen years he has served as one of the trustees of the city. No higher testimonial of his efficient service could be given. He has exercised his official prerogative to advance the best interests of the county in securing the improvement of the streets and in the building of substantial bridges, all of which have been of great value to the town. He is a faithful and progressive city officer who richly deserves the gratitude of his fellow townsmen. He is most true and loyal to every duty and no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed.

DWIGHT A. MOULTON.

Few, if any, of our American families can trace their ancestral history back through the chronicles of the dim and mystic past, through a more honorable and exalted lineage, or to a higher or nobler source, than can the Moulton family. The records of their family are not surrounded in doubt or founded on conjecture.

In the Doomsday Book, compiled in 1086, mention is made of the Moultons as being one of the most distinguished families of the Merry Isle. The name is of Norman origin. When William the Conqueror crossed the channel and made his conquest of England, in 1066, the Moultons also became residents of that land. In a history published by John T. Moulton, of Lynn, Massachusetts, appears the following:

Thomas de Moulton was a favorite of Richard Coeur de Lion in 1190. He is called Lord of Gillisland in Cumberland. Sir Walter Scott introduces him as Lord de Vaux in the "Talisman." He is probably the same

Thomas de Moulton who as one of the barons signed the Magna Charta in 1215. Thomas de Moulton, a grandson of Thomas (1st), was also a signer of the Great Charter of Edward in 1297. They were Lords of Egmont in Cumberland. Moulton Hall in Wilberton, now in ruins, was once the property of Sir Thomas. Dugdale says: "Here was an old hospital for poor people, dedicated to St. Leonard, which was given with the manor A. D. 1230 to the Knights Hospitalers by Sir Thomas de Moulton, Knight." Prior to 1571 the Moultons bore arms with devices differing in minor details but alike in the main. The following is a description of the coat of arms granted in 1571: Moulton argent: three bars gules, between eight escallop shells; sable three, two, two and one. Crest on a fillet, a falcon rising, argent.

As many as seven Moultons were in America at an early day, one in the Jamestown settlement in 1635. John and Thomas Moulton emigrated from Norfolk county to Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1638, and their names appear in the list of first settlers. In October, 1637, John and Thomas were inhabitants of Newbury, Massachusetts. In November, 1637, "Certain inhabitants of Newbury, Massachusetts, were moved to leave this plantation; the court did grant them Winniscourt, now Hampton, to have six miles square; and those who shall remove within one yeare shall have three yeares immunity from taxes, beginning March 1, 1638." A company was formed by the Rev. Stephen Bachiler, and with this company John and Thomas Moulton went to Winniscourt and aided in founding the settlement, now Hampton, in 1638. From Thomas in direct line of descent is General Jonathan Moulton, of Moultonsbrough, on the shore of lake Winnepesaukee, where the General had holdings of eighty thousand acres north of the lake. It was from General Moulton that Dwight Augustus Moulton, of this review, is descended. The line is traced down from Thomas de Moulton, the signer of the Magna Charta, to Thomas Moulton, who located in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1638, and on through Milton Moulton, who married Ruth Russ. Their son, Harvey Moulton, wedded Anne Turner, a daughter of Elijah and Hannah (Clark) Turner. Charles Harvey Moulton, a son of Harvey and Ann (Turner) Moulton, was the father of our subject. He was born January 2, 1835, and died June 10, 1867. His wife bore the maiden name of Emeline Elvira Reed. She was born January 4, 1836, and is now living in Ashford, Connecticut. Her parents were Daniel Bardine and Armenda (Knowlton) Reed. The former was born in 1801 and died in 1884. His parents were Daniel (born in 1779) and Augusta (Fenton) Reed, and his grandfather was Matthew Reed, born in 1742. His father, Daniel, was born in 1716, a son of Daniel, who was born in 1680, a son of Daniel, born in 1655, a son of John, born in 1598 and came to America in 1638. Matthew's wife was a daughter of Jonathan and Viah (Sanger) Knowlton. Her paternal grandparents were Thomas and Martha (Marcy) Knowlton, and Thomas Knowlton was a son of John and Margery Knowlton, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. Thus it will be seen that on both the paternal and maternal sides the families from which our subject is descended have been long connected with the history of New England, and their representa-

tives have been prominent factors in many of the events which have formed the history of the nation.

Dwight Augustus Moulton, now one of the leading citizens of Sacramento and the efficient deputy state treasurer, was born January 23, 1861, in Windham, Connecticut, and at the age of twelve years removed to Massachusetts. He attended the public schools and was graduated in the high school of Brookfield, Massachusetts, in the class of 1878. During the following winter he taught a country school in Connecticut and then pursued a course of instruction in Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York. In May, 1879, he entered the employ of the Willimantic Linen Company, spool-cotton manufacturers of Willimantic, Connecticut, as office boy. He was promoted from year to year, holding successively the positions of invoice clerk, shipping and entry clerk and bookkeeper in the corporation store. In June, 1885, he left the employ of the linen company and came to California, arriving in San Bernardino on the 27th of June of that year. Mr. Moulton spent the winter of 1885-6 in Bear Valley in the employ of the Bear Valley Irrigation Company, tabulating meteorological data upon the company's record books. In May, 1886, he entered the employ of Porter & Burt, lumber manufacturers and dealers of San Bernardino, in the capacity of bookkeeper, occupying that position until the sale of the plant to the West Coast Lumber Company, in the spring of 1887. He then became a partner in the San Bernardino Fuel & Lime Company and was connected with the enterprise until June 1, 1891, at which time he entered the employ of James G. Burt, hardware dealer, as confidential clerk and bookkeeper. On the death of Mr. Burt in 1893, he became one of the executors of the estate, and as such continued the business until December, 1894, when the stock was sold. In January, 1895, he was appointed deputy county clerk of San Bernardino county and also acted as clerk of the board of supervisors, which position he held until January 1, 1899, at which time he was appointed deputy state treasurer under Hon. Truman Reeves. He is an able, trustworthy and incorruptible public official, and in his present position has already won high commendation by his prompt and faithful discharge of duty.

EDWIN F. WRIGHT.

In preparing the history of Placer county we would certainly leave the work incomplete if we failed to mention Edwin F. Wright, who is now serving as district attorney and is one of the younger members of the bar. A native of New Jersey, he was born in Bloomfield on the 20th of September, 1866, and is of Scotch and English ancestry. His father, J. J. Wright, was born in Hudson, New York, and when he had attained his majority chose as a companion and helpmeet on life's journey Miss Ann Rose. Both parents died when our subject was a child and consequently he knows very little about the family history. He resided with his half sister and was educated and reared to manhood in New York city, receiving his intellectual training in the public and private schools of the eastern metropolis. After com-



Keystone Gold Mine and 40 Stamp Mill,
Amador City, California.
Produced over \$13,000,000. In operation since 1850.

ing to California in 1887, he read law with L. L. Chamberlain for his preceptor for five years and was admitted to the bar in 1895. He was the city attorney of Auburn for two years and in 1898 was elected district attorney of Placer county.

Mr. Wright votes with the Republican party, believing firmly in its principles. Socially he is connected with the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities and is a member of the Order of Red Men. He has a wide acquaintance throughout Placer county and is rated as one of the prominent members of the bar, having met with very gratifying success in the handling of intricate legal problems, and he possesses a spirit of perseverance which enables him to become thoroughly familiar with his suit, leaving unnoticed no detail which may advance his cause in the slightest degree, yet at the same time he gives due prominence to the questions upon which the decision of the case finally turns.

WILLIAM A. PRICHARD.

William A. Prichard is a mining man of marked enterprise and executive ability. His residence is Amador City, where he is superintending the Keystone gold mine. The Keystone is famous for having produced gold continuously since the first quartz-mining was done in California, in 1850.

Mr. Prichard was born February 1, 1873, at Ironton, Ohio, in the heart of the iron and coal mining district of southern Ohio. He is a descendant of one of the two Prichard brothers who came to America, from Wales, in 1700. The family were early residents of New York and participated in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, Anthony P. Prichard, was a native of the Empire state, who became one of the pioneer settlers and prominent merchants of Granville, Ohio, where he conducted business for many years. William W. Prichard, the father, was born in Granville, Ohio, in 1845. He was married to Olive Channel, a native of Newark, that state. For many years he was engaged in the gas and electric light business at Portsmouth, where he was residing at the time of his death, in October, 1899. His wife and six children survive him.

William A. Prichard, the oldest son, acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Ironton, Ohio, which was supplemented by an engineering course in the Leland Stanford University, in California, at which institution he graduated in 1898. While pursuing his college course, Mr. Prichard acted as the editor of an engineering journal. He took an interest in athletics at the University and was a foot-ball manager during his senior year. Prior to entering the university, he had been associated with his father in the gas and electric business and had also been engaged in the railroad tie business in Kentucky and West Virginia. He was later employed as a cashier in a wholesale house. This business training, as well as a natural mechanical ability, stood him in good stead. While at college he more than earned his entire support by repairing and selling bicycles. With the extra advantage of a technical education, he has been able to fill, with unusual credit, his present

position in mining. Before graduation, Mr. Prichard was appointed assistant United States geologist. He assisted Waldmar Lindgren in making geological maps and reports of the Wood river mining district, Idaho, as described and illustrated in Part III of the Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey.

He entered the service of the Keystone Consolidated Mining Company, as assayer, in December, 1898, and was appointed superintendent in August, 1899. His management of the Keystone has been very successful indeed. The methods of mining and milling have been changed and systemized, with a resultant large reduction of working costs and an increase in output and dividends. Furthermore, he has made a bright future for the mine, by opening up new ore reserves. Even the old ore bodies have been made valuable by more economical working. The Keystone has a forty-stamp mill, which will soon be enlarged. It has produced over thirteen million dollars' worth of the precious metal.

Mr. Prichard was married on the 21st of January, 1899, to Jean De Forest, a fellow student of Stanford University. She is a native of San Francisco and the daughter of Joseph De Forest, a gold miner of '49. Mr. De Forest, who is a native of New York, is a business man of San Francisco and is a member of the Society of California Pioneers. Mr. Prichard is a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to Aurora Lodge, No. 48, F. & A. M., at Portsmouth, Ohio, and to Sutter Chapter, No. 11, of Sutter Creek, California. His son, William De Forest Prichard, was born in San Francisco, June 6, 1900.

Mr. Prichard's ambition and ability will undoubtedly insure his continued success.

JOSEPH W. SIBOLE.

Joseph Wesley Sibole, a prominent citizen of Ione, has been a resident of California since 1864, having been brought to this state when but a year old by his parents, John W. and Martha E. (Wilson) Sibole. The father was a native of Virginia, the mother of Ohio, and their son Joseph Wesley was born in Missouri, on the 14th of September, 1863. The following year they crossed the plains with oxen, spending the winter in Austin City, Nevada. While they were en route their stock was stolen. The company divided when on the way and the other part was never afterward heard from. After a long and arduous journey of six months the company with which the Sibole family traveled arrived at Mokelumne Hill, and thence the parents of our subject came to the Ione valley, the father renting land at Muletown. He also engaged in mining and in 1880 he removed to his present home, purchasing two hundred acres of land, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation and which yields to him a golden return for the care and labor he bestows upon it. There he and his wife are residing, surrounded by many of the comforts of life. In their family are two sons and a daughter, all yet living. The brother of our subject, Francis Marion, is a resident of Ione, and the sister, Louisa J., is the wife of Miles E. Forest.

Joseph Wesley Sibole, the youngest of the family, attended the schools of Ione in his early youth and continued his education at Mount Echo, where his parents now reside. Throughout his entire life he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising and is now following those pursuits. His earnest prosecution of this business brings to him creditable success and he is now one of the substantial residents of the community. In 1894 he was appointed superintendent of the farm at the Preston Boys' School, the institution being organized about that time. He has since remained in charge, having the entire management of the farm, the improvement of the grounds and the care of both the agricultural and horticultural interests. He is a most accurate and efficient officer and has placed the farm under a high state of cultivation, so that the fields, gardens and orchards bring a good return.

On the 25th of July, 1893, occurred the marriage of Mr. Sibole and Miss Alfreda Killner, a native of San Francisco. They have three children, Erwin, Ida and Cora. Mr. Sibole is a representative of the Knights of Maccabees and in politics he is a Republican. He is a man of marked business ability and executive force, and his indefatigable energy has brought to him desirable success in the conduct of his business affairs. He is widely known and is recognized as a popular citizen of the county in which he has spent the greater part of his life.

DAVID EMART.

The orange groves of California have a world-wide reputation. Their fruit is found upon the Atlantic seaports, in the Mississippi Valley and in the far northern states, and the annual export from each grove adds materially to the prosperity of this commonwealth. Extensively and successfully engaged in the cultivation of his fruits, David Emart is well known among the representatives of the horticultural interests of Stanislaus county. He owns a fine farm and handsome residence, which are pleasantly situated a mile and a half west of Knight's Ferry.

Mr. Emart was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on the 1st of April, 1834, and represents one of the old Pennsylvania Dutch families. His father, George Emart, was a native of the Keystone state, and both he and his wife died when their son David was a small child. He then went to live with Anthony Wagener, with whom he remained until his twelfth year, when he became an inmate of the home of John Emerson. They resided in a wild frontier district in the midst of the forest and he had small opportunity to attend school, but acquired a fair education through reading, observation and experience, and is now an intelligent and well informed man who is successfully following farming and fruit-raising. In the east he married Miss Nancy Shafer, and in Iowa he followed farming until 1864, when he was induced to dispose of his good property there, taking in exchange nine hundred dollars in cash and a mine in Monterey county, California; but the latter proved to be worthless. He and his brothers, Joseph and John, and his father-in-law and his family all came together to California, crossing the plains with horse teams. They

were six months on the journey and spent the first winter in Napa, where Mr. Emart learned that his mining property was worthless. As it was necessary for him to immediately engage in a paying business in order to provide for his family, he purchased a threshing machine and followed threshing, in the San Jose Valley, for a number of years.

In 1886 Mr. Emart purchased his present farm, comprising two hundred acres, which is pleasantly located one and a half miles west of Knight's Ferry. There he has a splendid orange grove and is also engaged in raising wheat and alfalfa, the fruit which he raises being of an excellent quality, finding a ready sale in the markets, and he has no trouble in disposing of his other crops. His residence and grounds are most attractive in appearance, the place being characterized by an air of neatness and thrift which indicate the careful supervision of the owner, while in the home are many conveniences and evidences of the refined taste of Mrs. Emart. One child was born to them in Iowa, Jacob, whom they brought with them to California, and here two sons and a daughter have been added to the family, namely: John, Charles and Lillie, the last named being now the wife of William Murry, by whom she has two daughters. Charles is also married. Jacob is in Stanislaus county and John and Charles are farmers in Stanislaus county, living two miles northwest of Knight's Ferry. The family is one of high respectability, the members occupying leading positions in social circles. Mrs. Emart is a valued member of the Methodist church, and Mr. Emart affiliates with the Democrats, but has never sought or desired public office, his attention being fully occupied with his business affairs, in which he is meeting with signal success, carrying on operations in lines of industry and honesty that never fail to bring a desirable reward.

WILLIAM MANSFIELD.

Those who have opened the way for civilization in our land, as the star of the empire has taken its way toward the sunset gates, have been men of strong character,—courageous, hardy, tenacious of purpose and willing to endure hardships and privations for the sake of making homes for themselves and posterity. All honor has been paid the pioneers who blazed their way through the sylvan wilderness of the middle west in past generations, while not less is the homage due to those whose fortitude led them to traverse the plains, invade the mountain fastnesses and do battle with a dusky and treacherous foe in the great empire of the far west. Among those who are to be numbered as sterling pioneers of central California is William Mansfield, one of the leading citizens of Columbia, whose residence in the state covers a period of forty-eight years. He was one of the early pioneers of the water system that has done so much to advance the business development of the state. He became a stockholder of the company and since 1856 has served as its collector.

Mr. Mansfield was born in Slatersville, Rhode Island, on the 3d of November, 1829, and is descended from an old England family that was founded in Middletown, Connecticut, at a very early period in the development

of the colonies. His father, Henry Stephen Mansfield, became a prominent representative of the business interests of Slatersville and was an agent for the Slatersville Manufacturing Company. He was a scythe-manufacturer and for many years held the important position of cashier of the Slatersville Bank. During the war of 1812 he was on a ship that was captured by the English and with others was taken to Halifax, where he was incarcerated for some time as a prisoner of war. His eldest son became his successor as the cashier in the bank and occupied that position for a number of years. Henry Stephen Mansfield was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, where Chicago now stands, but in some way the title was lost. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Buffon, who was born in Rhode Island, and there was reared and educated. This union was blessed with nine children, seven of whom reached years of maturity, but only two now survive. A daughter, Mary S., occupies the old homestead in Slatersville, while Mr. Mansfield, of this review, makes his home in California, the two living representatives thus being divided by the breadth of the continent. The father was a prominent Mason in the early days and did all in his power to promote the work of the order. He died in the sixtieth year of his age, while his good wife attained the very advanced age of eighty-four years. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian, while his wife adhered to the doctrine of the Congregational church.

Reared amid the refining influences of a Christian home, William Mansfield, of this review, was well trained in his youth. He attended a boarding school in Rhode Island and when he became a young man he managed a farm owned by his eldest brother. He was in the twenty-third year of his age, when, on the 11th of December, 1851, he sailed for California on the old steamship, Ohio, which bore him to the isthmus of Panama, and on its western coast he took passage on the Golden Gate, then on its second voyage in the Pacific waters. He arrived in California in January, 1852. His brother, Jared, came with him, but the latter afterward returned to the east in 1870, and died in Massachusetts. Mr. Mansfield engaged in mining on his own account, first at Camp Seco, in Tuolumne county, where he met with a fair degree of success. He and three companions paid fifty dollars each for a pile of dirt and when they washed it out it proved to be worthless. Some such experience met all the pioneer miners, but the most of them were successful if they but persevered, and Mr. Mansfield was of this class. On leaving Seco he and his brother came to Columbia with eight hundred dollars and purchased an interest in the ditch. Since that time Mr. Mansfield has done some mining, but has always remained as a stockholder in the water company which has been such an important factor in the development of the resources of California, furnishing a water supply for mining and agricultural interests. Of the company he has long been a director and one of its most reliable officers, and his capable management of its business interests has met the approval of the patrons. The corporation has acquired wealth through the legitimate channels of trade, and has built an electric-light plant with which the town is lighted, also some of the mines, and on occasions the electric supply has furnished illumination for Sonora. Mr. Mansfield throughout the passing years has been connected

to a greater or less extent with mining at a number of places, and on the hill, on his own land, he has engaged in mining for ten years, taking out between nineteen and twenty thousand dollars, while there is still a large amount of unworked mining territory of much value.

In 1857, in Columbia, Mr. Mansfield was united in marriage to Miss Sally Ann Burt, a native of Massachusetts, who came to Columbia in January, 1857, her father, J. P. Burt, being a prominent pioneer of this state. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield were born five children, of whom four are living, namely: W. B., who is foreman of the water company; Lillie P., now the wife of George Craig, teller of a bank in Middletown, Connecticut; Mary, a graduate of the State Normal School and a successful teacher and vocalist of ability; and Fanny Rebecca, who also is a graduate of the State Normal and is now the wife of Dr. R. Innis Bromley, of Sonora. The family reside at their pleasant home in Columbia, where Mr. Mansfield owns a tract of seventeen acres of land, a part of which constitutes his rich mining property. On this place, in the vicinity of his home, he also has a splendid orchard which he himself planted, raising many varieties of fruits. He has pears, apples, plums, grapes and figs, and is literally living under the shadow of his own vine and fig-tree. Mrs. Mansfield is still spared to him, and one of the daughters is at home with her parents. The family is one of the most highly respected in the community, enjoying the warm regard of a very large circle of friends.

In his political views Mr. Mansfield has been a stalwart Republican since the organization of the party and has always kept well informed on the issues of the day, as every loyal American citizen should do, thus being able to uphold his position by an intelligent understanding of the questions which affect the weal and woe of the nation. The cause of education has ever found in him a warm friend and he has labored earnestly and effectively for the best interests of the schools. For fifteen years he has been a school trustee and for a number of years the clerk of the school board. Since 1870 he has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Methodist church he is a leading and earnest member, having long served as one of its trustees. His belief has permeated his life and ruled his conduct toward his fellow men. Of unswerving integrity and honor, and having a perfect appreciation of the higher ethics of life, he has gained and retained the confidence and respect of those with whom he has associated and is distinctively one of the leading citizens of Tuolumne county with whose interests he has long been identified.

ISAAC COOPER.

The California pioneers of 1849 are fast passing away, but there are still among the residents of the state those who came to the Pacific coast the year following the discovery of gold in California, attracted by the possibility of rapidly securing wealth. Among this number is Isaac Cooper, now one of the prominent citizens of Oleta, Amador county. He has reached the eighty-seventh milestone on life's journey and receives the veneration and respect which

is always accorded old age, for his life has been upright and worthy of high regard.

Mr. Cooper was born in New York on the 8th of February, 1813, and traces his ancestry back to James Cooper, a minister of the Society of Friends who settled in Philadelphia in 1650 and became one of the prominent merchants in that city, being connected with its commercial interests for many years. His son, William Cooper, was the father of James Cooper, and the latter had a son William, who was the grandfather of the subject of this review. Representatives of the name were participants in the war of the Revolution and were prominent in public office and in all the public affairs in the early history of the country, leaving the impress of their strong individuality upon events which aided in shaping the destiny of the nation. His birth occurred in 1734, and after arriving at years of maturity he became a leader in thought and movement of the public life of the community. He served as a judge of the court of common pleas, for two terms was a member of the United States congress and in 1811 occupied a seat in the state legislature. He was killed by a political antagonist who struck him over the head with a club. One of his sons, Fennimore Cooper, has gained world-wide fame as a writer of stories concerning the early conditions of America. Another son, Samuel Cooper, the father of our subject, was born in New Jersey and when he had attained his majority married Miss Elizabeth Bartlett, a lady of English lineage whose ancestors were early settlers of the colonies. Her father was captured by the British in the Revolutionary war and was held as a prisoner in the New York sugar-house until the cessation of hostilities. They had three sons, of whom Mr. Cooper is the only survivor.

Our subject is a self-educated and a self-made man. He received but limited educational privileges and began to earn his own living by chopping wood at twenty-five cents a cord. In 1849 he was employed in a similar manner in California, but received eight dollars and board for his work. He spent the year 1833 in Toledo, Ohio, and in 1834 went to Chicago, being present at the time the last payment was made to the Indians for the land on which that metropolis is now located. In 1836 he was a resident of Iowa, and thus has been a pioneer in various states. In 1839 he married Miss Caroline Armstrong, in Ohio. Five children were born to them: Frances, the wife of F. M. Hubbell, of Des Moines, Iowa; George Pomroy; Florence, a widow; Alice, deceased; and Fennimore Isaac.

His love of pioneer life and the hope of securing wealth on the Pacific slope led Mr. Cooper to cross the plains to California in 1849. He made the journey with an ox team and was accompanied by two companions. Unmolested by the Indians, they arrived at Shingle Springs on the 7th of September, and at Sacramento Mr. Cooper began work on the levee, for which he was paid ten dollars a day. Subsequently he engaged in placer mining at Coloma and on the American river, where he met with a fair degree of success. In the fall of 1850 he returned to the east, but voted on the question of the adoption of the state constitution before leaving. He had made on an average twenty-five dollars per day while in the placer mines, and with the capital he had acquired

he purchased a farm near the city of Des Moines, Iowa, after his return to the Hawkeye state. There he carried on agricultural pursuits and afterward acted as a clerk in the United States land office and also discharged the duties of receiver and registrar in the city of Des Moines. He likewise engaged in dealing in stock and conducted various other enterprises, which were capably managed and netted him good returns.

In 1870 Mr. Cooper was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in that year, leaving three children: George Pomroy, Florence Alice and Fennimore. For his second wife Mr. Cooper chose Miss Charlotte Mann, a niece of Horace Mann. He then returned to California on a visit and while at Oleta he purchased the fine house in which he now resides, the place being surrounded by seven acres of valuable land. Here he is now spending the evening of his active and successful life. Since returning to this state he has been extensively interested in mining enterprises and is the owner of the Cooper mine.

In politics he has been a Democrat since the time of Andrew Jackson, but the honors and emoluments of public office have had no attractions for him. He is still a hale and hearty old gentleman and still associated with business affairs. Old age does not necessarily indicate weakness, nor incapacity, for there is an old age which is an inspiration and a benediction to all, and which gives out of the rich stores of wisdom and experience to those who have more recently started upon life's pilgrimage. Of such a type Mr. Cooper is a representative, and in Amador county he is widely known and honored.

FREDERICK COX.

Frederick Cox is first of all a typical Sacramento business man with the abundant energy and enterprise of the class that has laid the solid foundation of one of the leading cities on the Pacific coast. He has been connected with the business interests of California for more than forty-five years. His life has been one of great activity, directed by an ambition to succeed on the lines of usefulness and an unconquerable spirit of determination. While eminently conservative, he is therefore always safe. Once he decides upon a course of action he enters upon it with an enthusiasm that conquers opposition, and overcomes obstacles that leads to a triumphant accomplishment of his purpose. Through all his business life he has been the soul of honor, counting honesty and integrity as the best capital that a man can possess.

Frederick Cox is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Somersetshire, in 1828. His father was John Cox, who also was born in Somersetshire and died at the age of sixty-two years. His mother bore the maiden name of Thomazin Luxton, and was a native of Devonshire, England. In their family were four children, two of whom are now living, Frederick and a sister who makes her home in England. The subject of this review pursued his early education in the land of his birth, but when still very young came to the new world, and after spending six months in New York state removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. There the father occupied a position as a book-

keeper and buyer for a firm carrying on a wholesale and retail meat business, and in his youth his son became familiar with the butchering business.

When gold was discovered in California and the tide of emigration turned strongly toward the Pacific coast, it was his desire to make his way to the golden state, but lack of funds prevented his doing so at that time. In 1850, however, he joined a party who were preparing to make the long and wearisome journey across the plains. Crossing the Missouri river near the present site of Omaha they obtained their guide-books, which had been published by the Mormons and which indicated the route and camping grounds. These were found to be very reliable, and following directions they at length arrived safely at Salt Lake City. At that point they procured another guide-book which gave directions from there on to California; but this publication led them into many difficulties. However, they pressed on, reaching Ringgold, Eldorado county, California, at the end of that year. Not long after reaching Salt Lake City it was found that Mr. Cox was the only member of the party who had any funds left, so that from that time until they reached their destination he paid all the bills. Pitching their tent in the middle of a little mining camp, the entire capital of the company, seven dollars, was invested in beef steak, molasses and flour. After regaling themselves with this sumptuous fare, Mr. Cox made his first attempt at oratory and in a most forceful and politic manner addressed his comrades as follows, saying that it was now "every one for himself."

In the fall of 1850 Mr. Cox formed the acquaintance of Lloyd Tevis, a member of the firm of Haggin & Tevis, who were engaged in trading in horses and buying stock from the immigrants. Mr. Cox secured employment of a butcher in Ringgold, for whom he worked two months, receiving five hundred dollars for his services during that time. His employer wishing to leave the country, he purchased the business which he conducted for nine months, when he sold out and went to Carson river valley in Nevada. There he engaged in stock-dealing enterprises, which have grown to such extensive proportions that he is now known as one of the leading and best known stock-raisers of the state. In Nevada he purchased horses and cattle from the immigrants, fattened them on the rich meadow lands of the valley and sold them in California at a good profit. In the spring of 1852 he removed to Shingle Springs, Eldorado county, where he purchased a meat market, and while there entered into partnership with Crawford W. Clarke, a connection that has since been continued, covering a period of forty-seven years. During this time nothing has occurred to disturb the harmonious relations between them and the partnership has proved of mutual pleasure and profit. From the beginning success attended their efforts and at the end of two years they sold their business in Shingle Springs at a good profit and took a six-months trip to the eastern states.

In the fall of 1854 they returned and opened a market in Grass Valley, Nevada county, where they also extended the field of their operations by buying and selling cattle. The latter branch of their business became so extensive that they sold the market and removed to the Sacramento valley, where they have since controlled one of the most extensive cattle ranches of the Pacific

coast. As this region of the country became more thickly settled it was impossible to secure tracts of land large enough to serve as grazing grounds, and this led to the purchase of extensive cattle ranges in the counties of Sutter, Kern and San Luis Obispo and eastern Oregon, which they still hold. In control of one of the mammoth cattle industries of the state they have secured therefrom a handsome income which has numbered them among the wealthy citizens of the county. Mr. Cox has also been connected with other business interests of Sacramento, holding the presidency of the California State Bank.

In November, 1857, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Cox and Miss Jennie A. Holdridge, of Eldorado county, and to them have been born two sons and three daughters, of whom one son and two daughters are living. One daughter died in infancy and a son at the age of seven years. Crawford John is married and has three children; Mrs. Jennie A. Peltier has two children; Freda is at home with her parents. The family are communicants of the Episcopal church. They have a beautiful residence in Sacramento and the circle of their friends is very extensive.

Mr. Cox has long taken a deep interest in political affairs and has been more or less actively connected with the party's work. He votes with the Democracy and in 1882 was elected state senator, serving through two regular and two extra sessions of the legislature. In 1886 he declined a re-nomination. By appointment of the governor he has served for seventeen years as a member of the state board of agriculture and in this capacity has largely advanced the interests of the farming classes in California. Applying honest principles in the affairs of life, he has won the confidence of the business community and in a high degree of the public at large.

B. F. HOWARD.

The schools of Sacramento county owe their present excellence and advanced position in a very large measure to Professor B. F. Howard, the county superintendent. In the eras of antiquity a man's prominence was rated by his physical prowess, and his powers of endurance and his strength; but as the years have passed these tests have been relegated to the background. Mentality has come to be regarded as the standard which indicates his rightful position in the world. The work of the educator is regarded by all as one of the responsibilities to which man can direct his energies. The careful training of the mind of the young leads to success in after life that could never otherwise be obtained. It is not alone the knowledge one gains from text-books, but the power of mental concentration, of keen discernment and of utilizing readily thoughts acquired in youth which makes the work of the educator of vastly more importance than that of any other calling in life. With the full realization of the responsibility that rests upon him, Professor Howard has for a number of years guided and controlled the work carried on in the public schools of Sacramento county, and under his management marked advancement has been made in methods of instruction and in promoting intellectual activity.

His entire life has been passed in California, his birth having occurred in the Golden state on the 11th of October, 1851. Professor Howard is a son of Mark and Jane (Kelso) Howard. The latter, a native of Ireland, was three times married and with her first husband, J. McKinstry, came to the United States. The only surviving child of this marriage is J. K. McKinstry, of Galt, California. The children of the second marriage were Mark E.; Charles B., a prosperous farmer of Sacramento county; and B. F. Howard, our subject. The third marriage was her union with Thomas Armstrong, a native of England, a prominent engraver of international fame. There was one child by this union, who is now the widow of Dr. A. P. Whittell, for many years a noted oculist of San Francisco. The Howard family, of which our subject is a member, was represented in the famous battle in Manila bay, May 1, 1898, by a cousin of our subject, Thomas Benton Howard, of Galena, Illinois, who bears the title of lieutenant. His position in Admiral Dewey's fleet was that of navigating gunnery officer of the Concord. As a cadet in the academy young "Ben" acquitted himself so nobly that President Grant frequently made him the subject of the most flattering comment. He was often, by special invitation, a guest at the White House and was usually appointed Grant's aid whenever the president visited Annapolis. Lieutenant Howard was graduated at the top of his class in 1869, was promoted ensign in 1874, junior-lieutenant in 1878 and lieutenant in 1883. He has served on the Mediterranean, the North Atlantic, West Indies, Pacific and Asiatic stations and at the Naval Academy. He married Miss Anne Claude, the daughter of Dr. Abram Claude, of Annapolis. Their son was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1895, at the instance of the late Congressman Cooke of Chicago, and is now in the senior class.

Professor Howard was educated in Sacramento and Oakland. During his early life he assisted in the work of the farm and stock ranch. Determining to devote his energies to educational lines, he was made the principal of the schools in Yolo county, and acceptably filled that position from 1879 until 1886. In the latter year he was elected county superintendent of Sacramento county, which position he has since acceptably filled, discharging his duties in a manner so prompt and reliable that he has won the high commendation of many of his fellow townsmen and gained the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

Mrs. Howard, the wife of our subject, is a recognized leader in the musical circles of Sacramento, and has superior powers as a vocalist. She bore the maiden name of Sarah Morton, was born in Mariposa county, California, and is a daughter of Edmund G. and Adaline (Hicks) Morton. She has a sister, Mary E., who was graduated at the State University at Berkeley, California, in 1890, and is now a teacher in the high school in Sacramento. Her maternal great-grandfather, William Hicks, was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war and took part in the famous "tea party" when the loyal colonists destroyed the chests of tea, throwing them into the bay. He resided in Yarmouth, Maine, and by occupation was a farmer. He died at the age of one hundred and ten years. William E. Hicks, the grandfather of Mrs. Howard, married Adeline Drinkwater, and the grandparents were natives of Yar-

mouth, and there spent their entire lives, the former dying at the age of forty-five and the latter at the age of thirty-eight years. Mr. Hicks was a seafaring man, and many other members of the family also followed the sea. Mrs. Hicks was a daughter of Elbridge and Sarah (Loring) Drinkwater, and were natives of Yarmouth, the former an old sea captain who died when about sixty-five years of age. The Drinkwater family is of Scotch origin, the ancestors being traced back to Hugh Drinkwater, who resided in Aberdeen, Scotland.

The father of Mrs. Howard was a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and at the age of seventeen removed to Boston, where he learned the painter and grainer's trade. In 1852 he left the "Hub" and sailed around Cape Horn to California, where he arrived in the month of August, landing at San Francisco. He first worked in the mines, later went to Stockton and subsequently to Sacramento county, but is now living in Colusa county, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife was a native of Yarmouth, Maine, born in 1827, and is also living. Mrs. Howard attended school in Sacramento county and was also a student in Perry Seminary in Sacramento. When eleven years of age she began studying music, being instructed in piano-playing by Madam Routier. She afterward took a course in voice culture under Madam Rosewald for three years, and others of the best teachers of the city, including Mrs. Lester, a daughter of one of the old pioneers, Conrad Clinch, whose wife is still living in Sacramento. Mrs. Howard first began singing in public in 1888, as a member of the choir of the Baptist church, later for eight years the leading singer in the choir of the Congregational church, and has also been employed in St. Paul's Episcopal church and the Presbyterian church. Through her own efforts she secured her musical education, engaging in teaching that she might obtain funds to prosecute her studies.

In his political views Professor Howard is a stalwart Republican, having supported the party since he cast his first presidential vote for General Grant at the time of his second nomination. He has been a member of the Sacramento city school board, having been appointed to the position in 1886, to fill a vacancy. However, he has never sought office outside of his chosen vocation. He is a member of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, N. S. G. W., and belongs to the local organization of the National Union. He and his wife attend service at the Congregational church. He is a man of strong individuality, of marked intellectual attainment, of broad human sympathy, and his influence upon the educational circles of Sacramento county has been most marked and beneficial.

JAMES F. PARKS.

Nature has been very bountiful in bestowing upon California rich mineral resources and from an early period in the history of the state Mr. Parks has been an active factor in developing its mining interests. He is now the superintendent of the Kennedy and South Eureka mines located at Jackson and Sutter Creek, and his long mining experience makes him particularly efficient as the manager of these interests.

Mr. Parks is a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Cooper county, on the 9th of September, 1835. He is descended from one of the old families of the south, his father, Samuel Parks, having been born in 1812 in Kentucky, whence he removed to Cooper county, Missouri, when a young man. In the latter state he was married to Miss Christiana Clark, a native of Virginia, born at Hanover Court House. They became the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living. In support of his family Mr. Parks followed the pursuit of farming and stock-raising. He was a Universalist in his religious faith, and died in 1875, in the sixty-third year of his age. His wife still survives him and now resides in Windsor, in her eighty-fifth year, being well preserved both mentally and physically.

James Franklin Parks was her second child and is now the eldest survivor of the family. He was only seven years of age when taken by his parents in their change of residence to Benton county, Missouri, where he acquired his education. In 1855, having attained the age of twenty years, he crossed the plains to California, driving an ox team. It was a long and tedious journey, but after four and a half months of travel across the long sandy stretches and over the mountains he arrived safely at Volcano, California, where he left the party with which he had traveled and for some time he engaged in prospecting and mining on Kern river and also followed mining in Mariposa county. His first experience at quartz mining was at Hornitos, where he was paid four dollars per day, mining in the Bear Valley and Princeton gold mines.

Subsequently he went to Virginia City, Nevada, being employed in the Comstock mines for eight years in the capacity of foreman. For a period of two years he was the superintendent of a White Pine mine, and while in Virginia City he there voted at the first territorial election and the first state election held in Nevada, continuing in White Pine county until 1871. He then assumed charge of the Indian Valley mine in Plumas county, California, where he remained for two years, when, in 1873, he came to Amador county to take charge of the Keystone mine at Amador City. For fourteen years he operated that property which made good dividends throughout the period. He was highly esteemed by the members of the company for which he worked so long and faithfully until he severed his connection with them, when he took charge of the Kennedy mine at Jackson, in February, 1887, a position which he has since continued to fill. During twenty-seven years he has had charge of mines located within a radius of five miles and his long service well indicates his ability and his faithfulness to the trust reposed in him. During this time he has acquired many mining interests of his own and is now the possessor of considerable valuable property of this character.

Mr. Parks was united in marriage, in 1871, to Miss Mary Pheby, a native of England, and their union has been blessed with four children, natives of Plumas and Amador counties, namely: Lillian, now the wife of Judge John F. Davis, of Jackson; Samuel Thomas, who is connected with the mining interests in Amador county; James Franklin, who is a student in the Lick School of Mechanical Arts, in San Francisco; and Mary Elizabeth, who resides with her parents. Mrs. Parks is a valuable member of the Methodist church,

and Mr. Parks has membership affiliations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the American Order of United Workmen. He is also connected with the Chosen Friends and has many times been presiding officer of these organizations. He and his family reside at Kennedy Hill, adjacent to Jackson.

In politics he is a Democrat and by appointment of Governor Budd is serving as trustee of the State Mining Bureau. A man of generous impulses and sterling worth, he enjoys the high esteem of all with whom he is brought in contact and his worth as a man and a citizen is widely acknowledged.

JOHN J. DAVIS.

With the great tide of emigration which brought so many worthy citizens to California in 1852, John James Davis came to the west, arriving at Placerville, Eldorado county, on the 14th of September of that year. He came from the Hoosier state, his birth having occurred there in Ripley county, on the 11th of March, 1826. His paternal grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky and in that state his father, James Davis, was born and reared. When he was sixteen years of age, the family removed to Indiana, becoming pioneer settlers of Ripley county, in which location James Davis, having arrived at the years of maturity, was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Smith, a native of the Empire state. They were farming people and were valued members of the Methodist church. Thirteen children were born of their union, ten of whom reached the years of maturity. The father attained the ripe old age of seventy-seven years, and his wife, surviving him several years, passed away at about the same age. Many of their children have also joined the silent majority.

Mr. Davis, whose name introduces this review, was reared on his father's farm in the county of his nativity, and, as soon as old enough to handle the plow, began work in the fields. After the harvests were garnered in the autumn he would attend the district school of the neighborhood and therein pursued his education until the coming of spring brought new duties to the farmer lad. At the age of twenty-two years he removed to Iowa, where he followed the cooper's trade until 1852, when he determined to see a home on the Pacific slope and started across the plains with ox teams. He paid thirty dollars for the privilege of traveling with a party under command of R. I. Finch. The journey was safely accomplished, and, after reaching his destination, Mr. Davis engaged in placer-mining at Diamond Spring, where he met with fair success. He also followed mining at Webber creek, between Diamond Spring and Placerville, and on one occasion took out eighty-five ounces of gold in a single week. The largest nugget which he found at Diamond Spring was worth ninety dollars. He continued his mining operations in various places for seven years, and in September, 1859, settled upon his present ranch, where he now has four hundred and fifty-two acres of valuable land, constituting one of the best fruit farms in Amador county. He makes a specialty of the cultivation of pears, apricots, plums, grapes and almonds, and

these fruits, so well adapted to the climate, bring to him a handsome financial return.

In 1869 Mr. Davis was happily married to Mrs. Mary Davis, who by her former marriage had a son, Stephen K. By her present marriage she has six children, named James Lawrence, John Sheridan, Joseph, Thomas Smith, Robert Ingersoll and Mary S. Mr. Davis has for many years been a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in his political views is a Republican, unswerving in his loyalty to the party. For many years he has served as a trustee of the school district, doing all in his power to promote the educational interests and to insure progress along many other lines of benefit to the county. He has been the architect of his own fortune and has managed his business well. Realizing the importance of industry and close application to the affairs of life, he has so directed his efforts with reference to those characteristics that he has become the possessor of a very valuable property and he is regarded as one of the leading agriculturists in his section of the state.

EARL S. BARNEY.

Great changes have occurred since Earl S. Barney arrived in California, for he was one of the "49ers" who, attracted by the discovery of gold, sought a home on the Pacific slope. The little mining camps in which there was always found a lawless element as well as a better grade of settlers have long since been replaced with thriving towns in which the advantages of civilization are equal to those afforded in the older east. The work of transformation, however, has been one of arduous labor, carried forward by men of resolute will, energy and enterprise. To this class belongs Mr. Barney.

He was born in Montgomery county, New York, on the 3d of December, 1826, and is of English lineage, his ancestors having removed to Vermont at an early period in its history. Several generations were born in New England, including Mr. Barney's father, Dr. Ezadick Barney, who was born in Vermont and married Elizabeth Swane, a native of Nantucket and a representative of an old American Quaker family, and they became the parents of five children, three of whom are living: H. S. Holland, a prominent merchant of Schenectady, New York; Mrs. Mary A. Phillip, also of Schenectady; and Earl S. The father attained the ripe old age of eighty years and the mother was seventy-five years of age at the time of her demise.

Earl S. Barney, the youngest of the family, was educated in his native town of Schenectady, New York, and entered upon his business career as a clerk in a store, but, attacked by the gold fever, he severed his commercial relations in the east to connect himself with a party of seventy-five who were making plans to go west in search of the golden treasure. They purchased the bark *Nautilus*, commanded by a captain and a crew of twelve seamen. They secured a year's provisions for the company and sailed around Cape Horn for the golden west. The cost of the ship and outfit, including provisions, was four hundred dollars to each one of the party. They

were seven months and ten days on the voyage, arriving at San Francisco on the 10th of October, 1849.

Mr. Barney at once secured a share of the food supplies and then started on a boat for Sacramento, in company with two partners, Spencer Sweet and Dudley Jones, the latter a resident of Little Rock, Arkansas. After accomplishing part of the journey on a whaling boat, they continued the trip on a sailing vessel to Sacramento, which city was then in its infancy. Mr. Barney and his partner continued on to the placer mines in Eldorado county, California, and engaged in digging for the precious metal on South bar, and continued in that vicinity for eight months, during which time they each took out about one and a half ounces of gold per day. On one occasion Mr. Barney secured gold dust to the value of one hundred dollars. Returning to Sacramento he obtained a clerkship in the employ of Gideon Woodruff, with whom he remained for a year, receiving five hundred dollars per month for his services. He next went to the American river, and, with his partner, Spencer Sweet, engaged in conducting a miners' supply store until the fall of 1854, when he went to Red Bluff, opening a store there which he conducted for a short time. He then sold out and removed to Shasta county, where he engaged in silver-mining on Squaw creek; but that venture proved unprofitable and in 1866 he removed from that locality to San Francisco, whence he went to Austin, Nevada. He engaged in merchandising at White Pine and invested his money in erecting a number of buildings, but the town ceased to grow and he lost nearly all the money which he had put in the property there.

Removing to Calaveras county, he operated the reduction works at the Gwin mine from 1871 until 1873, after which he carried on business in the same way at Sutter Creek until his removal to Drytown. In January, 1877, he built the reduction works at that place, in partnership with C. J. Garland, their business relationship being maintained for three years, at the end of which time Mr. Voorhies bought out Mr. Garland's interest. They also purchased the works at Sutter Creek and operated both plants until 1877, when their interests were divided. Mr. Barney taking the property at Drytown and Mr. Voorhies that at Sutter Creek. The business was carried on after the following manner: The sulphates are purchased from the mine operators, reduced in the reduction works and then the gold is sent to San Francisco. Mining and its collateral branches formed one of the most important industries and such enterprises contributed in no small degree to the prosperity and well-being of many communities in the commonwealth. In the conduct of his enterprises Mr. Barney has not only contributed to his own success but has also promoted the welfare of the community. He has given close attention to business and as a result of his upright methods and careful management he has become one of the wealthy men of the county.

A man of resourceful business ability, his efforts have not been confined to one line. He is to-day the owner of a ranch of fourteen hundred acres, near Drytown, on which he has a comfortable residence, presided over by a competent housekeeper. Four men are employed there in raising grain

and stock, making a specialty of high-grade Percheron horses and high-grade cattle. Mr. Barney boards at the hotel in Drytown and has commodious rooms and offices at his reduction works.

His political support has ever been given to the Republican party and he does all in his power to promote its growth and secure its success. Of the seventy-four men who came with him to California on the bark *Nautilus* he knows of but two who are still living. Thus the ranks of the brave pioneers are rapidly being decimated, but their memory will long be cherished for their important contribution to the work of civilization in opening up this vast region of wealth and beauty and making it one of the most valuable as well as favored sections of our great nation. Mr. Barney's life has been one of activity and close connection with affairs of great usefulness. He is uniformly honored and esteemed and his record is one in many respects worthy of emulation, while it has been characterized by fidelity to duty in all life's relations.

A. S. GREENLAW.

Among the county officials of Sacramento county is numbered this gentleman, and his reputation is unimpeachable. Applying honest business principles not only in his ordinary business affairs but also in his politics and in the discharge of his official duties, he has won the confidence of the public in a high degree. That a trust committed to his care will be administered honestly and with ability there is never a doubt. His business and political career in Sacramento is a guarantee that he will acquit himself in any position in which he may be placed with credit, and to the satisfaction of those most interested. While a community might sometimes have been anxious as to the course its public officials would take upon vital questions, not a doubt has ever been entertained as to where Mr. Greenlaw would stand when the moment for action came, for he is ever found on the side of reform, progress and the right. Such men, it is needless to say, are not too numerous; men who inspire confidence in our large cities; men who in their unswerving conservative uprightness and fearless defense of the right are the balance wheel in the often seemingly reckless whirl of the political machinery. The history of the county treasurer of Sacramento county cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers, for he is both widely and favorably known.

A. S. Greenlaw was born on his father's farm in Waldo, Maine, August 29, 1832, and is a son of Alexander and Catharine (Staples) Greenlaw. The father was born in Bristol, Maine, February 18, 1799, and died in Northport, that state, at the ripe old age of eighty-one years. He was reared on his father's farm, received a common-school education, and at the age of twenty-two removed to the county of Waldo, where he married Susan Staples, by whom he had one son. After the death of the mother he was again married, his second union being with Catharine Staples, who was born in Oxford county, Maine, June 9, 1798, and died in Northport, in the Pine Tree state, at the age of seventy-two years. By the second marriage there were

three daughters and six sons. At Waldo the father followed agricultural pursuits until after he had educated his children, when he retired to a quiet life, making his home with his son William, in Northport, Maine. He was a member of the Methodist church and took a very active part in its work. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Alexander and Susan (Cox) Greenlaw, and the maternal grandparents were Luke and Sarah (Cox) Staples. On the paternal side the ancestors can be traced back to William Greenlaw, a native of Scotland, who crossed the Atlantic, taking up his abode in the town of Bristol, Maine, in the early part of the seventeenth century. Among his descendants were those who loyally fought in the Colonial army, notably under Arnold in the invasion of Canada. The Staples family were descendants of early settlers of Oxford county, Maine, and the Cox family was founded in Franklin county, that state. Among its representatives were those who engaged in the privateering service in the Revolutionary war. The father of our subject served as a substitute in the war of 1812, being too young to enlist in the regular way, and three brothers of our subject "wore the blue" in the Civil war. It will thus be seen that the family has ever been noted for its loyalty and patriotism and the record is one of which the present generation may well be proud.

In the public schools of his native state Mr. Greenlaw, of this review, obtained his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, in which he was graduated in June, 1852. He taught mathematics in the seminary for two years, and in April, 1855, started for California, and through the succeeding five years was engaged in mining and trading. He took up his abode on a fruit and dairy farm near Sacramento in 1860, and for twenty-three years was successfully engaged in horticultural pursuits. In 1883 he was elected to the position of county treasurer, which position he filled for two years, and in 1885 he resumed the dairy business, which he conducted with success until 1893. In that year he was made deputy treasurer under Edward Lyons. Upon the death of Mr. Lyons in 1897 he was appointed to serve the unexpired term, and in 1899 was elected to the office, which he is now acceptably filling.

Mr. Greenlaw has been twice married. On the 26th of June, 1861, he wedded Amanda Smart, who died on the 20th of November, 1879. She was a daughter of Jesse and Nancy (Clough) Smart. Her father was born in Troy, Maine, in 1802, was married in 1822, and died in Sacramento, California, in December, 1860, while his wife, who was born in Camden, Maine, in 1802, died in Troy, Maine, in 1841. They were the parents of ten children. Mr. Smart obtained his education in the common schools, and afterward located on a farm in Troy, Maine, but his last days were spent in the Golden state. He three times represented his district in the Maine state legislature. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Greenlaw were: Flora M., born August 10, 1862, is the wife of Henry Grupe and they have one daughter, Eunice Louise; Alice L., born June 9, 1864, is the wife of Charles E. Mack, and has two children, Charles E. and Elwood; Horace, born February 20, 1868, died in March, 1872; Jessie, born January 22, 1872, died

in April, 1896; Amy L., September 25, 1873; Lester A., November 21, 1875; and Edna L., October 9, 1877. After the death of his first wife Mr. Greenlaw was again married, Mrs. Templeton-Corlis becoming his wife on the 13th of October, 1883.

Mr. Greenlaw cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856, and has been a stalwart advocate of Republican principles ever since, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and socially he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias and the Patrons of Husbandry.

HIRAM C. STANTON.

Among the officials of Glenn county is numbered Mr. Stanton, who is now acceptably filling the office of sheriff and in the discharge of his duties manifesting fearlessness and fidelity that render him a very competent official. He was born at Canton Corners, Ohio, on the 18th of June, 1838, and is a son of Joseph Stanton, a native of the Empire state. His father was a mechanic and engaged in the construction of carding machinery. He also followed farming to some extent, but devoted the greater part of his attention to industrial effort. His political support was given to the Whig party and he died in Hancock county, Illinois, at the age of sixty-one years. In early manhood he married Clarissa Griffin, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in California, at the age of seventy-eight years. She was the mother of seven children, five of whom are yet living. Her father was Samuel Griffin, a mechanic, who resided in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of sixty years.

Hiram C. Stanton, the youngest in his father's family, spent his boyhood days on the old home farm, and when a youth of sixteen began working as a farm hand, which pursuit he followed for six years. He then determined to seek a home in California and in 1862 made his way to the Pacific slope, locating at Grand Island. He settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of partially improved land and devoted his time and energies to the further development and cultivation of that property through the succeeding seven years. He then removed to another farm, seven miles southwest of Willow, where he built the first grain warehouse in that locality. In the fall of 1894 he was elected to the office of sheriff of Glenn county and the following year came to Willow, where he now makes his home. He still superintends his farm, however, and derives therefrom a good income. In 1898 he was re-elected county sheriff and displays fearlessness and loyalty in discharging the onerous duties which devolve upon him.

Mr. Stanton is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Order of the Eastern Star. He has always been a staunch Republican in his political views since casting his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864. Industry and enterprise are numbered among the salient points of his character, and these

are bringing to him success in his business, while in public life they have won for him the high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

December 28, 1858, Mr. Stanton was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Evans, a daughter of James and Mary Evans, of Adams county, Illinois, and they are the parents of six children: Wilford A., born April 14, 1860; Laura Cornelia, January 15, 1862; Harry E., December 28, 1866; Seth W., July 14, 1871; Mary Clarissa, April 14, 1873; and Florence Belle, August 21, 1875.

Wilford A. married Louisa Mason and has one son, Arthur. Laura Cornelia is the wife of Henry St. Louis and they have two children,—Coridon and Wilowbell. Harry E. married Mary Whitlock and they have three children,—Myrtle, Violet and Elsie. Seth W. married Bertha Pitcher and they have one son, Pollard. Mary Clarissa and Florence Belle are at home.

DANIEL STEWART.

No mercantile enterprise of Ione antedates the establishment of the store of which Daniel Stewart was the proprietor. Through long years he was an active factor in the commercial interests in this place and had marked influence on the business life of the city. His efforts not only contributed to his individual prosperity, but were of marked benefit to the community, for in this utilitarian age everything depends upon progressive business enterprises. As one of the pioneers, citizens and merchants of Amador county, Daniel Stewart is certainly deserving of mention in this volume.

He came to California in 1850 and was a native of Pennsylvania, his birth occurring in North Liberty, Mercer county, on the 6th of January, 1824. He was reared upon a farm and his educational privileges were very meager, but his training at farm labor was not limited. He was eminently a self-made man, owing his advancement to his own efforts. In company with his father and brother he crossed the plains with ox-teams in 1850. They made a safe journey, their numbers being undecimated by the Indians and the cholera. After arriving at Sacramento Mr. Stewart of this review proceeded to Ione and established the first store in that town. The enterprise had a small beginning, but owing to the business ability, firm determination and energy of the owner, the trade constantly increased and the facilities were in consequence enlarged. Owing to his generous impulses and thorough reliability, Mr. Stewart made many friends and his business prospered. In 1856 he and his brother erected the first brick store in the town and since that time their concern has been one of importance, the trade constantly growing. He had the unqualified confidence and patronage of a large number of the best people in his portion of the state, and not only did he win financial success, but he also gained a character for upright dealing that was indeed enviable. Mr. Stewart was also an active Republican and was frequently selected to act as a delegate of the party to the county and state conventions. He also took a deep interest in the educational affairs in Ione and for several years served as a member of the school board. It was largely through his instrumentality that the ten thousand-dollar



Sam. E. Stewart

brick schoolhouse which is now one of the creditable institutions of the town was erected. He withheld his support from no movement or measure which he believed would contribute to the public good along social, intellectual, material or moral lines. He was also one of the founders of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Ione and became one of its charter members, and through his entire life was one of its most ardent and helpful supporters. He served in many of its offices, and to his labors has largely been attributed the success of the lodge in this place. He was a member of the Veteran Odd Fellows Society of San Francisco and was also a member of the Pioneer Society at Jackson.

In 1848 Daniel Stewart married Miss Caroline Forker, a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1853 he returned to the east to get his family. Their eldest child, J. F. Stewart, was born in the east, and with his wife and infant son Daniel Stewart returned to Ione, where five other children were afterward added to the family: Harry; John C.; Willie; Thomas, who died in infancy; and Eva, who is now the wife of W. A. Bennetts. In 1866 the mother died and in 1868 Mr. Stewart was again married, his second union being with Talitha B. Forker, a distant relative of his former wife. Their union was blessed with two children,—Walter and Agnes. This marriage also proved a harmonious one and they lived happily together until the 27th of February, 1899, when the honored pioneer settler, Daniel Stewart, was called to the home beyond, at the age of seventy-five years. His death was a great loss to his wife and children and was deeply mourned throughout the entire county. His lodge and the people in general gathered in large numbers to pay their last tribute of respect to one whom they had long honored. His extensive business and large property interests were left to his wife and children, and on the 19th of February, 1900, the business was incorporated under the firm name of D. Stewart & Company, with the following officers: J. F. Stewart, president; Mrs. Daniel Stewart, vice-president; J. C. Stewart, secretary; Harry Stewart, treasurer; and W. A. Bennetts, manager.

The children were all educated in Amador county and the family is one of marked prominence and the highest respectability. They have one of the finest homes in the town and their store is a leading mercantile establishment of Amador county, in which they carry a large stock of general merchandise. The sons are all men of good business ability, energetic and enterprising, and their straightforward course in life's relations adds honor to the untarnished family record.

W. A. Bennetts, who is acting as the manager of the store, is a native of England, born June 29, 1847. He was educated partly in his native land, completing his course, however, after his emigration to the United States in 1866. He is a graduate of Heald's Commercial College at San Francisco, and immediately after his graduation he became a resident of Amador county. For a time he was engaged in clerking in Amador City and Sutter Creek. In 1874 he was united in marriage to Eva Stewart, and he then became an assistant in her father's store, where he has since remained. His wise business policy has contributed in no small degree to the successful conduct of the business. Unto

Mr. and Mrs. Bennetts have been born six children,—five sons and one daughter. The latter is now a capable assistant in the lone postoffice.

Mr. Bennetts is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is twice past master and is now the master of the lone Lodge, No. 80. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a Republican and on the establishment of the board of education he was one of the first appointed to membership thereon. He was also his party's nominee for the office of representative and made a creditable race, but through a combination of circumstances was defeated. He is a thorough business man, widely and favorably known in the county, and, as manager of the oldest store in lone, has manifested marked ability.

In closing this record we can not refrain from mentioning in a brief manner some of the characteristics of Daniel Stewart. He was an earnest, honest and incorruptible man, with a frank, genial manner which won and retained friendship, and in consequence his death was sincerely mourned by a large number of appreciative friends and acquaintances, with whom his long public service had placed him upon terms of intimacy.

We take pleasure in presenting the few facts of the foregoing sketch that we were able to glean, because the subject fully deserves this honorable mention and much more. Not only "line upon line and precept upon precept" are needed, but also example upon example, properly to impress upon the minds of most people the importance of all the excellencies of character.

JOHN CHISHOLM.

One of the most popular and highly esteemed residents of Placer county is John Chisholm, whose pleasant residence in Auburn is a favorite resort of his many friends. Long connected with the public service, he has labored for the benefit of his fellow men and at all times has been loyal and faithful to his duty. He is now filling the office of county treasurer, being elected for a second term.

A native of Scotland, John Chisholm was born on the 8th of December, 1839, in Haddington, and represents an old Highland family of the clan of Chisholm, of Chisholm. His father, John Chisholm, Sr., was born in Lauderdale, Scotland, and married Isabell Pride, a native of East Lothian. He devoted his energies to farming and stock-raising, and was not only prominent in business affairs but also exerted a strong influence for good by reason of an upright life. He and his wife held membership in the Presbyterian church at North Burwick, in which he served as an elder for forty-two years. He attained the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife passed away in the sixty-eighth year of her age. They were the parents of thirteen children, five of whom are living. All were reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church and into their lives were instilled lessons of industry and honesty which have borne good fruit in later years.

John Chisholm of this review was reared amid the refining influences of a Christian home and in his native county acquired a good common-school

education. Hoping to benefit his financial condition by emigrating to the United States, he took passage on the sailing vessel *India*, which weighed anchor in the harbor of Glasgow. Very stormy weather and heavy seas were experienced, and they had a rough voyage, finding great difficulty in making the harbor of New York. Mr. Chisholm settled at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and after his arrival in this country was converted under Methodist preaching and joined the church. He was at once licensed as an exhorter, as he had special ability in that direction, being a strong and convincing speaker. He labored earnestly in behalf of the church during the time he was working in the coal mines, earning his living by the sweat of his brow. His marked ability as a speaker, however, led the Methodist Conference to ordain him as a minister, and in 1880 he came to California, connecting himself with the Methodist conference at Petaluma. He has since filled the pastorate of various churches with great ability, was stationed for three years at Arcata, and three years at Elk Grove and was then appointed to Auburn, where he preached for four years. On the expiration of that period he spent two years in charge of the Methodist church at Nevada City, but the health of himself and his wife both failed and he retired from the pastorate there, returning to Auburn. Soon afterward he was appointed the chaplain of the state prison at Folsom and worked in that field for eight years, during which time he did splendid work among the unfortunate men whose tendency toward crime had led them to forfeit their liberty. While he is not now actively connected with the conference, he often fills the pulpit and is an entertaining, thoughtful speaker whose oratorical powers lend effectiveness to his utterances. In all his work he is prompted by earnest Christian charity, deep human sympathy and humanitarian principles. These qualities bring him the respect and love of people of all denominations and thus he exercises a great power for good. He performs more funeral and marriage ceremonies in this community than any other one minister, and he never refuses his services for the burial of the dead, no matter how arduous have been his labors or how small the chance of reward.

Since coming to the United States Rev. Mr. Chisholm has been a staunch advocate of American principles and has entered actively into campaign work on three different occasions, delivering many able addresses in support of the principles which he believes contain the best element of good government. In 1894 the party chose him as its candidate for treasurer of the county, and he was elected and served so satisfactorily for four years that he was again chosen for the same office, by the very complimentary majority of six hundred and ten, which was a great increase over his first majority. Over the record of his official career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

In 1867 the Rev. Mr. Chisholm was married to Miss Johanna Polson, a native of Scotland and a daughter of Donald Polson, a prominent Scotch merchant. They were married in London, England, and had three children ere his emigration to America. Mr. Chisholm came first to this country, and in 1872 sent for his wife to join him. She is still his devoted helpmate and has been to him a faithful companion on life's journey, sharing with him

in the joys and sorrows that checker the lives of all. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he became identified in Pennsylvania, and through the intervening years has been one of its active workers and exemplary representatives, manifesting in his life the tenets of that charitable order. He also belongs to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity, and has long been a chaplain in the craft. He and his wife hold membership in the Order of the Eastern Star, and in many official positions in these societies he has discharged his duties in a creditable and able manner, reflecting honor upon the organization.

Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm have a delightful residence in Auburn, standing in the midst of pleasant grounds, and they take great delight in cultivating beautiful flowers and in adorning their place with the arts of the landscape gardener. They have a host of warm friends, and their social qualities and sterling worth render them popular and highly esteemed residents of the community. As has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the requirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character; and this is what Mr. Chisholm has done. His life is exemplary in all respects, and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

PRENTICE M. TRASK.

Prentice M. Trask is carrying on farming in Tuolumne county, and the years of his identification with the interests of this portion of the state covers almost five decades. He arrived in the county in 1852 and is now residing upon a good farm near the town of Columbia. Born in the far off state of Maine, he is a native of the town of Industry, in Franklin county, his natal day being May 9, 1829. The blood of English and German ancestry flows in his veins, for from both the fatherland and the merrie isle came his ancestors to the new world, first establishing homes in New Hampshire and later in the Pine Tree state. Jonathan Trask, the father of our subject, was born in New Hampshire and was married in Maine to Miss Martha Jewell. They were farming people and highly respected citizens, and they became the parents of fourteen children, of whom thirteen reached maturity, although only four are living at the time of this writing, near the close of the year 1900. One of the sons, John Ruggles Trask, came to the Pacific coast in 1853.

The subject of this review was educated in his native state, and with the hope of bettering his financial condition in California he started for the Pacific coast. He made the journey by way of the isthmus of Panama. Many of the passengers had ship cholera and a number were buried in the sea. Such experiences on those plague-stricken ships were very trying, but Mr. Trask was fortunate enough to escape the disease and arrived safely in San Francisco on the 11th of July, 1852. He made his way direct to Columbia, which was then a town of miners, and much excitement existed owing to the rich

gold finds of this locality. The number of miners and settlers was so great that the town was the third in size in the state, being exceeded in population only by San Francisco and Sacramento. At that time and for years afterward the whole country for miles in every direction was considered good mining property and vast quantities of gold have been taken from among the rocks and in the gulches and ravines.

Mr. Trask at once engaged in mining in Coral Gulch, and for eight years had numerous claims which he worked and sold. He has taken out from eight to thirteen and a half ounces of gold in a single day, and after operating his mine sold the property at from three hundred to five hundred dollars. His experience, however, has not been altogether fortunate, for at times he has met with failure and disaster, and like others, he has paid considerable money for claims that proved to be of little value. Probably not a resident of the entire state found that his career as a miner was altogether fortunate. Periods of prosperity were followed by periods of financial depression, some claims yielding rich deposits, while others gave nothing in return for labor. Mr. Trask is thoroughly familiar with the history of the excitement in the early mining camps and knows fully the story of the development of California as it became settled with emigrants from all over the land. Many men of worth came to the state, but there were others who had little regard for law or for the rights and liberties of those with whom they were associated. Such men were not deterred from the perpetration of any crime, and the law-abiding citizens were forced to take matters in their own hands. Vigilance committees were formed and without trial by court or jury the offenders suffered summary justice. Although Mr. Trask participated in no hanging, he witnessed several and endorsed the action, for the punishment was fully merited. His career, however, was rather a peaceful one, as he was never robbed or was never in any great danger that he knew of from that class of people.

In 1860 the subject of this review turned his attention to farming, securing one hundred and sixty acres of land a mile and a quarter north of Columbia. Here he is engaged in the raising of vines and fruits of many varieties. He has departed from the old method of irrigating and cultivates entirely without water. A visit to his farm to see the luxuriant growth and the healthy condition of his vines and trees, is all that is needed to convince one that his method is practical, his returns larger and his labors and expenses much reduced. He is the first man in Tuolumne county to have adopted this method of raising fruit, and is exceedingly well pleased with the results. His vineyard contains twenty-five acres, or about twenty-five thousand vines, and has six acres devoted to fruit trees of various kinds.

His home is located on the summit of a large hill, being two hundred feet higher than Gold Springs, of one hundred rods distance, and affords a most commanding view of the surrounding country. The trees which adorn his home and the fruit trees on the top of the hill are all of his own planting. Upon that farm he has since resided and he now has a good home and all the needed comforts of life. His prosperity is well merited, for it has been

secured by honest effort and indefatigable energy. Throughout the long years of his residence in this state he has been ably assisted by his wife and children. In 1854 he returned to Maine, to wed "the girl whom he had left behind," and there he was happily married to Miss Susie M. Pierce. He spent nine months in the Pine Tree state and then, accompanied by his bride came by way of the Nicaragua route to California, locating first at Gold Springs, where he now resides. Four children came to bless his home, of whom three are living, namely: George M., who is now the owner of a livery barn in Columbia; Florence M., the wife of Adolphus C. Davis, the leading merchant of Columbia; and Clara J., the wife of Edward Doyle. The mother departed this life on the 1st of January, 1897. She was a most highly esteemed lady, a faithful wife, a devoted mother and an accommodating friend. Mr. Trask has since remained single, living upon his farm, which he owns in connection with some valuable mining interests, being one of the owners of the American quartz mine, which is an excellent producer. He has been a life-long Republican and an enterprising, honest and industrious citizen, temperate in all things, faithful to every trust, one of California's best pioneers.

WILLIAM B. LARDNER.

Prominent among the distinguished members of the bar of Placer county is numbered William Branson Lardner. He is actively connected with a profession which has an important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights. In political circles Mr. Lardner has also gained distinction and in 1899 and 1900 represented the thirteenth district of California in the general assembly, and is now state senator from the fifth senatorial district.

A native of Michigan, he was born in Niles, on the 12th of December, 1850, and is a representative of an old English family. His great-grandfather, Lynford Lardner, emigrated to Philadelphia in 1740. He was a brother-in-law of Richard Penn and went to Philadelphia in the interest of the Penn heirs, having charge of the estate there. He settled at Lansdowne and had one hundred acres of land at Holmesburg, on the Delaware river. His son, William Lardner, the grandfather of our subject, married Miss Ann Shepherd, of North Carolina, and their son, Lynford Lardner, was born in Philadelphia. Having arrived at years of majority he married Sarah K. Moore, also a native of the Keystone state. In 1832 he removed to Cincinnati, prior to which time he was in the United States Bank in Philadelphia, with Nicholas Biddle, a cousin and one of the most distinguished financiers the country has produced. Later in life Mr. Lardner engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Cincinnati. In religious belief he was an Episcopalian, while his wife was identified with the Methodist church. They became the parents of nine children. The father died in 1882, at the age of seventy-six years, and is buried at Auburn, California. His wife passed away October 13, 1899, at

the advanced age of eighty-one years. Only four of the family yet survive.

William Branson Lardner, whose name introduces this review, was educated in Cornell College, Iowa, being graduated in that institution with the class of 1875. Determining to enter the profession of law he prepared for the bar by pursuing a course in the law department of the State University of Iowa, in which he was graduated in 1877. Previously he had engaged in teaching school for five years in Iowa and in California, and when he had mastered the principles of jurisprudence sufficient for admission to the bar he came direct to Auburn and opened a law office, in which he has since continued. He has a close and discriminating nature, with keen powers of analysis, is logical in argument, forceful in delivery and convincing in his appeals before court and jury. He is now well known as a well-read lawyer and an able advocate, having been connected with much important litigation whereby his ability has been demonstrated. In 1879 he was elected district attorney and served in that office most capably for two years and ten months, during which time he prosecuted the train-wreckers who had wrecked the train at Cape Horn Mills. This was a very celebrated case, and two of the men were convicted. The able manner in which he handled the suit won for Mr. Lardner considerable celebrity as an able criminal lawyer.

In 1898, while he was in the east, he was nominated by the Republican party here as a candidate for the assembly, and returning home he entered upon the campaign, making a capable canvass of his district. He received the flattering majority of eight hundred and ninety-three over his competitor, a most excellent man. Mr. Lardner possesses marked energy and determination and is an active factor in political circles. Since coming to Auburn he has frequently done able work on the stump for his party, and has also been one of the most influential promoters of the interests of the town and county along many lines which have contributed to the material upbuilding and progress of this portion of the state. His is a loyal devotion to the county's good, and his efforts have been of benefit in many directions.

Mr. Lardner is a member of the Miners' Association and labored for the mining interests of California through his membership on the mining committee of the legislature. He is also a prominent Mason, holding membership in lodge, chapter, council and commandery. He is also a Forester and is identified with the Improved Order of Red Men, and in all these organizations he takes an active interest, being imbued with the helpful and benevolent spirit of the fraternity.

On the 11th of January, 1881, Mr. Lardner was married to Miss Jennie Mitchell, a native of Essex county, New York, and a daughter of William H. Mitchell, now a prominent citizen and leading politician of Beloit, Kansas, who served as a delegate to the national convention held in Philadelphia in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Lardner have five children, all born in Auburn, namely: Mabel Frances, Mary Biddle, William Branson Penn, Georgia Florence and Effa Elvira.

The parents are active members of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which Mr. Lardner is serving as the senior warden and superintendent of the

Sunday-school, having occupied both positions for many years. He is a member of the Monday Night Club, whose object is to study and cultivate a taste for literature, science, art, music and patriotism. This is one of the leading organizations of the city and in its work he takes a deep interest. He has a nice home and finds great pleasure in improving its grounds and in caring for his fruits and flowers there. His is a well-rounded nature, in which devotion to a single interest alone has not produced a one-sided development. His career, both public and private, is marked by the strictest integrity and faithfulness to every trust reposed in him. The record of his life is unclouded by any shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He is known as an honorable man, a pleasant, social companion, a devoted husband and father and as one who holds friendship inviolable.

GEORGE FREDERICK WESSON.

Those of the pioneers of the days of gold who still remain in California are honored by their fellow citizens as pioneers are honored in all parts of the country. One of the most conspicuous of this class in San Andreas, Calaveras county, is George Frederick Wesson, a brief narrative of whose interesting career it will be attempted here to give. Mr. Wesson, who arrived at San Francisco November 19, 1849, was at that time between nineteen and twenty years of age, and he has been a witness to nearly all of the wonderful development which has placed California in a proud position among the states of the republic.

He is of English ancestry and his first American progenitor came over before the Revolution and some of his forefathers participated in that great struggle for independence. Phineas Wesson, his father, was born in New Hampshire, in 1794, and married Miss Lucy Smith, a native of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, whose father, Daniel Smith, died there at the age of one hundred and nine years and has a place in history as a soldier of the Revolution. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wesson settled at Providence, Rhode Island, and there George Frederick Wesson was born March 29, 1829, and there Phineas Wesson, who became well known as a hotel-keeper, died at the age of sixty-two years and his wife at the age of fifty-two. Of their seven children only three survive: George Frederick Wesson, of San Andreas, and two of his brothers who live at New Haven, Connecticut.

George Frederick Wesson was educated and learned the jeweler's trade in his native city, and on the 3d of March, 1849, was one of sixteen passengers who sailed from there aboard the bark Nahumkey for the long voyage around the Horn to San Francisco. When they arrived at their destination they were eight and a half months out from Providence and had suffered much discomfort and privation, each passenger having been for some time on an allowance of only a pint of water a day.

After setting foot on the soil of California, Mr. Wesson lost no time in getting to the mines. His first mining was at Long Bar, on the Yuba river, where by hard work he made six or seven dollars a day. From there he

went to Downieville, where he met with less success. Then he was taken in by the Feather river excitement and had no success at all, and retired to Tony Bar, where he was taken sick and went to San Francisco for treatment! After his recovery he went to Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county. There was no water there, and he went on to Vallicita, in Calaveras county, and spent a year in clerking in a store at Vallicita and mining near there, and after that he gave his attention exclusively to mining for a time, with discouraging results, and drifted into the saloon business, in which for nine months his average receipts were sixty dollars a day with a good percentage of profit.

In 1854 he was appointed deputy sheriff and tax collector, and under the law then in force collected four dollars a month from each foreign miner. In 1861 he was elected county clerk of Calaveras county and took up his residence at Mokelumne Hill. At the expiration of his term of office he went to Reese river, Nevada, on a fruitless quest for precious metal. He returned to California and in the fall of 1864 was elected township assessor and tax collector. In this capacity he served for three years. Under a new law the county sheriff became collector of taxes. Mr. Wesson again engaged in the saloon business at Mokelumne Hill, and a year and a half later he was appointed deputy sheriff under Sheriff Ben Thorn, and held that office four years, during which time he had many exciting experiences in running down and capturing dangerous criminals. After that he kept a saloon for four years, when Mr. Thorn was again elected sheriff and Mr. Wesson again became his deputy and removed to San Andreas, in April, 1880. After service as under sheriff for a year and nine months, he opened a saloon at San Andreas, which he has since managed in connection with his mining interests, and the slightly hill on which his comfortable residence is located is considered good mining ground.

Mr. Wesson was married November 21, 1864, to Miss Mary Ann Conway, a native of county Mayo, Ireland, and a daughter of Richard Conway. Mrs. Wesson's father died in his native land, and in 1843 her mother brought her, an infant, to America. Some time after her arrival in the United States, Mrs. Conway married Philip Kelly, who became a member of Stephenson's regiment and came with that organization to California in 1847, bringing his wife and stepdaughter with him. Mrs. Kelly died at Mokelumne Hill, at the age of fifty-two, and Mrs. Wesson, who is the only survivor of her family, was undoubtedly the first auburn-haired child in California. Philip A. Roach, who became the first editor of the San Francisco Examiner, and some other prominent gentlemen, passing the San Antonio mission, saw her playing with some Mexican children and were greatly surprised at her appearance, for they never expected to see a white child so far removed from civilization. Mrs. Wesson learned Mexican Spanish in her intercourse with her Mexican playmates and has since spoken it fluently. A child of Catholic parents, she adheres to that faith. She has every right to the title of a pioneer woman of California, for the ship in which she and her mother sailed around the Horn, the Susan Drew, the first vessel of its class built for its peculiar service, came in 1847. She attended school at Monterey and was an early teacher in Calaveras county. Mr. and Mrs. Wesson have had five children, all born at

Mokelumne Hill. Two died of diphtheria. Those who survive are Henry, now the tax collector of Calaveras county; Fred, who is the proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, the leading house of entertainment at San Andreas; and Tessie, a popular school-teacher of Calaveras county, who is at present filling the office of deputy tax collector.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesson have both lived more than a half century in California and are proud of having witnessed its development. They possess many winning qualities of head and heart, which endear them to all who know them, and have such a place in public esteem as properly belongs to such old and good citizens.

JOSEPH B. POWNALL.

Joseph Benjamin Pownall is numbered among California's native sons and is now filling the important position of secretary and superintendent of the Tuolumne County Water Company, of which he is one of the heaviest stockholders. Through the years of his manhood, as well as through the period of his youth, he has always resided in Columbia; therefore his history is familiar to its citizens. His large circle of friends is an indication that his has been an upright and honorable career, and his prominence in business circles is widely recognized by all who know him. He was born on the 5th of January, 1858, and is of English descent, although four generations of the family have been born in the United States.

His father, Dr. Joseph Pownall, was a native of Hackettstown, New Jersey, born on the 8th of August, 1818, where he received his primary education. He was one of the California "Argonauts," joining a party which started out in search of the "golden fleece" on the 28th of March, 1849, for the tales of the wonderful discoveries on the Pacific Coast led many men to believe that they might rapidly acquire a fortune in the far west. He crossed the plains on the southern route, making the journey from Texas with a party that traveled under the command of Captain J. H. Duval. There were between one hundred and twenty and one hundred and thirty in the company and I. G. Messec, who now resides in Gilroy, California, was their lieutenant. They secured their outfit at El Paso, Texas, and started on the long journey across the alkali plains of the south and over the mountains that had hardly been trodden before by white men. They met a number of hostile Indians, but succeeded in purchasing their good will by gifts of food and tobacco, the latter being in great demand by the red men. They swam the Colorado river near the present site of Fort Yuma, where they arrived safely about the 20th of July, 1849. They then proceeded on their way to Los Angeles, and thence to San Francisco.

At the age of nineteen Dr. Pownall commenced the study of medicine, under Dr. William Rea, and in the spring of 1841 attended a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York city, followed by another course during the summer and fall at Pittsfield, Massachusetts; then returned and entered the medical department of the University of the

City of New York, at its first session in the fall and winter of 1841-2, at which he was graduated on the 9th of March, 1842. After graduation he went south to practice his profession, locating first at Savannah, Georgia. Then he went to Laurens county, Georgia, where he remained for six months. He then went to Micanopy, Alachua county, Florida, remaining there until about July 1, 1846, when he went to New Orleans. He then went with the American army to Matamoras and Monterey, Mexico, intending to join the staff of surgeons connected with the army. Not liking this kind of practice, he returned to New Orleans January 1, 1847, where he remained until September, 1848, when he moved to Keachie, De Soto parish, Louisiana, where he practiced until his departure for California.

Notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Pownall was a practicing physician, he engaged in mining at Goodyear's Bar, near Marysville, where he took out about fifteen hundred dollars. He also mined on Mariposa creek, with good success, and the same fall followed the business of "packing" provisions to the mines from Stockton, after which he returned to Mariposa and again engaged in mining, securing about sixteen hundred dollars. Later he followed mining at Red Mountain Bar on the Tuolumne river and also mined at Big Oak Flat, where he arrived March 18, 1850. He was there at the time of the Indian uprising, when several white men were killed. In 1852 he became interested in an enterprise for procuring water for the miners and became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Tuolumne County Water Company. One of the greatest difficulties connected with the development of the rich mineral resources of California was to secure water sufficient to wash the gold. In the mountains and hills were never failing springs, and this ditch company was formed for the purpose of bringing the water from the mountains to the mines. From the inception of the plan he was the secretary of the company, and was also secretary and superintendent at the time of his death, which occurred on the 30th of November, 1890, at the age of seventy-two years. He was likewise the owner of valuable mining interests, and his well directed labors brought to him good success.

In his political views he was a Democrat, but he declined office, not wishing to have political duties interfere with his business affairs. He was an honored member of the Society of California Pioneers, being one of its earliest members, and also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined soon after his arrival in California, becoming a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 2. He was a man of superior intelligence, of high integrity of character, and during his long residence in Columbia he was identified with every enterprise that had for its object the promotion of the welfare and progress of the town. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow men in an unusual degree and he left the impress of his individuality upon public progress so that his name should be inscribed high upon the roll of the honored pioneers of the Golden state.

He was married after his arrival in California, the wedding ceremony being performed in Columbia which united his destiny with that of Mrs. Mary C. Newell, a daughter of Benjamin Harrison. Their union was blessed with

one son and one daughter, the latter now being Mrs. Lucy A. H. Senger, living at Berkeley, California. Mr. Senger is an assistant professor of the German language in the University of California. Mrs. Pownall is still living, in the seventy-second year of her age, and has a pleasant home in Columbia, where she is most highly esteemed by reason of her many excellencies of character and her long identification with the interests of the town.

The son, Joseph Benjamin Pownall, acquired his education in the schools of his native town, in the schools of Sonora, in the San Francisco Boys' High School, in which he was graduated with the class of 1879, and in the University of California. Of the last institution he is a graduate with the class of 1883. He had taken an extra course in chemistry, intending to pursue a course in medicine, but on account of his father's failing health he was obliged to return home and take his father's place in the office. He has since been a stockholder and the superintendent of the Tuolumne County Water Company and is also a member of the board of directors. He is prominently interested in the mining industries of Tuolumne county. In the management of the water company he has displayed splendid business and executive ability, showing that he is well qualified for the important duties which devolve upon him.

January 1, 1896, Mr. Pownall was united in marriage to Miss Sadie Arnold, a native daughter of Sonora, and they have three beautiful and interesting little children, viz.: Elaine, Josephine and Ruth. They have a charming home in Columbia and their circle of friends is limited only by the circle of their acquaintance. An air of culture and refinement pervades the place and its hospitality is proverbial. In his fraternal relations Mr. Pownall is an Odd Fellow, belonging to both the subordinate lodge and encampment, and is a past noble grand of the former. He is also an interested member of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

In politics he is an independent. In business he is following closely in his father's footsteps, fully sustaining the untarnished family reputation for integrity and business honor. He deserves mention among the most prominent of the citizens of Tuolumne county and should find a place in the history of the men of business and enterprise in the great west whose force of character, sterling probity and marked success in conducting important industries have contributed in such an eminent degree to the solidity and progress of this entire section of the country.

STEPHEN C. WHEELER.

Forty-eight years have passed since Stephen Clark Wheeler came to California and the work of transformation has been almost that of magic, such marvelous changes have occurred during that period. The best type of citizenship of the east came here to found the great commonwealth, and their labors have resulted in the formation of a state which ranks with the best states in the east. Mr. Wheeler has been a witness of the wonderful growth and development of California and deserves honorable mention among her pioneers. He

is now residing on a farm two miles northeast of Plymouth, where he is carrying on agricultural pursuits, having a valuable and improved property.

A native of Indiana, he was born in Jackson county, on the 14th of November, 1828, and traces his ancestry back to Edward Wheeler, who was born in England. He emigrated to America in 1726, locating at New Haven, Connecticut. There Zebadiah Wheeler, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born, and New Haven was also the birthplace of Nehemiah Wheeler, the grandfather who became one of the heroes of the Revolution. James Wheeler, the father of our subject, was born in Rutland, Vermont, July 15, 1803, and married Druzilla Brown, a native of Kentucky, who also was of English lineage and a representative of an old Virginia family. Her father, Jacob Brown, removed from Virginia to Kentucky at the time when the "dark and bloody ground" was first becoming the home of the white race. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler had two daughters and a son, but our subject is now the only survivor of the family. The mother died in the twenty-eighth year of her age, but the father, long surviving, attained the age of eighty-two years. He was a farmer and merchant and in his community was known as a very reliable business man.

Mr. Wheeler, of this review, was reared to manhood in Indiana and to the public-school system of that state is indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed. At the age of fourteen years he entered upon his business career as an employe in a flouring mill, continuing in that occupation until twenty-two years of age. He was married on the 21st of February, 1850, to Miss Mary Ellen Thompson, a native of Jeffersonville, Clark county, Indiana, and a daughter of Benjamin Thompson. One child was born to them in the Hoosier state, Laura E., who is now the wife of Nelson Hinkson, of Eugene City, Oregon. In 1852 Mr. Wheeler with his young wife and their daughter started on the long and hazardous journey across the plains to California, making the trip in a wagon drawn by oxen. There were fourteen in the company, and, after six months and eleven days spent upon the way, arrived at their present location in what is now Amador county. Mr. Wheeler engaged in placer-mining three miles north of Plymouth, and also followed quartz-mining for a time. In connection with his father he erected a four-stamp mill and developed the Wheeler mine, which proved to be a very profitable property, as they secured thirty thousand dollars in three months. This mine is now owned by the Bank of California and is called the Alpine mine, but is not being worked at the present time.

Mr. Wheeler purchased his farm in 1859, has built thereon a good residence, has planted a fine orchard and made all the other improvements and accessories necessary to a model farm. His well-directed efforts have brought to him a comfortable competence which enables him to surround himself and wife with all the comforts of life and many of its luxuries. In 1872 he erected a ten-stamp mill on his farm, which he conducted for four years, when he sold it and ceased his mining operations. In 1891, however, he and his sons constructed a five-stamp mill, which they conducted for five years, meeting with a fair degree of success in the enterprise. In 1896, however, he bonded it to

Salt Lake parties for twelve thousand dollars, and they have since erected a twenty-stamp mill and expended twenty-eight thousand dollars in improvements. Owing to a default in payment all rights were forfeited and it has thus reverted to Mr. Wheeler, who is in full control of same.

Through the forty-eight years of his residence here Mr. Wheeler has given the greater part of his time and attention to the development of the rich mineral resources of the state, making farming a side issue. He is a thoroughly informed and practical miner, being an excellent judge of gold-producing minerals and an expert in handling the same.

Eleven children have brightened the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler during their residence in California, and, with one exception, all are living. These are Laura E., now Mrs. Hinkson; James Nelson; Norman Everett; Julia, the wife of Benjamin A. Downey; William T.; Orpha Ellen, the wife of William E. Wise; Arthur Alvin; Mamie D., who is a graduate of the Normal School of California and a successful teacher; Mabel E., who also is engaged in teaching; and Cecil, who is the proprietor of a barber shop in Plymouth. Mrs. Wheeler is a member of the Christian church and was one of the brave pioneer women of California who courageously met all the hardships and difficulties of a frontier life, assisting their husbands in making homes on the Pacific slope. She has reared an interesting family of eleven children and is an intelligent and entertaining lady who commands the respect and good will of all with whom she comes in contact.

Mr. Wheeler is an active member of the Grange, of the Friends' Alliance and of the People's party, being one of the delegates to the convention which was held in Los Angeles in 1891 to organize the party. He received the nomination for county treasurer, but its numerical force was not sufficient to elect him. He has, however, taken an active part in many movements which have contributed to the prosperity and development of this region. He aided in organizing the school district in which he has so long resided, and his labors have been effective in promoting the educational standing of the community. For thirty-eight years he has been a school trustee and has done all in his power to improve the condition of the schools. He served two terms as a member of the county board of education. He and his wife were worthy pioneer people who fully merited the high regard of their many friends and deserve mention in the history of their adopted county.

JOHN BUTLER.

John Butler, the Colfax druggist and an ex-sheriff of the county, was born in Canada May 17, 1833. He is descended on one side from the noted Poore family, who were prominent in the early history of Massachusetts. His father, William Butler, was born in New Hampshire, March 8, 1800. He married Elizabeth Coltman, a native of Canada and descendant of United English Loyalists. The father had gone to Canada when he became of age and met his wife there. Six children, of whom five are living, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Butler and were reared in Canada. The father died in 1875, aged seventy-five

years, and the mother passed away three weeks later, sixty-five years of age. During all their married life they had resided in Brighton, Canada, where Mr. Butler was engaged in the lumber business. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church and people of the highest respectability.

The son, John Butler, was educated in Canada. He was engaged in a mercantile business for a brief period and worked in his father's carding-mill for a number of years. In 1863 he came to California and located at Iowa Hill, Placer county. He was appointed the assessor of that district and was afterwards elected to the office and served efficiently for seven years. In 1877 he removed to Colfax and became interested in the drug business, in which he has continued. He was the postmaster of Colfax nine years, during the administrations of Presidents Hayes and Garfield. In 1886 he was elected the sheriff of Placer county; after serving a term of two years, acceptably, he was re-elected to succeed himself and served a second term of two years, acquiring the reputation of having been one of the most successful sheriffs of the county.

In 1856 Mr. Butler was married to Martha Ann Lyon, a native of his own country. The union was blessed with four children: William J., residing in Marshfield, Oregon; Walter L., residing in Reno; Elizabeth L., the wife of H. W. Nash, of San Francisco; and John L., in business with his father at Colfax.

Mr. Butler is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity,—blue lodge and chapter. He is a past master of the blue lodge and a past high priest of the chapter. As soon as he became of age he presented his application for membership and received the sublime degree of Master Mason in 1854. He is also an esteemed member of the I. O. O. F. and is a past high priest of the Encampment, and is a charter member of the A. O. U. W. and its financier for the past ten years. He has been a stanch Republican since the organization of that party. As a citizen, Mr. Butler is of the highest reliability and as a business man is friendly, good-hearted and obliging. He thoroughly appreciates and understands the tenets of the orders to which he belongs and is leading the upright life which they inculcate.

JOHN T. KINKADE.

More than half a century has passed since John Thompson Kinkade came to California. He has the honor of being numbered among the '49ers,—those resolute men of determined purpose and high spirit who came here to seek a fortune and bent their energies toward the upbuilding of the commonwealth whose position in the Union is in many respects second to no state that forms the galaxy of the republic.

He was born in Virginia in Holiday's Cove, on the 24th of January, 1828, and is of Scotch ancestry. During the reign of King James his ancestors suffered persecution in Scotland and were banished to the north of Scotland, whence representatives of the name came to the new world and aided in the early settlement of Virginia. They bore their part in the upbuilding

of that colony, and when the yoke of British oppression became intolerable the grandfather of our subject joined the American army, becoming a valiant soldier in the war of the Revolution. For seven years he was at the front and was with Washington and his army of patriots during the memorable winter at Valley Forge, where they suffered hardships almost indescribable. Mr. Kinkade held official rank, and lived to enjoy the peace of the republic, his death occurring in 1847, when he had attained the extreme age of one hundred and eleven years. His wife was a Miss Taylor, a cousin of Zachary Taylor, and to their family of nine children John Kinkade, the father of our subject, belonged. He was born in Virginia on the old homestead which had been in the family for generations. In his native state he was educated and married Miss Isabella Adams, who belonged to one of the "first families" of the Old Dominion. Her father, William Adams, also served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. He was also the captain of a company of light dragoons in the war of 1812. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kinkade have been born three children. Both the father and mother died of yellow fever, the former at the age of fifty-two and the latter at the age of forty-two.

John Thompson Kinkade, who is the only survivor of the family, was then an infant. His uncle, E. Kinkade, was appointed guardian of the children and had charge of the estate. Our subject was educated in the schools of Virginia and in Bethany College, that state, but failing health forced him to put aside his text-books and he traveled with his uncle through the western states, after which he resumed his studies in Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, where he was graduated in the class of 1844.

Subsequently Mr. Kinkade returned to Virginia and prepared for the legal profession in Wellsburg. In the fall of 1848 he was admitted to the bar, and the following year, with a well-armed and equipped company, he crossed the plains to California. Their thirty wagons were drawn by oxen, while the men of the party rode horses and mules. They had numerous fights with the Indians, but their custom on the journey was to place the wagons in a circle at night, then get under them and shoot between the spokes, thus being enabled to keep the Indians off no matter how numerous they were. They were all young men, many of them being expert with the rifle, and the savages soon learned it was safer to let the party alone. They were just four months in reaching Hangtown, now Placerville, for they left Missouri on the 1st day of May and on the 31st of August reached their destination.

Like others who had come to California in search of a fortune, Mr. Kinkade turned his attention to mining and followed that business during the greater part of the time until 1869, but he was never very fortunate in his mining operations. At times he made money and again he lost it through unfortunate speculations. His quartz-mining ventures were nearly always attended with failure, but fate had in store for him a prosperous future. In those early days when crime of all kinds was prevalent he never engaged in gambling or other forms of dissipation, and was a representative of that class of worthy citizens who aided in laying the substantial foundation for the present splendid development of the commonwealth. In 1869 he resumed the

practice of his profession at Stewart's Flat, then a prominent mining camp, and in 1870 he removed to Auburn, where he has since continued. Although his knowledge of law is comprehensive in various departments, of late years he has confined his practice to those branches of jurisprudence which concern mining interests, land titles and probate law. In no profession is there a greater field or one more open to talent than that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the ethics of life, or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Mr. Kinkade's success in his profession affords the best evidence of his capabilities in this line. In no instance does he permit himself to enter the court-room without thorough preparation, and this has been a salient feature in his professional career.

Although reared in Virginia, Mr. Kinkade became a stanch advocate of the Union when Fort Sumter was fired upon, believing that the south had no right to dispute the supremacy of the national government in Washington, and joined the ranks of the Republican party which stood by the Union during the thrilling hours of the Civil war; and for many years he was active in party work, making effective speeches in the campaigns and doing much to promote its cause. But in 1896 he found his views on financial and other questions out of harmony with the principles adopted in Minneapolis and has since then been independent in political relations. He has long taken a deep interest in educational matters, and for six years he served his county as superintendent of schools. His labors were untiring and very beneficial in upbuilding and improving the free-school system of this county, and the high standard of the schools to-day may be largely attributed to his influence and labors.

On the 15th of May, 1853, Mr. Kinkade was united in marriage to Miss Ann Green Turner, and they became the parents of six children, but have been called upon to lay part of them away in the burying-ground of the place. Their only surviving son is Edwin Morris, who is now in the employ of the Wells-Fargo Company. In 1868 the wife and mother departed this life, and Mr. Kinkade remained single until October 10, 1893, when he married Miss Nelly Goffney. One child graces this union, Kenneth, who is now five years of age. Our subject has a nice home in Auburn, where he is now enjoying the evening of a well-spent life, amid comforts that his former toils have brought to him. His tastes and his talents are so generous that there is no subject of great human interest with which he is unacquainted or to which he has not given sympathetic aid. Companionable, warm-hearted and open-handed, admiration of his masterful abilities is forgotten in the warmer admiration and love of the man.

BENJAMIN F. FOSTER.

The pioneers of a community, the founders of a town, or the organizers of an enterprise that contributes to the substantial upbuilding and development of a region, are worthy of public gratitude. They perform an arduous task often without a reward at all commensurate with their efforts;

but as long as the town of Paloma exists it will be a monument to the labors, enterprise and progressive spirit of Benjamin F. Foster, its founder. From the far-off Pine Tree state Mr. Foster came to California.

He was born in Calais, Washington county, Maine, on the 25th of March, 1842, and was therefore but eleven years of age when in 1853 he came to the Pacific coast with his father. He is of English lineage and is the son of Edwin and Abigail (Scott) Foster, both of whom were natives of Maine. They had nine children born in New England. In 1849 Edwin Foster came to California by way of the Nicaragua route. Many of the passengers had the Panama fever and were buried in the sea. A place on the deck was set apart for those who were dangerously ill and when death came to them they were thrown overboard into a watery grave. Mr. Foster saw this done, and when he was taken ill and laid with the others he became so angry at the outrage that he crawled away out of sight and ultimately recovered.

Upon his arrival in San Francisco he was engaged in teaming, running drays and lighters in that then new and enterprising town. In 1853 he purchased a ranch on the Mokelumne river, in San Joaquin county, and renting a place he also operated a ferry. By the homestead act he secured one hundred and sixty acres of land, and in the year 1853 he sent for his wife and children to join him. So with her little ones Mrs. Foster came to California. The children are Clymena, Josephine, Benjamin F. and Edwin. The last named, however, was born on the ranch in this state. The father continued to reside on this farm throughout his remaining days, devoting his attention to its cultivation and further improvement. His death occurred when he had attained the age of sixty-two years. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party of Woodbridge and became one of its staunchest supporters, doing all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. The cause of the Union found him loyal in its support and he was known throughout the community as a man of the highest probity of character and of sterling worth. His wife survived him for several years and died on the old homestead in the sixty-ninth year of her age. A member of the Methodist church, she was a devoted Christian woman, and her influence was a benediction to all who knew her. She was born on the 15th of May, 1816, and died in 1885, having performed the noble work of rearing to honorable manhood her family of sons. The surviving children are Benjamin F., George and Edwin.

Benjamin F. Foster was educated in San Joaquin valley, and he hauled the first load of lumber used in erecting the first building in Lockeford. He inherited his father's farm and added to it until he became the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land at that place. He also purchased one hundred and eighty acres where the town of Paloma now stands, and with the development and progress of Calaveras county he has been actively identified. He was called to public office and for six years served as a deputy assessor.

In 1863, in answer to his country's urgent need for more volunteers

to aid in crushing out the Rebellion, Mr. Foster enlisted at Stockton as a member of Company K, First California Cavalry. The regiment was sent to New Mexico and he was detailed to act as a scout with Kit Carson, continuing with that celebrated scout through the remainder of the war. They engaged in chasing Indians and traveled three times from New Mexico to the Missouri river. They also pursued Quantrell in Kansas, but failed to overtake him. Mr. Foster rendered very valuable service to his country, but was never wounded, and after the close of the war he received an honorable discharge, on the 3d of April, 1866, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico. He then visited relatives in his native state and by way of the isthmus returned to San Francisco.

In Stockton, on the 29th of October, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Foster and Miss Flora Starkey, a native of Sonoma, California, and a daughter of Singleton Starkey. Their union has been blessed with one daughter, Clara Belle, who is now a student in San Francisco. They removed to his property in Calaveras county in 1895, and on it Mr. Foster platted the town of Paloma, which is now a thriving business center with a number of stores and other commercial and industrial concerns, a fine school house and a large hall. It is located one mile distant from the Gwinn mine, and many of the miners have their homes in Paloma. The town is on the stage route from Valley Springs and Mokelumne Hill, about equally distant from the two places, and is in the midst of a rich mining and fruit-growing district. Mr. Foster has sold his lots at moderate prices and is doing all in his power to improve and upbuild the town, his efforts resulting to the benefit of others as well as himself. He follows farming and stock-raising, is the owner of a livery stable, and he also conducts a business in real estate. His progressive spirit is manifest in the manner in which he conducts his affairs.

A Republican in his political views, he is unswerving in his advocacy of the party. Socially he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and its Rebekah degrees, also with the Knights of the Maccabees. He has always been prominent in public affairs, and no one has been more actively or commendably interested in the welfare and development of this section of the state. He is a man of enterprise, positive character, indomitable energy, strict integrity and liberal views, and has been fully identified with the growth and prosperity of the state of his adoption. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and gained a most satisfactory reward. His life is exemplary in many respects and he has the esteem of his friends and the confidence of those who have had business relations with him.

JOSEPH W. HUGHES.

Judge Hughes, of Sacramento, is a distinguished member of the judiciary of California and is one of a class of American jurists whom the people regard as a Gibraltar of justice. In the hands of such judges the

individuals and state feel that every interest is safe and that the law will be administered with the broadest intelligence and with a keen regard for equity. He took to the bench the very highest qualifications for this most responsible office in the system of government and his record as a judge has been in harmony with his record as a man and a lawyer, distinguished by unswerving integrity and a masterful grasp of every problem that has presented itself for solution.

Joseph W. Hughes was born in Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, June 10, 1860, and is a son of J. R. Hughes, of that place, who was born in Kentucky, son of William and Nancy (Morrison) Hughes. The grandfather was a native of Virginia and died in Fayette, Missouri, at the age of forty-four years. His wife, whose birth occurred in Kentucky, also spent her last days in Missouri. The maternal grandparents of our subject were Joseph and Amanda (Stapleton) Wilcoxson, and the former, who was probably born in Virginia, died in Fayette, Missouri. J. R. Hughes, the father of our subject, is a farmer by occupation and from Kentucky he removed to Missouri with his parents and is still a resident of that state. His wife bore the maiden name of Priscilla Ann Wilcoxson and was born in Missouri. They became the parents of six children, all of whom are yet living, namely: Joseph W., William, Minnie, Morrison, Gussie and James R. The father entered land from the government in Missouri, and taking up his abode on the wild tract transformed the wild prairie into rich and fertile fields.

On the old homestead Judge Hughes spent the days of his boyhood and youth and in early life attended the public schools of the neighborhood. When seventeen years of age he became a student in the college in Fayette, Missouri, but left that institution five months before his graduation. Entering upon his business career he secured a clerkship in a general store, where he remained for eighteen months and then bought out his employer, after which he conducted the store until his removal to California. On the 6th of April, 1882, he left his home in Missouri and started for the Pacific coast, reaching Sacramento on the 16th of the same month. Here he accepted the position as bookkeeper for Jefferson Wilcoxson, his great uncle, in whose employ he remained for five years.

In the meantime he determined to make the practice of law his life work and devoted all his leisure hours in mastering the principles of jurisprudence as set forth in Blackstone and other reliable works on law. On the 11th of March, 1886, he was admitted to the bar, and in his profession he has won a position of prominence that many an older practitioner might well envy. His thorough understanding of the law, his careful preparation of cases, and his ability to apply judicial principles to the point in litigation won him marked success before court and jury and gained to him a liberal clientage. In 1896 he was elected a judge of the superior court and is now acceptably filling that position. The judge who makes a success in the discharge of his multitudinous delicate duties, whose rulings are seldom reversed and before whom counsel and litigant come with an unshakable

confidence, is a man of well rounded character, finely balanced mind and splendid intellectual attainments. That Judge Hughes is regarded as such a jurist is a uniformly accepted fact.

The Judge was married in 1893 to Miss Nellie Stanley, a daughter of Lee Stanley, who came from Indiana to California in the fall of 1850, when only seventeen years of age. He possessed marked determination and his resolute will and indefatigable energy enabled him to make continuous and marked progress on the road to success. He was first employed by a mining company engaged in draining the middle fork of the American river near Mount Gregory. Later he entered into partnership with a man who was operating 'Works' ranch in Eldorado county, ten miles above Georgetown. After two years passed in that way he engaged in teaming, making regular trips to Georgetown and Mount Gregory, with two teams. During this time he maintained his residence in Sacramento. In 1861 he was married and abandoned teaming, devoting his energies to the hay and grain business. He was conducting a livery stable when he was elected the sheriff of Sacramento county in 1890, being the candidate of the Citizens' Association and endorsed by the Democracy. He is, however, and always has been, a Republican in politics, and the majority which he received was a high compliment to him, indicating his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. He is now a member of the firm of Clark Brothers & Stanley.

Judge Hughes is a Democrat in his political affiliations and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland in 1884. Socially he is connected with Sacramento Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master. He has also taken Scottish Rite degrees and is a charter member of the Order of Elks in San Francisco, and is a past grand chief ranger of the Foresters of America. Of all men he seems to be satisfied with the simple discharge of his duty without regard to its effect upon his growing fame. Indeed, in his very modesty of manner and fidelity is found not only the chief causes of his popularity among his associates, the legal profession and the people, but also one of the best evidences of his marked ability and worth.

FRANK WILLIS FISK.

In the town of Murphy's, Calaveras county, Mr. Fisk is well known, being actively identified with its business interests. Here he is serving as the postmaster and is also a druggist, conducting a well-equipped store in that line. Throughout his business career he has represented commercial pursuits here.

He was born in Oldtown, Maine, on the 20th of March, 1857, and belongs to a family of English origin. His father, Charles Fisk, was a native of Vermont, born in 1813, and removing to Oldtown, Maine, he engaged in merchandising until 1864. He was recognized as an influential citizen whose opinions and efforts did much toward shaping the public policy of the place. He served as one of the selectmen and as a member of

the board of education. He married Miss Mary Ann Eaton, a native of Nova Scotia, and in 1864 they came to California, locating in the town of Washington, in Yolo county, where the father operated a sawmill and engaged in the lumber business. He was subsequently the proprietor of the Fisk Hotel at Silver Mountain, and in 1869 he came to Murphy's, where he owned a placer mine. Here he engaged in merchandising until his life's labors were ended, his death occurring in November, 1897, when he was eighty-three years of age. He was a citizen of the highest probity. While in Alpine county he was public administrator. His wife departed this life in 1893, survived by five of her children. In the family were eleven children, but six of the number had departed this life. Those who are still living are: Mrs. Mary J. Mauk, of Phoenix, Arizona; Charles E., of Murphy's; Mrs. Emily Smith, a widow living in Sacramento; Fred E., of Los Angeles; and Frank Willis.

The last named, the youngest, was twelve years of age when he came with his parents to Murphy's. He attended the village school and at an early age began to assist his father in the mercantile establishment, thus acquiring a knowledge which enabled him to continue business on his own account with excellent success. He was appointed the postmaster of the town and took possession of the office in 1898. He has a very neat and well equipped office in a portion of his store, and his daughter acts as his deputy, while his son also assists in the office.

On the 7th of June, 1879, Mr. Fisk wedded Miss May P. Shearer, a native of Murphy's and a daughter of Volney Shearer, one of the early settlers of California. They have now two children,—Effie May and Charles Frederick. They occupy a nice home in the town and the members of the household maintain a high standing in social circles. Mr. Fisk was elected one of the supervisors of Calaveras county in 1886, and ably and faithfully served for four years, during which time roads and bridges were built and others improved, and the county hospital was also erected, Mr. Fisk giving his hearty co-operation to all movements for the general good. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has been financier of the society since its organization in 1883. Almost his entire life has been spent in this locality, and that those who have known him from boyhood are numbered among his staunchest friends is an indication that he is upright and honorable and worthy of high regard.

JOSEPH WOOLFORD.

Joseph Woolford, who is practically living a retired life in Plymouth, has through his well directed efforts won a competency that now enables him largely to put aside business cares. He is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Ramsbury, Wiltshire, on the 7th of February, 1830. For many generations the family resided in that country. His father, William Woolford, married Miss Elizabeth Hobbs, a native of his own town, and they had fourteen children, but only three are now living. He reached the

very advanced age of eighty-four years, while his wife passed away at the age of seventy-two years. They were members of the Church of England,—honest, industrious and upright people.

Joseph Woolford was early trained to habits of industry and economy. When only eight years of age he began to earn his living, and in consequence his educational privileges were very limited. He served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade in the city of London, after which he worked on the Great Eastern steamship, and in 1857 went into southern waters, locating in Peru, where he assisted in the building of an iron mate or wharf which ran out into the sea past the surf. Determining to make his home in California, he arrived in Plymouth in the spring of 1862, and was for two years engaged in placer-mining in different places in the county, but, making only about six dollars a day, he was not satisfied with the wages. Subsequently he spent eighteen years in the employ of the Haywood Mining Company, working at his trade and at all kinds of blacksmithing and iron-working required in the mill and mines. He was the foreman of their shop, and being an expert workman he gave excellent satisfaction to his employers. He also worked in the Empire and Pacific mines for the New London Folks for two years, and in 1872 he took up two hundred and eighty acres of land adjoining the town of Plymouth. He now resides upon his farm. He has improved the property and erected a good residence, but in a measure he has retired from active business, although he still has a shop and his high reputation as a first-class workman brings to him considerable trade.

Mr. Woolford has always given his support to the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to give his time and attention to his business affairs. He adheres to the faith of the Episcopal church and has led an honorable and upright life, his word being as good as his bond. His marked industry has been the source of his prosperity, and he belongs to that class of energetic and reliable men who have truly won the proud American title of self-made.

Henry Woolford, a nephew of our subject, with his family, is living on the farm and working it, while Mr. Woolford makes his home with them.

FRANK J. SCHOETTGEN.

Frank Joseph Schoettgen has long been engaged in the butchering and meat-market business in Columbia, and has been a resident of California since 1855. As his name indicates, he is of German birth, the place of his nativity being Baden, the date March 11, 1823. His parents were John B. and Johanna (Folmer) Schoettgen, both of whom were natives of Germany and faithful members of the Catholic church. The father owned and conducted a dyeing establishment in his native land. His was a long, useful and active career, terminated in death when he had reached the age of eighty years. The mother of our subject departed this life in the fortieth year of her age. The father afterward married Johanna Spitzmiller, also a native of Germany.

Their family numbered ten children, all born by the first wife, three of whom died in infancy.

The subject of this review, however, is the only survivor of the family. To the public schools of the fatherland he is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. For some time he occupied the position of bookkeeper in Germany. He could not only speak his native tongue but was also conversant with the French language. He had, however, no knowledge of English until he came to the United States, in the thirtieth year of his age, believing that he might better his financial condition here where opportunities for young men were greater. He landed at New Orleans and made his way to St. Louis, where he embarked in business, spending two years in that city. On the expiration of that period he came to California, by way of the Nicaragua route, arriving in San Francisco in July, 1855, and proceeding thence directly to Calaveras county. Here he engaged in mining until the time of the Fraser river excitement, when he made his way to the new gold fields, but success did not smile upon his ventures there. At different times he mined at San Andreas, Mokelumne Hill and Camp Sago. He then came to Columbia, arriving in July, 1856, and here he engaged in mining and then turned his attention to the butchering business, opening a meat market, which he has since continued, supplying the citizens of the town and surrounding country with a good grade of meat and doing an honorable and successful business. He paid cash for his stock, but sold much on credit and in this way he lost considerable money, yet prosperity has come to him and he is now the possessor of not only a good business but also a comfortable home. He is still conducting his business, but has practically retired from active duty, his store being conducted by his sons and son-in-law, the latter being Mr. Napoleon, who has been connected with the enterprise for many years.

In June, 1854, Mr. Schoettgen was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Boemmer, a native of Germany, whom he had known in the fatherland. They were married in St. Louis and the wife remained there while he made the trip to California and secured a start in business in the far western state. In 1857 she joined him in his new home and here they have become the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living at the time of this writing, namely: Louisa, the wife of George Napoleon; Wilhelmina, who is acting as her father's housekeeper; August, a resident of Stockton; Katie, the wife of George L. Adams; John B. and Frank, who are in the meat market. One son, William, died in his thirtieth year, and the mother of these children was called to her final rest May 20, 1899, when in the sixty-seventh year of her age, leaving not only her family but many friends to mourn her loss. She was a devoted, faithful wife and mother and indeed proved a companion and helpmate to her husband. Her many acts of kindness gained her the respect and esteem of all with whom she came in contact and her memory remains as an unalloyed benediction to all who knew her.

Mr. Schoettgen has been a lifelong Republican, upholding the principles of that party by his ballot; but at local elections, where no national issue is

involved, he votes independently. As a business man and citizen he has made a good record. His devotion to his adopted country is above question and no native son of America is more true to her institutions or more faithful to the duties of citizenship. From Germany he came to the new world and entered upon a successful career, yet his prosperity is not the outcome of propitious circumstances, but the honest reward of labor, good management, ambition and energy, without which no man can win success.

PETER REICHLING.

Through the years of his identification with the interests of California Mr. Reichling has watched the marvelous growth and development of the state, for he came to the Pacific coast when this region was sparsely settled and when the work of civilization had scarcely begun. He has been an active factor in the business affairs of Amador county and at all times his honorable methods and straightforward dealing have gained for him the confidence, good will and respect of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

Mr. Reichling is a native of Prussia, Germany, his birth having occurred there on the 18th of December, 1824. His parents, Jacob and Mary (Clafman) Reichling, were also natives of Germany and the father was a forester by occupation. Both he and his wife were devout members of the Catholic church, and were people of the highest respectability. He lived to be eighty-three years of age, while his wife passed away at the age of seventy-five years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom only four are now living.

Peter Reichling was educated in the schools of his native country and there spent the days of his minority. In 1856 he bade adieu to friends and fatherland and sailed for the new world with the hope that he might better his financial condition thereby. In December of the same year he arrived at Volcano, Amador county, California, where he resided with his brother Francis, who had crossed the plains to California in 1849. Together they engaged in purchasing gold from the miners who took the precious metal from the earth, and in 1858 Mr. Reichling, of this review, came to Jackson and opened a jewelry store, which he conducted in connection with the other branches of the business. He handled large amounts of gold, shipping it to San Francisco and Sacramento, having an account with banks in both of those cities.

He enjoyed an unlimited credit, the banks honoring his check for any amount. In this way for many years he served as a private banker for the miners and was of material assistance to the business interests of the town. He acted as his own assayer and the gold was received at the banks without question, such was his known honesty in business affairs. Through all the years he was also extensively engaged in the development of the rich mineral resources of the state, for ten years occupying the position of superintendent of the Kennedy mine, and is now one of the principal owners of the Anita

mine, which has an eight hundred foot shaft on the main ledge of the Mather lode. Mr. Reichling has prosecuted his business interests with such energy that he has won most desirable success and is to-day one of the wealthiest residents in Jackson.

In 1861 occurred his marriage to Miss Antonie Kroll, a native of Germany, and they have six children, namely: Oscar, Walter, Olga, Lilly, Clara and Wanda. The daughter Clara is now the wife of David C. Chambers. Mr. Reichling is one of the oldest representatives of the Masonic fraternity in Jackson and also has a membership relation with the Chosen Friends. In politics he has been a lifelong Republican, unswerving in his support of the principles of the party. He and his family occupy a nice home in Jackson and have the respect of all those who know them. He has been the architect of his own fortune and has builded wisely and well. His life has ever been an honorable, active and useful one, and over his business record there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, his reputation in business circles being at all times unassailable. Such a history certainly demonstrates the truth of the fact that honesty is the best policy, and should serve to encourage others to pursue a course that will at all times bear the closest investigation.

FREDERICK P. GROHS.

Frederick P. Grohs, residing in Auburn, Placer county, California, is a well known old settler of the state, coming in 1852. He was born in Germany October 7, 1827. His parents, John and Catherin (Meseck) Grohs, emigrated to the United States in 1837, bringing with them the subject of this sketch, who was then twelve years of age. They settled in Philadelphia, where the father engaged in the manufacture of hats during the remainder of his life. They were members of the Lutheran church and highly respected.

Mr. Grohs, the only child, attended the public schools of Philadelphia and later learned his trade, that of butcher. Influenced by the gold excitement in California, he crossed the plains in 1852, the route overland being that year almost lined by newly made graves of the victims of cholera, which was making such ravages in the ranks of the emigrants. There were twenty-nine in Mr. Grohs' company, and, notwithstanding the fact that they were all attacked by this disease, all recovered and arrived safely at their destinations.

Mr. Grohs first lived in "Hangtown" and from there went to Sacramento, arriving in Auburn in the fall of 1852, where he engaged in placer-mining a short distance below the town. There he, with two others, averaged twenty-nine dollars a day for some time. He afterward went to Sacramento and engaged in the butcher business. At first he was paid a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a month, but later owned a meat market and remained there in business until the summer of 1855, when he removed to Nevada City. At the latter place he opened a meat market and continued in business until 1860. Next he removed to Dutch Flat, where he carried on his butchering business until 1873. During this year he removed to

Auburn, where he was engaged in the brewing business for ten years. In 1882 he went to southeastern Oregon and turned his attention to cattle-raising, in which business he has since continued. He has had as many as ten to twelve hundred head of cattle at one time.

Mr. Grohs was married in 1859 to Miss Louisa Brandeau, a native of New Orleans and a daughter of John Brandeau. The union was blessed with nine children, the surviving members being: Emma, now her father's house-keeper; Minnie, the wife of Dr. William Martin and a resident of Benicia; Jewel, the wife of Emory Carpenter, residing in Sacramento; Frank, who is in Oregon, attending to the interests of the firm there, and Lollye, who is at home. Mrs. Grohs is now deceased, her death having occurred in 1897. Her daughter Emma now presides over the home and with her Mr. Grohs is spending the evening of an active and successful life. He and his family have many friends among the early settlers of the state.

Mr. Grohs was made a Master Mason at Dutch Flat in 1863. He is also a member of the chapter of Royal Arch Masons and of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN H. GRAVES.

John H. Graves, who is now acceptably filling the position of auditor and recorder of Glenn county for the third term, is an esteemed resident of Willow and belongs to the class of representative self-made men whose sterling worth and determined purpose have led to their advancement in life. He was born in Macon county, Missouri, January 21, 1868, and is a son of Anderson R. and Mary' (Pierce) Graves, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. The father died in Macon county, Missouri, May 7, 1884, at the age of fifty-four years, and his wife passed away at that place April 17, 1870, when only twenty-six years of age, leaving three children, all of whom are yet living.

John H. Graves was reared upon the home farm until after the death of his parents. He obtained his education in the district schools and in a business college, being graduated in the Stockton Business College in the class of 1891. During his youth he worked as a farm hand and his early life was one of arduous toil. He was a young man of eighteen years when, in 1887, he came to California, locating in Glenn county, where he has since made his home. It was after this that he pursued his commercial course, feeling the need of more advanced educational facilities in order to be well prepared for the practical and responsible duties of life. He devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, elected him to the office of county recorder and auditor, being the second auditor of Glenn county. Twice has he been re-elected to the position, so that he is now filling his third term,—his long continued service being an unmistakable proof of his fidelity to duty and the ability which he manifests in discharging the tasks that devolve upon him. He has always

ber of the Independent Order of Foresters. He is recognized as one of the leading citizens of Glenn county, honorable in business, faithful in friendship, and ever true to the duties of public life.

LYMAN C. TIBBITS.

As the proprietor of a well conducted drug store in Columbia Mr. Tibbits is widely known, and his name also appears upon the roll of honored pioneers who a half century ago came to California to establish in the midst of this wild fastness homes for themselves and families and to utilize the resources of the state and turn them to purposes of civilization, thus transforming California from a vast unpopulated district to a state of great numerical strength, of boundless business enterprises and of marked influence in the affairs of the nation.

Mr. Tibbits was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1843, and is of Welsh and German descent. His great-grandfather, Allen Tibbits, was born in Wales, but, bidding adieu to the land of his birth, he crossed the briny deep to the new world, becoming a pioneer of the Empire state. Three generations of the family were born there, and representatives of the name were prominent in affairs that figured on the pages of New York's history. Oliver Tibbits, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the heroes of the Revolution. His son, John Powers Tibbits, was a native of Onondaga county, New York, and after arriving at years of maturity he married Miss Rachel Johanna Bartlett, a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, and a descendant of Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The father of our subject became a practicing physician in Ohio, and in the year 1849 took up his abode in California, when it was still in its territorial regime. He journeyed westward by way of the isthmus of Panama and engaged in mining in Eldorado county, on the middle fork of the American river. He was fortunate in his mining ventures, securing three thousand dollars in a short time. With this capital he then returned to his family in Ohio, and in 1850 brought his wife and children to the Pacific coast. They crossed the little narrow neck of land connecting the two continents and on its western shore embarked on Pacific waters, ultimately reaching San Francisco, on the 5th of July, 1850. Dr. Tibbits established his home in Sonora and there engaged in the practice of his profession, his two little sons being the first white children in the town. One was nine, the other seven, years of age, and they became general favorites in the mining camps, where the presence of white children was a new thing. In the spring of 1856 the family removed to Iowa Hill, in Placer county, where Dr. Tibbits practiced his profession for ten years. On the expiration of that period he went to Idaho for a time, making money rapidly, for all prices were high, whether in professional service or in exchange for any of the commodities needed by man, their principal business being mining, taking out about seventeen thousand dollars. He returned to San Francisco and from that city made his way to Columbia, where he spent his remaining days, an esteemed and hon-

ored resident of the town. He passed away in 1885, at the age of eighty years, and his estimable wife died in 1881, at the age of seventy years. Mr. Tibbits of this review is the only surviving son. His sister is now the wife of Captain Alonzo Green and resides in Alameda county, California. Her husband was one of the pioneers of the state and built the City Hotel in Sonoma.

Lyman C. Tibbits began his education in the public schools at Iowa Hill and later continued his studies in the Durant Institute, at Oakland, California, now the State University. He acquired a knowledge of the drug business in San Francisco, where he was a representative of that department of mercantile trade for eight years, on the expiration of which period he came to Columbia in order to be able to care for his parents, who were then well advanced in years. He opened a drug store in this town and has since successfully conducting it, meeting with success. He enjoys a liberal patronage, which has come to him in recognition of his honorable dealing and reasonable prices and his earnest desire to please those who give him their business support. His efforts, however, have not been confined to one line, as he is now interested in the Green and Tibbits consolidated mine, out of which they have taken nine hundred dollars. He is also one of the owners of the Jim Budd mine, for which the stockholders have been offered ten thousand dollars, but declined to accept that sum, as the mine is a very valuable property. Mr. Tibbits is also the owner of the old family homestead and of other realty in the town, including one of the fine residences of Columbia, which was erected under his supervision.

His home life is very pleasant. In 1880 was celebrated the marriage of Lyman C. Tibbits and Miss Helen Clark, a native of Edinburg, Scotland, who, however, had resided in San Francisco from her tenth year. Three children have come to bless their home, all bright sons, namely: John P., William J. and Lyman C. In public affairs of the city Mr. Tibbits is deeply interested, withholding his support and co-operation from no movement calculated to prove of public benefit. He has had the honor of being the postmaster of the town for a number of years and his administration has been characterized by promptness and fidelity. He is independent in politics and fraternally has been associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for thirty years. In the line of his profession he is comprehensive and accurate and is well qualified to dispense drugs for medicinal purposes, knowing well of their properties and the effects produced thereby. In the circle of his acquaintances there is no man who has more friends than Mr. Tibbits, and they have been won and are being retained by his attractive personality, his outspoken devotion to the best interests of the community and his adherence to high manly principles.

CLAUDE I. McLAINE.

In some parts of California it is not usual to find important positions filled by natives of the state, for reasons which will be obvious to every student of the history of that part of the country. A notable exception to this rule

is Claude I. McLaine, who was born at Oakland, California, November 19, 1876, and is in charge of the interests of the Sierra Railroad Company at Carter's, Tuolumne county.,

Mr. McLaine is a son of Donald McLaine, of highland Scotch ancestry, who was born in Prince Edward Island in 1830 and was educated and remained there until he was twenty-one years old, when he sailed around the horn to California. He landed at San Francisco and began mining in Amador county, where he was one of the original silver miners. Later he established a bank at Volcano in that county and was a successful business man there until he returned to San Francisco, where he was prominent in business and other circles until his death July 8, 1889. He was one of the executors of the McLaughlin estate, was a leading Democrat and was widely known in the Masonic fraternity, and as a citizen he was a leader in all patriotic public movements. He left a widow and five children, four of whom are living at this time. Mrs. McLaine is now in her fiftieth year. Their daughter Cora is the wife of E. C. Farnsworth, of Visalia, Tulare county, California. Carrie B. married B. Mason, a newspaper man of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. William Laughlin is a clerk in the Crocker-Woolworth bank at San Francisco.

Claude I. McLaine, who is not only the local representative of the Sierra Railroad Company at Carter's, but is Wells-Fargo Express agent there also. He was educated in the public schools at San Francisco and at Stanford University. After completing his education he went to Jamestown and took up railroad work, being an assistant to the agent, where he remained for one year and then went to Sonora, where he was assistant agent for one year previous to assuming the agency at Carter's on February 1, 1900, and has proven himself to be a bright and capable young business man of much promise. Politically he is a Democrat, and though he is not an active politician he is not without influence in his party.

JOHN H. ROBERTS.

Captain Roberts—for by that title he is generally known—is one of the enterprising citizens of Sacramento, belonging to that class of representative Americans whose success in life is the outcome of their own well directed labors. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, February 22, 1832, and is a son of John Thomas Roberts, who was born in Denby, northern Wales, in 1793, and became a contractor and canal builder. In 1827 he came to the United States, after which he was selected by the North Wales' Missionary Society to learn all he could of the Welsh Indians, supposed to be in the Yellowstone country. He went up the Missouri river from St. Louis, on the first steamboat; but the obstacles in the river and the hostility of the Indians in the territory through which the boats were forced to pass caused him to abandon the project. Lieutenant Colonel Lewis had visited those Indians in the early '50s and found in use among them one hundred words of the Welsh tongue. An old blacksmith of Santa Fe, New Mexico, is also supposed to have been built



J. H. Roberts

by these Welsh Indians. The father of our subject died in Sacramento, at the age of ninety-one years, and the mother, Margaret, *nee* Williams, who was born in the isle of Anglesey, off the coast of Wales, died in Sacramento when about seventy-two years of age. In their family were five children, three of whom grew to maturity; but our subject is now the only one living.

Captain Roberts spent the first eighteen years of his life under the parental roof and then started out for himself. In 1850 he came westward with his parents, locating first at Nevada City, where he engaged in mining until 1852. He then secured control of flatboats owned and run by his father, and in 1866 he began operating steamers on the river. He is now the owner of a number of the steamers in use on the Sacramento river and is thus extensively connected with the transportation interests of the capital city. His capital, acquired by his own efforts, has been judiciously invested and to-day he is numbered among the wealthy residents of this section of the state.

In September, 1869, the Captain was married, by the Rev. A. Benton, to Miss Minerva Walrath, of New York. They have a wide acquaintance in Sacramento and enjoy the friendship of many. The Captain was a member of the "freeholders'" committee who framed the charter of Sacramento City. He cast his first vote for General Scott and is now a Republican in politics.

If those who claim that fortune has favored certain individuals above others will but investigate the cause of success and failure, it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of opportunity, the latter to the neglect of it. Fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage in his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes that the proper moment has come, that the present and not the future holds his opportunity. The man who makes use of the Now and not the To Be is the man who passes on the highway of life others who started out ahead of him and reaches the goal of prosperity far in advance of them. It is this quality in Captain Roberts that has made him a leader in the business world and won him a name in connection with shipping interests that is known throughout the state.

THOMAS CAROLUS BIRNEY.

While the disposition to do honor to those who have served well their race or their nation is prevalent among all enlightened people and is of great value everywhere and under all forms of government, it is particularly appropriate to, and to be fostered in, this country, where no man is born to public office or to public honor, or comes to either by inheritance, but where all men are equal before the law, where the race for distinction is over the road of public usefulness and is open to every one who chooses to enter, however humble and obscure he may be, and where the advantageous circumstances of family wealth count, in the vast majority of cases, for but little or nothing. According to a true democratic doctrine they should never count for anything at all. Under our system, whose very existence depends upon the

virtue of the people themselves, who are not only the source of all political power but on whom also depends the very existence of our free institutions, those who have distinguished themselves in the public service, whether in statemanship or in arms or in whatever sphere of usefulness, should not fail of recognition. Mr. Birney has long been an active factor in the public life of California and has left the impress of his individuality upon the legislation of the state. His residence in Tuolumne county dates from 1857, and through the intervening years he has ever labored for the welfare of his community and of the entire commonwealth.

A native of Ohio, Thomas Carolus Birney was born in Cuyahoga county on the 17th of March, 1835. His father, Timothy Birney, was a native of county Down, Ireland, and obtained his education in that country. When nineteen years of age he crossed the Atlantic to Canada, but after a short time he removed to Ohio, where he found and married Miss Jane Carroll, a native of Westmeath, Ireland. In 1842 they removed to Livingston county, Michigan, residing at Meadville until 1848, when they became residents of Bunker Hill, Michigan, the father purchasing a farm in that locality, upon which he spent his remaining days. He lived to be over eighty years of age, and his wife passed the eighty-fourth milestone in life's journey. In 1852 he had visited California, making the journey by way of the isthmus of Panama. He was accompanied by his two sons, Timothy and Charles, and in his mining ventures met with a fair degree of success. After some time he returned to his farm in the east, taking with him gold enough to gain a good start in business. Eight sons and two daughters were born of this marriage, but only three of the number are now living, and Thomas C. Birney is the only representative of the family in California.

As stated Mr. Birney came to California in 1857 and worked in the different mining camps until 1863, meeting with only moderate success. In the fall of that year he was elected district assessor on the Democratic ticket and so capably filled the office that he was re-elected and served for four years. He was then chosen as tax collector of revenue district No. 2 in Tuolumne county, and later, by popular suffrage, was made county assessor, in which position he served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents until the fall of 1875. He was continued in that office altogether for six years, or until December, 1875, when he resigned, having been elected a member of the state legislature. He represented his county in the general assembly in a creditable manner, devoting his best efforts to the welfare of the community and for the advancement of the social, moral, material and political interests of the state.

For some time Mr. Birney was engaged in the lumber business, and in 1878 he became connected with quartz-mining, which industry proved to him a gratifying source of income. He opened the Keltz mine and took out considerable gold, and then sold his interest for three thousand dollars, after which he prospected for a time. In 1881 he was again elected to the legislature and served during the regular session and a special term. He has always been an active member of the Democratic party, attending its con-

ventions and doing everything in his power to advance its success along legitimate lines. His prominence as a political leader is well merited, for he has a thorough understanding of the issues before the people and his patriotic spirit is well known. With local interests he is actively and deeply interested in securing a successful termination of all movements that are inaugurated. He is now serving as the president of the Tuolumne County Agricultural Association and is devoting much of his time toward the conduct of creditable county fairs. He is also a representative of the mining interests, having been one of the heavy stockholders in the Ham & Birney mine, in which he did considerable development work and then sold the mine for fifteen thousand dollars. He is now a half-owner of the Bald Mountain mine and part owner and lessee of the Tansey mine, both of which he is operating, maintaining his residence at Sawmill Flat in order to be near his mining interests. He also has a good home in Sonora.

In 1869 Mr. Birney was united in marriage to Mrs. Catherine Smith, whose maiden name was Boyle. She is a native of New York and by her former marriage had a son who has been adopted by the subject of this review, and is now known as E. G. Birney,—an active business man of Sonora.

Mr. Birney has been a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for the past thirty years, representing both the subordinate lodge and the encampment. While undoubtedly he has not been without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs he has ever regarded the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. He has subordinated public ambition to public good and has sought the benefit of others rather than the aggrandizement of self.

JOHN F. SERSANOUS.

Among the native sons of San Francisco still identified with the interests of California is numbered John F. Sersanous, whose birth occurred the 1st of January, 1856, in the year which the great "pathfinder," John C. Fremont, was a candidate for the presidency of the United States on the ticket of the new Republican party. His father, Michel Sersanous, was born in Paris, France, and was a merchant and hotel proprietor. In 1854 he became a resident of California, locating in the state when it was the scene of many mining ventures and new-formed enterprises. He died in Yuba county, and his wife, the mother of our subject, has also passed away. She was a native of Ireland and by her marriage became the mother of five children.

John F. Sersanous was reared and educated in Yuba county, California, and in 1870 went to Colusa and began learning telegraphy, with P. L. Washburn, as a preparation for life's work. While thus engaged he sold newspapers in order to meet his expenses. In 1871 he went to Princeton and took charge of the telegraph office at that place. In 1873 he took charge of the Wells-Fargo express office and also engaged as a clerk in the general mer-

chandising store of Smith & Mendelson. After the death of both partners Mr. Sersanous was appointed one of the administrators, with Hon. John Boggs, closing the estate in a satisfactory manner to all concerned. In 1880 he removed to Willow. He became the bookkeeper in his father-in-law's hardware store in Willow, Glenn county. Mr. Freeman died October 4, 1896, since which time Mr. Sersanous has been the administrator and manager of the business. His excellent business and executive ability enabled him capably to control the enterprise, and under his guidance the business steadily increased, bringing to its owners a handsome financial return.

On the 15th of August, 1880, Mr. Sersanous was united in marriage to Miss Emma F. Freeman, a daughter of George W. Freeman, who for many years was one of the most prominent business men and wealthiest citizens of Glenn county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sersanous now living are Claude L., Freeman and Marie. They have also lost three children.

His fellow townsmen, recognizing his ability and talents as a financier and his trustworthiness in all life's relations, have frequently called Mr. Sersanous to public office. He was elected county treasurer in 1895, and was again chosen for the position in 1898. He discharged his duties with marked promptness and fidelity. He cast his first presidential vote for S. J. Tilden and has since affiliated with the Democracy on national issues. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Native Sons, all of Willow. He is also a member of Chico Lodge, No. 423, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. His has been an honorable career over which there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, and he justly commands the confidence and regard of his fellow men.

ELIAZER S. POTTER.

Eleazer S. Potter, who is living in Plymouth, Amador county, came to the state at an early era in its development. He is numbered among the native sons of Connecticut, his birth having occurred in Harwinton, Litchfield county, on the 16th of November, 1826. The family is of English lineage and was early founded in the New England states. Isaac Potter, the father of our subject, was born in that state and married Miss Hanna Scovill. They were farming people and stanch Presbyterians in their religious faith. The father attained the age of sixty-four years, while his wife departed this life in her sixtieth year. Three of their eight children are still living, namely: Synthia, now the wife of B. F. Wyne, a resident of Platteville, Wisconsin; Abijah, who also is living in Wisconsin; and Eleazer Scovill, of this review.

The last named was reared on his father's farm, acquired a good common-school education and entered upon his business career as a peddler in his native state. In 1847 he removed to Illinois and thence to Platteville, Wisconsin, remaining in the latter place for three years. He afterward spent two years in Missouri in search of lead ore and then returned to the Badger state, where he occupied a clerkship for a time. In 1852 he paid seventy-five

dollars for the privilege of coming with an ox train across the plains to California. He also worked for his passage. One boy in the train died of cholera on Big Sandy river, but with that exception all reached their destination in safety. Mr. Potter arrived at Volcano, Amador county, in the fall of 1852 and at once engaged in placer-mining, making from ten to twelve dollars a day. Like others, however, he lost much that he made in mining operations and after two years went to Tuolumne county. In 1853, in Drytown, he saw the heads of Joaquin and Jack on exhibition. They were atrocious murderers and robbers who had been captured and killed. On one occasion during those early mining days Mr. Potter and two companions were engaged in placer-mining when a young, green-looking fellow came along and asked them where he had better begin digging; thinking to play a joke on him, they told him to dig near a certain tree. He followed their advice, and, much to their surprise, secured more gold than all the others. His findings soon enabled him to return home with a handsome competence. After a time Mr. Potter engaged in merchandising at the Arkansas diggings, purchasing his goods in Sacramento. That venture proved a profitable one, and after five years he removed to the Buckeye valley, where he was engaged in business for four years, when he came to Plymouth. In 1866 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining the town, and has since been engaged in farming,—raising grain, hay and stock. His industry has been rewarded with success and he is now one of the substantial citizens of the community.

In 1858 Mr. Potter married Miss Harriet Louisa Howard, of Forest Home and a native of Michigan. They have fourteen children, five of whom are now living, namely: H. E., a prominent merchant of Plymouth; F. M., who is a successful farmer; Mary, now the wife of L. G. Griffith; Kate, the wife of Dennis Madden; and Charles, who is living with his father. Mrs. Potter, who was a true and loving wife and mother, died in 1897 and her loss was deeply mourned throughout the community.

In politics Mr. Potter has always been a stalwart Republican, and in 1883 was chosen by his party as a candidate for county supervisor. Being elected, his service was most creditable, gaining him high commendation. Since 1851 he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is now the treasurer of his lodge. His life has been characterized by unfaltering activity and by reliability in all business transactions, and all those who know him esteem him for his sterling worth.

DR. RICHARD W. KENT.

The benefits which certain classes of invalids derive from the healthful and invigorating climate of California are known the world over, and California has become the field of labor of many medical specialists who have gained a national reputation. Prominent among these is Dr. Richard W. Kent, the proprietor of the new sanitarium at Carter's, Tuolumne county,

who is one of the best known and most successful physicians and surgeons in his part of the state.

Dr. Kent was born in New York city January 16, 1861, and is descended from English ancestors who settled early in the colonies. His great-grandfather in the paternal line was a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary army and was killed in one of the battles for American independence. His son, Thomas Kent, came with him from the north of England and located in New York, where he became a chemist. Richard Kent, a son of Thomas Kent and father of Dr. Richard W. Kent, was born in New York city in 1820 and is living there at this time, at the age of eighty years. He married Elizabeth Martin, a native of Dublin, Ireland, who came to New York when a little girl and died when Dr. Kent was a child, leaving four children, of whom he is the only survivor.

Dr. Kent received a good English and classical education in New York, and, after a due course of reading and study, was, in March, 1886, graduated in medicine in the medical department of the University of the City of New York. He practiced his profession in New York city until 1890, when he came to California and became a surgeon for the Sierra Butts Mining Company at Eureka Mills, Plumas county, which position he retained for five years. He then located in Sonora, Tuolumne county, where he was in private general practice until 1900, when he built the Carter's Sanitarium, a slightly and commodious structure, the ground floor of which is occupied largely by Dr. Kent's drug store and offices, the rooms above being fitted up for the accommodation of about twenty invalids, for the comfort and treatment of whom every convenience and appliance is at hand. The location of this institution is a favorable one, its altitude of two thousand six hundred feet above the sea level being considered neither too high nor too low. While Dr. Kent's practice is general, he makes a specialty of pulmonary and nervous diseases, in the treatment of which he has been markedly successful. He is the physician to the West Side Flume and Lumber Company, which employs about seven hundred men, and to the Sierra Railroad Company, which has its terminus near his sanitarium. His professional standard is high and he is in all ways a physician to be trusted. He holds membership in the California State Medical Association, is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and in politics is a Republican. While a resident of New York city he was a member of the board of health.

Dr. Kent was married, October 24, 1899, the lady of his choice being Miss Josephine Walker, a native daughter of California. She is a daughter of D. J. Walker, a highly respected citizen of San Francisco.

C. H. & E. F. TAYLOR.

C. H. & E. F. Taylor constitute the firm of Taylor Brothers, the proprietors of a large factory and machine shops in Grass Valley. Their business was established in 1861 and they probably have the largest and best equipped factory in the interior of northern California. The plant, located

on Mill street, is built of brick and is operated exclusively by water power, which is owned by the firm. The various departments of the foundry, machine and pattern shops are all supplied with the best and latest improved mechanical appliances for conducting their work, and their products are of such superior grade as to win for them a liberal patronage. They make a specialty of the manufacture of mine pumps, car wheels, shoes and ties, and also manufacture and repair steam-engine boilers, quartz-mill machinery, building castings and wrought-iron pipe. The firm is doing a large and constantly increasing business throughout Nevada and adjacent counties, the brothers being practical and expert machinists, who control their extensive plant with marked ability.

C. H. Taylor, the senior member, was born in Grass Valley March 4, 1866, his father being Michael C. Taylor, a native of Ireland, who was born in 1829 and came to America when fourteen years of age. He, too, is a machinist by trade, and followed his chosen vocation in many of the eastern cities. He went from New York city to Ohio, thence to the Isthmus of Panama, from which point he sailed for California. In 1861, in connection with J. M. Lakman and Philip Francis, he established the business which is now conducted by his sons. For many years it was under his immediate supervision, but at length he retired and is now a resident of San Francisco. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Maria Quinn, was born in Ireland in October, 1828, and they became the parents of three children. The mother died in October, 1898.

Charles H. Taylor spent his boyhood days in Grass Valley and pursued his education in the public schools, being graduated in the high school with the class of 1884. He learned the machinist and molder's trade with his father, and his business experience has always been along the line of his present connection. He was married, in this city, November 14, 1896, to Miss Harriet J. Cryer, a native of Grass Valley, and in the community they have a large circle of warm friends. In politics he is a Republican. Socially he is connected with Quartz Parlor, No. 58, N. S. G. W., and with the Young Men's Institute of this city.

E. F. Taylor, the junior member of the firm, was born in Grass Valley July 8, 1869, and is a graduate of the high school of the class of 1887. He also learned the machinist's trade under his father's instructions, and his life has been one of industry and enterprise. In 1894 was celebrated his marriage to Miss Ann Thomas, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of William R. Thomas. They now have three interesting children,—Emmet C., Harriet and Helen B. Like his brother he is a Republican, and is identified with the same social organizations.

The firm of Taylor Brothers is one of the most prominent in business circles in Nevada county. Both Charles and E. F. Taylor are financially interested in mining properties and are actively concerned in the development of the rich mineral resources of this section of the state. In business they enjoy an unassailable reputation, and their comprehensive knowledge of the founder's and molder's trades, combined with their capable management and sound judgment, have secured to them success. As citizens they contribute

to the welfare of the town and county by their support to many measures for the general good, and are ever loyal to the interests of the state. Having always resided in Grass Valley, their acquaintance is a wide one, and those who have known them from boyhood are numbered among their staunchest friends.

FRANK S. REAGER.

As county superintendent of schools Frank Seymour Reager is prominently connected with the educational interests of Glenn county. He was for a number of years a successful teacher and his labors have been most effective in promoting intellectual advancement in this section of the state. Well qualified in his chosen calling, he has gained prestige as a representative of the educational profession, and in this connection he well deserves mention among the leading citizens of northern California. He was born on a farm near Orland, Glenn county, June 20, 1868, and is a son of Martin A. and Amanda (Goodrich) Reager. His father was born in Flint Hill, Virginia, and when nineteen years of age crossed the plains to California. He drove an ox team, but himself walked nearly all the way. He was attracted to the far west by the discovery of gold and for a year he engaged in mining, but not meeting with the success that he had anticipated he turned his attention to a pursuit with which he was more familiar, locating in the Sacramento river valley, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for ten years. In 1850 he took up his abode in what is now Glenn county and became one of its successful farmers, devoting his energies to the operation of his land throughout his business career. He was a Democrat in his political affiliations, but never sought or desired public office. He died in December, 1895, but his wife, a native of Albany, New York, is still living, her home being in the village of Orland. Most of her children are yet living, one son being a teacher in the high school in Orland, while a daughter is also successfully engaged in teaching.

Mr. Reager, of this review, has spent his entire life in Glenn county. He first pursued his education in the little school on the home farm, and afterward continued his studies in Orland, also spent one term in college. Of a studious nature, his investigations have been largely carried on outside of the school-room and through his unaided efforts he has become a man of scholarly attainments and broad general information. He was thus eminently qualified for the work of teaching, and in 1888 became actively connected with the profession. He successfully conducted the schools of Orland until 1898, when he was elected county superintendent, in which position he has since served with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public.

On the 17th of September, 1899, Mr. Reager was united in marriage to Miss Emma Scribner, a lady of culture and refinement who was born in Tehama county, California, and is a graduate of the Orland schools. They have one daughter, Mary Amanda, born August 26, 1900.

Since casting his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland Professor

Reager has been an advocate of Democratic principles and by his ballot has supported its nominees. He belongs to various civic societies, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Masonic fraternity, all of Orland, and in the first named he has filled all the chairs. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Chico. He and his wife are consistent Christian people, taking an active part in the work of the church and occupy an enviable position in social circles, where true worth and intelligence are received as passports into good society.

JAMES L. GILLIS.

This gentleman has been prominently before the people of Sacramento for many years. In business and in politics he has commanded the highest respect and confidence of the public. Unassuming, conservative, conscientious and honest in the discharge of duty, he has always been regarded in an eminent degree as safe and reliable in every relation of life. The men whose biographies are really the most interesting and instructive are not those who through some exceptionally favorable opportunities have been suddenly thrust into prominence, but are those whose lives have been a steady and gradual development and progress. Mr. Gillis is a representative of the latter class. There have been no brilliant flashes in his career but a modest, faithful following in the path of duty wheresoever it led and a constant exhibition of substantial, dependable character. He is now occupying the position of state librarian of California and is eminently qualified to discharge the important duties devolving upon him.

James Louis Gillis was born in Richmond, Washington county, Iowa, October 3, 1857, and is a son of Charles and Emily Eliza (Gelatt) Gillis. His paternal grandparents were Enos and Lucretia (Hart) Gillis. His maternal grandparents were Richard and Eliza (Morey) Gelatt. The former was born in Savoy, Massachusetts, and died in Bentonsport, Iowa, at the age of sixty-three years. The latter was born in Charlton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, and died in Bentonsport, at the age of fifty-two years. On the maternal side the ancestry can be traced back to John Gelatt, who came from Paris, France, at the end of the French and Indian war in 1755, being then eighteen years of age. His father was a wealthy silk manufacturer. John was induced to come to this country by the offer of French officials of a governorship of some territory here, but instead of this he was given a gun and put into the ranks. He settled in Taunton, Massachusetts, where he married and had three sons and a daughter, namely: John, George, Abraham, and Lydia. From Taunton he removed to Savoy, Massachusetts, where he died when about one hundred years of age. George Gelatt, the second son, was born in Taunton and lived through that pioneer epoch in the history of the colony when the settlers had to carry their guns to church in order to protect themselves from possible Indian attacks. When a young man he enlisted in the Revolutionary war and served in the navy for seven years. After

American independence was secured he married Hannah Collins, of Bedford, Massachusetts, and to them were born three children, after which they removed from Bedford to Savoy, Massachusetts, where three more children were added to their family. These were all sons, save one, namely: Robert, Collins, Abigail, George, Richard and Jonathan. The father died in Gibson, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1852, at the advanced age of one hundred years, and his wife passed away at the same place August 24, 1848, at the age of ninety-one years. Richard Gelatt was a lumberman and spent the greater part of his life in Jay township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, but his last days were spent in Iowa.

The father of our subject, Charles Gillis, was born in Victor, Ontario county, New York, February 20, 1820, and married Miss Gelatt, whose birth occurred in Jay township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1822. For some years they resided in Washington county, Iowa, but during the early childhood of James Gillis they removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where they lived till April 9, 1861, when they started with ox-teams for California. The journey across the plains consumed five months, but was largely uneventful. On one occasion they came across a horse train stranded, some members of the train having been wounded while their horses had been stolen by the Indians. The train with which the Gillis family traveled was not molested and they reached Empire City, Nevada, late in August of that year.

The father engaged in the hotel business in that place, conducting his hostelry until the following spring, when a heavy rise in Carson river overflowed the hotel and practically destroyed the whole property. A new building was immediately erected upon higher ground, which they occupied as a hotel until the fall of 1863, when it was sold, the family removing to Carson City, where the father engaged in teaming. There James Gillis entered the public schools, but in the spring of 1864 the family again removed, locating in Antelope valley upon a farm, which was their place of abode until the latter part of 1866, when they started for California, reaching Placerville in December. There they spent Christmas and in January, 1867, arrived in Sacramento. The father purchased a house and lot on L street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, where the family remained till 1870, when they went to San Jose. During their residence in Sacramento, James L. Gillis was a student in the public schools there.

After a short residence in San Jose, Charles Gillis rented a fruit ranch at Saratoga, Santa Clara county, where a year was passed, after which he returned with his family to Sacramento, in the fall of 1871. His death occurred in San Francisco, at the age of seventy-five years. The mother is still living, making her home with our subject. Two daughters of the family yet survive: Emeline Lucretia and Sabra Nevada, while two sons and four daughters have passed away.

After the return of the family to Sacramento, James Louis Gillis entered a private school conducted by the Rev. M. Goethe, conducted in the German Lutheran church, of which he was the minister. He left that school August 12, 1872, to enter the service of the Sacramento Valley Railroad Com-

pany as messenger boy. He was to work for three months without pay and then receive twenty dollars per month; but the superintendent was so well pleased with his service that he paid him twenty dollars for the first month and the second month increased his salary to forty dollars. He learned telegraphy and gained a good general knowledge of railroading in its various departments. For some time he served as a telegraph operator and bill clerk, and in 1876, on the death of C. S. Johnson, a son of the superintendent and his assistant, Mr. Gillis was appointed to fill the vacancy. After the resignation of Josiah Johnson, September 1, 1878, the superintendent, Mr. Gillis remained with his successor, J. B. Wright, until 1894, when it was thought necessary to curtail expenses there and he was offered the position of chief clerk in the freight office at Sacramento. He declined to serve in that capacity, however, and on the 26th of November, 1894, severed his connection with the railroad. He had served in almost every capacity from messenger boy up. He had charge of the road in Mr. Wright's absence, acted as paymaster, and relieved the cashier during his absence from the state. He was on duty almost constantly during the strike of 1894, after which he suffered a severe attack of illness as the result of hard work and exposure to the hot sun during that time.

On Christmas day of 1881 Mr. Gillis was united in marriage to Miss Kate Petree, of Sacramento, and to them have been born three daughters: Mabel R., Emily G. and Ruth M. The family has a wide acquaintance in this locality and the hospitality of many of the best homes of Sacramento is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Gillis.

On leaving the railway service Mr. Gillis was appointed chief clerk of the committee on ways and means of the assembly session of 1895, by Hon. Judson Brusie, a member from Sacramento and the chairman of the committee. At the close of the session he received the appointment of keeper of the archives in the office of the secretary of state and filled that position until 1897, when, on the solicitation of Chairman W. R. Guy, he was again appointed the clerk of the committee on ways and means. When his duties in that connection were ended at the close of the legislative session he again returned to the secretary of state's office, which he left to accept the position of deputy in the state library. He was at that time attempting to secure the position of state librarian, but after being defeated for the office he resigned his position as deputy and returned to the office of secretary of state. On the assembling of the legislature in 1890 he was for the third time appointed the chief clerk of the committee on ways and means, by its chairman, L. H. Valentine. On the 1st of April, 1899, on the resignation of the state librarian, Frank L. Combs, he was elected state librarian for the term ending April, 1902. He has been active in Republican politics in Sacramento county since 1890 and has given his best efforts for the success of the party in every way.

Socially Mr. Gillis is a member of Court Sutter, I. O. F., in which he has served as the chief ranger and also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Sacramento Athletic Club. In the community in

which he is best known, the community in which he lives, he is most honored and respected. A man of rare good judgment, of kindly disposition, faithful to friends, loyal to principle and in all respects an exemplary citizen, his character embraces all the elements that insure business, political and social success and popularity.

GEORGE W. ORR.

The history of California has been one of romantic interest at an early period and of marked progress at a later date. In the latter epoch Mr. Orr has been a prominent factor in connection with the development of Glenn county and is now actively connected with the mercantile and political interests of the community, his home being in Willow, where he successfully conducts a well equipped store. The residents of California have come to the Pacific coast from the various states throughout the Union and Mr. Orr is one of the worthy citizens which Virginia furnished to this commonwealth.

He was born in Lee county, of the Old Dominion, on Christmas day in 1849, and is a son of John P. and Priscilla (Winn) Orr. His paternal grandparents were David and Rosa Orr, who spent their entire lives in Virginia, the former dying at the age of eighty years. John P. Orr was born in that state and became a very prominent farmer of Lee county, where he died at the age of seventy years. He married Priscilla Winn, also a native of Lee county, and her death occurred in 1893, at the age of sixty-five years. In their family were eleven children, eight of whom are yet living.

George Wesley Orr, the subject of this review, spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home, remaining in the state of his nativity till after he attained his majority. Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs caused by the Civil war, his educational privileges were somewhat limited, but by experience, reading and observation he became a well informed man. In September, 1872, he bade adieu to his native state and crossed the country to California, locating in what was then Colusa county, but is now Glenn county. After three years he removed to Arizona, where he engaged in dealing in stock for three years and then returned to Glenn county, where he carried on stock-raising for about ten years. On the expiration of that period he turned his attention to merchandising and has found in this line of endeavor a profitable source of income, for his store is well equipped with everything found in his line and his courteous treatment and honorable dealing have secured to him a liberal patronage.

On the 4th of May, 1882, occurred the marriage of Mr. Orr to Miss Alice Brockman, a native of Glenn county. They have many warm friends in the locality and their pleasant home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality. Mr. Orr cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland in 1884, and has since been an earnest advocate of Democracy. While residing in Virginia he served as deputy clerk of the county and since coming to the Golden state has been an active factor in political circles in Willow. In 1898 he served as the chairman of the county central committee and his labors were

most effective in promoting the interests of the party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, greatly esteemed by his brethren of the order, and is a genial gentleman, of cordial disposition and courteous deportment who gains friends wherever he goes.

RICHMOND DAVIS.

One of the great forces that brings success in life is unyielding tenacity of purpose. Dash and audacity and superficial cleverness may create a stir for a time, but they achieve no lasting success. "He can toil terribly," is what an opponent said of Sir Walter Raleigh. That is true of all successful men. They have simply gained their positions by diligence and thoroughness. In America "labor is king," and the sovereignty that the liberty-loving people of this nation acknowledge is that of business. The men of influence in this enlightened age are the enterprising, progressive representatives of commerce and agriculture, and to such ones advancement and progress are due. Mr. Davis is one who has had the mental poise and calm judgment to successfully guide and control extensive business affairs and investments, and at the same time has had a keen appreciation of the ethics of commercial life, so that he has not only commanded the respect of his fellow men for his uprightness but also excited their admiration by his splendid abilities, which have gained him rank among the prosperous residents of Sacramento.

Richmond Davis was born in Cayuga county, New York, on the 31st of March, 1835, and is a son of John and Sarah Davis. The father was a native of the Empire State, and as a means of livelihood followed the occupation of farming. He died in Cayuga county, at the age of sixty years, and his wife, a native of New Jersey, passed away in the same county when eighty years of age. She was the mother of four children, two of whom are yet living. The representative of the family now prominently connected with the capital city of California was reared on the family homestead and early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. To the district school system he is indebted for the educational privileges which he received. He assisted his father in the work of the farm until he had attained his majority, when he emigrated westward to Michigan, and in 1848 purchased a farm in Calhoun county, near Battle Creek, that state. For four years he devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits there, and then sold his property preparatory to making an overland journey to California. With a party of twenty or more, he left Battle Creek and after a trip of six months' duration across the barren plains and rugged mountains reached Coloma, California, where he secured employment with a man who conducted a boarding house. Subsequently he came to Sacramento, then a small mining town giving little promise of the transformation which was to make it one of the most beautiful and attractive cities on the Pacific coast. In this locality he turned his attention to farming, which he carried on very extensively, as, with the passing years, he was enabled to

purchase more land. As the state became more thickly settled and the land values rose proportionately, he made judicious investments in real estate, and is now the owner of much valuable property, which ranks him among the capitalists of Sacramento.

JOHN AVER.

John Aver was born in Cornwall, England, November 17, 1855, and is a son of James Aver, who also was of English birth, and was a miner by occupation. With his family the father came to California in 1875, taking up his residence in Grass Valley, and in this locality he engaged in mining up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 23d of December, 1876. He married Susan Grubb, who also was a native of England and who yet survives her husband, her home being in Grass Valley. They had seven children, four of whom are living.

John Aver, the second in order of birth, spent the first twenty years of his life in the land of his nativity, and is indebted to its school system for the educational privileges which he received. With the family he came to America and entered the mines of California, being actively connected with that important industry on the Pacific coast until 1883, when he began dealing in wines and liquors, selling to the retail trade. He has, however, been interested in mining properties since his arrival here, and at the present time he is a stockholder in the Unknown, St. John and other mines. He has resided in Grass Valley continuously with the exception of a few months in 1893, when he made a trip to the east, visiting the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and also crossed the Atlantic to Europe, spending many pleasant hours among the scenes and friends of his boyhood.

In March, 1886, Mr. Aver was united in marriage to Miss Eliza A. Shackelton, a native of Grass Valley and a daughter of Robert Shackelton, who was a native of Yorkshire, England, and came to California in 1850. Like many of the pioneers of the state, he first turned his attention to mining, but afterward devoted his energies to other pursuits. He is now living retired. Mr. and Mrs. Aver have three sons,—James H., Rodger and Albert C. The subject of this review belongs to Grass Valley Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., and has taken the encampment degrees of the order. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, and is a Republican in his political affiliations. He was naturalized in 1883, and has since exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the "grand old party."

ALLEN McWAYNE.

The prosperity and welfare of every community depends upon its commercial and industrial activity. A worthy representative of the business interests of Drytown, Allen McWayne, is successfully engaged in merchandising and also fills the positions of postmaster and express agent. He is

numbered among the worthy sons of California whom Ohio has furnished to the golden west, his birth having occurred in the city of Toledo, on the 4th of August, 1855. As his name indicates, the family is of Scotch origin. His grandfather came from Scotland to America at an early day, serving as a soldier in the war of 1812 and lived to the very advanced age of ninety-seven years. His son, U. McWayne, was born in New York and when a young man removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he made his home for some years. He became the owner and captain of a schooner on the lakes and throughout his entire life was connected with marine interests. He married Eliza Cheeney, a native of New York, whose people were prominent early settlers of the state of Michigan. Four children were born of their union. The father was a valued member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity and exemplified in his life the ennobling principles of that craft. He died in 1888, at the age of sixty-six years, but his widow is still living and yet makes her home in Toledo, Ohio.

Allen McWayne, whose name introduces this review, was educated in his native city and there learned telegraphy, entering upon his business career in the capacity of a telegraph operator. He was first employed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway; but, thinking that the west offered better opportunities, he came to Drytown, in 1876, and organized the mercantile firm of McWayne & Company, being associated with two partners. This relationship was maintained until 1890, at which time Mr. McWayne became the sole proprietor. He has since carried on a general store, being the leading merchant in the town. In 1892 a fire destroyed his property and he lost a large stock of goods, on which he had no insurance. With characteristic energy, however, he again opened a store, purchasing the stock of William Jennings, a grocery merchant, and now has a large and well appointed establishment. His brick block, forty by one hundred feet, is filled with a complete stock of general merchandise, and he enjoys a very extensive trade and the good will of his fellow citizens. He is careful in purchasing, keeping in mind the demands of the public; and his earnest desire to please, combined with his reasonable prices, has led to his success. He is also a stockholder in several valuable mining properties, including the Pocahontas mine, of which he is the superintendent and secretary. This is a very valuable enterprise, including a rich mine and a ten-stamp mill located on the main fissure of the great northern Mather lode, which crosses Amador county, and along it are located in this county about thirty mines and mills. The Pocahontas Company is capitalized for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the shares selling at a dollar each. Mr. McWayne also owns four hundred acres of land near Drytown, on which he is extensively engaged in raising stock. He owns his freight teams and hauls his goods from the railroad stations to his store. Recently two valuable mining claims in which he was interested have been sold at a good profit, thus bringing him a ready sum of money. His business career has been a prosperous one, yet it has not been without reverses. Some time after the fire robbers entered the store, blew open the safe and took all the money

he had; but he was not discouraged, his loss seeming to serve as an impetus for renewed effort. His industry is indefatigable and his resolution most marked. He carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and his labors have been crowned with excellent financial returns. He has also been the postmaster of his town through the administration of both Presidents Cleveland and McKinley, and is a representative of the express company.

In 1876 Mr. McWayne was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth J. Williams, of Archibald, Ohio, a daughter of Henry F. Williams, a respected pioneer of the Buckeye state. Their union has been blessed with two children: Earl C., who is now in college in San Francisco, studying electrical engineering and assaying; and Edna, who is a student in Stockton. On January 21, 1900, Mr. McWayne was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died very suddenly in San Francisco. Mrs. McWayne was a member of the Methodist church and a lady of culture and refinement, occupying an enviable position in social circles.

In his political views Mr. McWayne is a pronounced Republican, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party. He is a charter member of Amador Lodge, A. O. U. W., and was made a Master Mason in 1882, in Drytown Lodge, No. 174; soon afterward he was elected to the office of secretary, and has since filled that position in a very creditable manner, having the confidence and respect of his brethren of the fraternity. He has made a good record in Amador county, both as a business man and citizen. He has a wide acquaintance among the most prominent residents in this part of the state. His ability well fitted him for leadership in political, business and social life. The terms "progress" and "patriotism" might be considered the keynote of his character, for throughout his career he has labored for the improvement of every kind of business or public interest with which he has been associated, and at all times he has been actuated by fidelity to his country and her welfare.

ELIAS C. PEART.

Along the legitimate lines of business Mr. Peart has won creditable success and is to-day the leading merchant of Colusa. He was born at Cook Cove, Guysboro county, Nova Scotia, on the 9th of November, 1848, and is a son of John William and Philo Ann (Cook) Peart. On the paternal side his ancestry can be traced back to Godfrey Peart, who died on the 9th of November, 1868, at the age of seventy-nine years. Godfrey Peart, the grandfather, married Mary Ann Lavinia Cribbin, whose death occurred May 10, 1869, when she had reached the age of seventy-seven years. John W. Peart, the father of our subject, was born in Guysboro, Nova Scotia, on the 23d of May, 1817, and died August 29, 1886, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a farmer and trader. His wife was born at Guysboro, in 1812, and died in Colusa, California, June 16, 1895, at the age of eighty-three years. She was a daughter of Elias C. and Anne

(Horton) Cook, the former born December 16, 1788, the latter April 23, 1794. The grandfather died August 28, 1870, at the age of eighty-two years, and his wife passed away December 11, 1894, when more than one hundred years of age.

Elias Cook Peart attended the public schools during the winter season and throughout the remainder of the year assisted in the work of the home farm, taking a man's place from the age of thirteen years. In 1868 he emigrated to California, by way of the water route from New York and across the isthmus of Panama. He arrived in San Francisco the day before the great earthquake. In November of the same year he secured employment in a small store at Knight's Landing, where he remained until the spring of 1869, when he went to Grand Island, Colusa county, and since that time he has been a resident of the county which he regards as the most favorable spot in all the land. In this opinion he certainly cannot be far wrong, for nature has made this a very desirable location, with its rich farming country, well watered by good streams.

When Mr. Peart arrived in California he had a cash capital of only thirty dollars, nor did he depend upon influential friends to aid him. He enjoyed good health, was enterprising and possessed of resolute will and he stood upon his own merits. His first employer was Barney Roseberry, now of Woodland, California, and on leaving his service he entered the employ of J. H. Goodhue, formerly of Grand Island, but now deceased. After clerking for two or three years, Mr. Peart established a mercantile store at Leesville and entered upon a prosperous career at that place, but a disastrous fire swept his business entirely away. After paying all his debts in full he had only a linen duster besides the necessary clothing. With determined spirit, however, he established a business in Colusa on borrowed capital, but found the expense attached to an incorporated town too great for one in his limited circumstances. Accordingly he returned to Leesville, where he erected a store building and dwelling, but in about two years he sold his business and real estate to Dr. J. H. Clark, for his health was failing him through overwork.

Hoping to be benefited thereby, Mr. Peart went on a sea voyage to New York and thence along the coast to Nova Scotia. He crossed the bay of Fundy several times, but the experience was not a pleasant one and he says he has no wish to make the trip again. After returning to California he assumed the management of a general mercantile store at Grimes, California, owned by the Grangers' Corporation Company. In about a year he purchased the enterprise and successfully conducted it in connection with branch stores in Arbuckle and Colusa. He was also at one time identified with the store in Maxwell, but has recently disposed of much of the mercantile business, although he is still conducting the leading establishment in his line in Colusa. He has at the same time given some attention to farming and grain dealing. The word discouragement seems to find no place in his business vocabulary, and by continued effort and by

closely following the golden rule he has won a very handsome competence of which he is well deserving.

Mr. Peart was united in marriage December 11, 1872, to Miss Clara H. Graham, a daughter of Edwin R. and Asenath L. (Stanton) Graham. Her grandparents were James and Sarah (Stickney) Graham. The former was born and reared near Fort Patrick, Scotland, and died in Hamilton county, Ohio. By occupation he was a school-teacher. His wife was born in Concord, Massachusetts, and died in Illinois. Edwin R. Graham, their son, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 19th of June, 1827, and devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits throughout his business career and died on the 4th of November, 1896, in Colusa county, California. His wife was born April 5, 1834, in Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, and was a daughter of Joseph and Clarissa (Griffin) Stanton. His father, John Stanton, was of Welsh lineage, as was his wife. Joseph Stanton was born in Madison county, New York, July 16, 1772, and was a machinist by trade. He served in the war of 1812, under the command of Captain Leroy Brown, of New York, and his death occurred in Illinois, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife was born in Middletown, Middlesex county, Connecticut, September 10, 1829, and died in Colusa county, California, November 4, 1881. Her parents were Samuel and Anne (Wheaton) Griffin, the former a native of England and the latter of Connecticut. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Peart have been born the following children: Emma C., Cora G. and Eulah M.

Mr. Peart gives his political support to the Democracy, but is not a bitter partisan, much preferring to deposit his ballot for a good Republican than a man of his own party who is not worthy of the public trust. He has always declined to accept public office himself, except that he has served as postmaster. He has established the post-office at Leesville and filled the position there until he resigned. He also established the post-office at Grimes, Colusa county, and there filled the office of postmaster until he handed in his resignation. He is now, by appointment of the state, a director in agricultural district No. 44, which district he organized. Socially he is connected with the Order of Friends, and his wife and children are members of the Christian church. Through a long period Mr. Peart has been identified with the development of Colusa county, and his name therefore is inseparably interwoven with its history. The wonderful upbuilding of the golden state is due to such men,—men of enterprise, sagacity, sound judgment and rare discrimination, whose methods are practical and whose plans are comprehensive and far-reaching.

GEORGE FISHER.

George Fisher, of Drytown, dates his residence in California from 1851. The Teutonic race has been a wonderful factor in the civilization of the world, sending its representatives into England when that land was in a half barbaric condition, into Denmark and to some extent into the

countries to the south; and at a later date many of the people belonging to that race crossed the Atlantic to America, forming an important element in our civilization. Each year brings new arrivals from the Fatherland, and among those who came in the nineteenth century is George Fisher, who for many years has been numbered among the honored citizens of northern California,—a man whose active and upright life has won him the respect of all. He arrived in this state at a time when the population was mostly made up of miners, many of whom were men of good business ability and of upright character who had come here in search of fortune. Intermingled with these, however, there was a large lawless element whose purpose in seeking the west was an unworthy one, deeds of crime and violence were frequent and it required the energetic and prompt effort of such citizens as Mr. Fisher to maintain order and establish justice.

Mr. Fisher was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 28th of January, 1819. His father, Joseph Fisher, left that land for the United States, accompanied by his wife and seven sons; but Mrs. Fisher died in Holland before their embarkation and the father's death occurred in New York city, in his fifty-fifth year. All of the sons have now passed away with the exception of him whose name introduces this review. From his sixth to his eleventh year he attended school in his native land and then came to the United States, after which he further pursued his studies in the night schools of New York city. His father caused him to learn the barber's trade, but it was so distasteful to him that he never followed it to any extent. He was for a time employed as a drayman, hauling goods for an iron manufactory in New York city.

Subsequently he entered the employ of Mr. Bell, a prominent ship-builder, who secured him a position as fireman on board a ship bound for California. Off the coast of Brazil they encountered severe storms, the vessel leaked badly, was condemned and returned to New York. After being repaired she started out on another voyage, but Mr. Fisher refused to go, as he deemed the craft unseaworthy. She was again stopped at Rio Janeiro and abandoned on account of her unsafe condition. Mr. Fisher next shipped on the Cherokee, bound for Panama, expecting on his arrival to secure a pass across the isthmus; but the other firemen were all ill and in consequence he again returned to New York. After reaching that harbor, the Cherokee was sold to a company making a voyage to New Orleans. At that time a new ship was being completed for a California voyage and Mr. Fisher was introduced to the chief engineer, by whom he was employed as fireman. When the vessel was ready to start five hundred men were anxious to get a chance to work their passage in order to reach the Pacific coast. He received thirty dollars per month during the early part of the voyage and after leaving Panama he was paid seventy-five dollars per month. He had previously been married but had lost his wife, who died leaving two children. They remained in New York, while the father came to California. One daughter, Frances, is now the wife of Thomas Miller, of Rochester, in that state.

Mr. Fisher carried with him letters of introduction to prominent business men in the neighborhood, and in a position as dryman there; but he was anxious to reach the mines and made his way to the Cosumnes river. He mined on Big Bar, but that proved an unprofitable camp, he making only about three dollars per day. The following spring he was the possessor of a capital of about eight hundred dollars. He then joined a number of other men who were engaged in turning the river out of its channel, but after spending much time and labor there the venture proved a failure and he then went to Polkeville, now Plymouth, Amador county. After mining there for a short time he continued on his way to Taylor Gulch on Dry creek, where he successfully mined for a time, he and his partners taking out eighty dollars there in one day and securing other valuable nuggets. About the same time he mined on Dry creek and each of the partners took out eight hundred dollars in the winter of 1854. On his claim on the creek below the town Mr. Fisher secured on an average half an ounce per day for three or four months, so that the place proved profitable. Wiser than many of his companions, he saved his money, and though he had reverses at times, as most of the miners did, he was generally successful and had thus accumulated some good capital.

The traveler who to-day passes through the beautiful valleys and thriving mining towns of California can scarcely realize the condition of things that existed only thirty, forty, or fifty years ago. On one occasion it was discovered that twenty-five or thirty armed Mexicans had gone to the lower rancheria and ordered supplies. An old man made his way from the ranch to the town and told of the arrival of the Mexicans and said they were robbers, bent on mischief, and probably would attempt to rob the town. The deputy sheriffs, George Durham and Henry Herring, began to make preparations for a fight without telling the citizens what they were doing or that danger was imminent. They then went to the rancheria to try to arrest the twenty-five men; and as they approached the house the Mexicans slipped out the back way; several shots were exchanged, but the Mexicans managed to make their escape. The firing occasioned great surprise to the people in the town, and soon afterward the Mexicans came down, built a fire and camped on the hill above the town. Mr. Fisher, Bob Casner and Dick Lanny proposed to the deputies to make up a party to go to the rancheria to protect the people; but the deputies only laughed at the idea. The townsmen, however, continued to agitate the question and appointed one of the deputy sheriffs to lead them to the place where the Mexicans were supposed to be. The delay of the deputies, however, gave the Mexicans the opportunity which they wished. They had gone back to the rancheria and killed six people, including Mr. Francis, the owner of the store there, after which they had stolen all the money that had been deposited by the miners, to the amount of about ten thousand dollars. Mr. Fisher and eleven com-

—OF MOUNTAIN PEOPLE—

sight most appalling. The merchant, Francis, was a powerful man and had had a desperate fight, having been stabbed thirty-three times. They found

Mrs. Diming stabbed and dying in the yard, and her little child there with her! Mr. Fisher and the others succeeded in getting her to bed, but she soon after expired. Several bands of settlers went out in search of the desperadoes and a number of the Mexicans were caught and hung on the limbs of the tree under which Mr. Francis had been found dying.

When trying to arrest some of the Mexicans in Sonora, the sheriff of Phoenix was shot by two men, who, however, were afterward caught, brought back and hung. Such were the scenes all too common in those early days, but righteousness at length prevailed as the result of the efforts of the better element and the work of civilization and progress has been carried forward so steadily and rapidly that California ranks to-day among the leading commonwealths of the Union.

In 1856 Mr. Fisher was engaged in driving a team used in hauling goods from Sacramento. Later, however, he resumed mining at Forest Home, and after taking out two thousand dollars sold his claim, for twenty-five hundred dollars. In 1857 he returned to Drytown, where he spent the winter, and in April, 1858, he went to New York city, where he remained for a year. He then again returned to California.

At the time of the Fraser river excitement, some friends wished him to go to the new gold fields, and he decided to do so; but circumstances led him to change his mind and it proved very fortunate that he did. He continued his mining operations in this section of the state until 1860, when he once more went to New York, remaining for two years, during which time he was induced to engage in the stock business, buying cattle for the New York market. He hired a man who was supposed to be a good judge of stock, and they purchased three hundred head, which they shipped to New York, after which the man got drunk, leaving Mr. Fisher to manage the rest of the deal alone. Being inexperienced, he was able to get back only the money which he had invested. He was in New York at the time Lincoln passed through on his way to Washington to be inaugurated, but the president-elect traveled quietly with only a few friends and there was no excitement attached to his arrival or departure. Mr. Fisher also saw the first seventy-five thousand volunteers as they marched from New York to Washington. It was an inspiring sight and manifested to those who saw it the loyal spirit of the north.

Not long afterward Mr. Fisher returned to California, where he continued his mining operations. During the war times there was great excitement in Amador county, the feeling being very high between the friends and opponents of the Union. Mr. Fisher arrayed himself on the side of the national government and was active and prominent in his efforts in keeping the secession element in check and thus holding California in the Union. He joined a company of one hundred Union men formed for self-preservation and it was through the efforts of such loyal citizens that the state was retained as one of the northern commonwealths. At the time of the election he took a prominent part in electing the Republican candidate for sheriff, and was afterward appointed deputy, in which position he per-

He was called to the duties of the office of sheriff, and he secured a very wide and favorable acquaintance. He returned to his mining operations, and in 1871, when working on the Oneida mine, was again appointed deputy sheriff, being very active and capable in arresting the criminals and law-breakers who at that time infested the county. His political support has ever been given to the Republican party, and he is most earnest in his advocacy of its principles. During all the years he continued his connection with the mining interests, and for the past twelve years has been an extensive stockholder in various quartz-mining properties in Amador county. His business affairs have been managed so capably that he is now the possessor of a handsome competence, which will be enjoyed by his daughter and her children.

JAMES CHANG AND BUTTERFIELD

fornia. He paid about two hundred dollars for passage on the *California*, on her first trip to the land of gold, and arrived at San Francisco, California, February 28, 1849, with about five hundred dollars in cash and a determination to succeed if success should be possible. He was unaccompanied by any relative or friend and was truly a stranger in a strange land. With his eyes turned toward the gold field, he came direct to Jamestown from San Francisco and has lived there continuously ever since, during a period of fifty-one years, and has won a reputation as an honorable and successful business man.

On board the *California* Mr. Butterfield made the acquaintance of a young man named Erastus Sparrow, from Buffalo, New York, and they came on from San Francisco to Jamestown together. From San Francisco they came up the river to Stockton and they "packed" their belongings from Stockton to Murphy's and Angel's. When they arrived at the Stanislaus river they found it too much swollen to cross, and as the wet season was on and there was no prospect that it would soon be any lower, they found it necessary to devise some means of getting to the opposite shore. With this purpose in view, they utilized a rubber bed which they carried, by filling it with air and placing slats under it as a partial support. On this raft, so oddly constructed, they loaded their property and made a safe passage to the other side. Others, observing their success, offered to pay them for their assistance in crossing the stream, and Mr. Butterfield was paid one and two dollars by others whom he helped over the river. With the rubber bed as his stock in trade he ran a ferry there for some, and afterward sold the bed to another enterprising pilgrim for one hundred dollars, and he states that the purchaser made money with it also! He has seen nails sold for one dollar each, and once saw three dollars paid for a paper of tacks!

His first day as a miner is fresh in his memory. He states that he made a little hole in the bed of the creek with his shovel and in a few hours panned out nearly an ounce of gold. He and Sparrow opened a supply store in a tent and paid a man an ounce of gold per day to assist them, and at the end of the year the fellow had so much gold that he was spoiled for work and left their service. Mr. Butterfield's first permanent store was located an eighth of a mile down the river bank from his present location. After he had acquired a good property and was thinking of selling out and going to some other point, nearly everything he owned was destroyed by fire and he found himself confronted with the necessity of practically beginning life anew. This he could do at Jamestown, where he had won an excellent business reputation, better than among strangers, and he remained and has been one of the leading men of the town to this day.

In 1856 Mr. Butterfield returned east and was married October 1st of that year, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to Miss A. M. Currier, who came back with him to California, by way of the isthmus of Panama, and they have had six children, as follows: Frankland Francisco, Sparrow R. F., Benjamin K. Grogan, Annie B., Minnie R. and Gay Heber. Annie B. died March 16, 1897, aged thirty-one years. Frankland Francisco is the efficient local agent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company. Sparrow R. F. is the postmaster at Jamestown and is filling the office to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Mr.

...and the charge of his store, which she manages in a manner that indicates that she possesses remarkable business ability. Mrs. Butterfield's family appears to be her husband's family and is one of the honored pioneer mothers of the state. Often referred to by his friends as a "grand old pioneer," Mr. Butterfield is living retired from active business and occupies a place high in the esteem of all who know him. He is a staunch Republican and was for twenty-five years the postmaster of Jamestown, where he was until his retirement the leading business man. A believer in the teachings of Christ, the motto by which he has shaped his life has been "do right," and he has always accorded to his fellow men the consideration for their interests required by the "golden rule."

JACOB L. COOMBS, M. D.

The story of pioneer life has ever proved a tale of thrilling interest, often rivaling in dramatic action any episode upon the stage, while deeds of heroism and valor have been no more commendable, even if more frequent, upon the field of battle. It requires great courage and patient endurance to leave comfortable homes in a long settled community and face the hardships of life on the frontier, deprived of many of the conveniences and privileges known to the older settlements; but a resolute band of men came to the Pacific coast, and this section of the country now rivals in its advantages, privileges and improvements the older east.

The late Dr. Coombs was one of the early residents in this section of the Union, and was a witness to the greater part of the growth and upbuilding of the Golden state. He was born in Lexington, Kentucky, June 6, 1829. His father, the Rev. Isaac Coombs, was a native of Virginia, resided in Maryland for some years, and later in Pennsylvania. Among his ancestors were those connected with the Revolutionary struggle and the war of 1812. His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth A. Forney and was a native of Pennsylvania, where her ancestors had resided for many generations. The Rev. Isaac Coombs and his wife had three children, and the parents are now deceased. Dr. Coombs, the eldest child, was reared and educated in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where he began his professional study under the preceptorship of Dr. John Burkhalter. He pursued his first course of lectures in the medical department of Washington University, and was graduated in medicine and surgery in 1851. For four years thereafter he was connected with the regular army as surgeon and assigned to duty with the First United States Rifles. In 1854 he resigned, locating in Corvallis, Oregon, where he remained for ten years. During the war of the rebellion he served as assistant surgeon in the United States medical department, being located at Fort Yamhill and at Fort Hoskins, between the years 1862 and 1865.

Retiring from the army, Dr. Coombs located in Portland, where he remained for one year, and in 1866 came to Grass Valley, where he practiced during the rest of his life. He always kept abreast with the advances made in medical science throughout the intervening years, and his knowledge

of medicine was comprehensive and profound. His marked skill and ability was the means of securing to him a very liberal patronage, and his success was well deserved.

December 4, 1855, in Polk county, Oregon, occurred the marriage of Dr. Coombs and Miss Sarah H. Chamberlain, a native of Michigan and a daughter of Aaron Chamberlain, who crossed the plains to Oregon in 1844. They had four children, namely: Aaron L., Manlie W., Elizabeth A., the widow of George W. Fleming, and Jessie, the wife of Charles E. Fleming, of Nevada county. Dr. Coombs was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. He had a wide acquaintance throughout northern California and was highly respected as a successful business man of integrity and ability. For a quarter of a century he resided in Grass Valley and enjoyed the warm regard of his fellow men by reason of his possession of those sterling traits of character which in every land and in every clime commands admiration and regard. July 4, 1900, he passed away, after a short illness, leaving his family and a host of friends to mourn his demise.

U. S. GREGORY.

It is of the greatest importance that the public offices be filled with men who are trustworthy, efficient and reliable. The perpetuity and welfare of the nation depends upon the honorable business integrity and executive ability of its officials, and as the nation is but the aggregate of the various communities it is necessary that each separate state and county be represented in its official positions by men who are true to the trust reposed in them. That Mr. Gregory is fully worthy the confidence given him by the public is indicated by the fact that he is now serving for the third term as the sheriff of Amador county, and he has also been the representative of his district in the state legislature. He has resided in California for more than thirty years, and in the community where he has made his home he has been an integral factor in promoting the general good.

A native of Texas, Mr. Gregory was born on the 1st of July, 1849, and is of Scotch descent. His father's ancestors, who came to America with Lord Baltimore, located in Virginia, and Umbleton Gregory, the father of our subject, was born in the Old Dominion. He served his country in the war of 1812 and afterward removed to Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, successively. He was a successful farmer and stock-raiser, and also a slave-holder. He disapproved of the movement of secession, but when the south had fully determined upon that course his sympathies remained with the people among whom he had been reared. He married Miss Mary Hewitt, a native of Iowa, and to them were born eight children, of whom two sons and four daughters are living. Mr. Gregory's mother was the third wife, and by these three unions the father had twenty-one children. He was a consistent Christian man, upright and honorable in all things and was a member of the Methodist church, South. He died in 1864, at the age of sixty-five years. One of his sons, John Gregory, was killed in the war with Mexico, and three other sons served in the Confed-

other army during the Civil War. He was captain in a regiment of Texas volunteers, the other on the staff of General Forrest with the commission of captain.

When only thirteen years of age U. S. Gregory left home, and during the last two years of the war was in Tennessee and northern Alabama, where he witnessed much of that great struggle between the two sections of the country. After General Lee's surrender he returned to his home and found that his father had died the previous year, that the property was destroyed, the negroes free and that a chaotic condition reigned. In June, 1868, he came to California, taking up his abode in Ione, Amador county, where for a number of years he was successfully engaged in the lumber business. He was also the owner of lumber interests in Nevada and had mining property in the British possessions, being part owner of the Cassiar mines. In 1881 he returned to Ione, where he conducted a harness, hardware and drug store. After the organization of the twenty-sixth agricultural district, composed of the counties of Sacramento and Amador, he was elected its president and held the office for seven years, exercising his official prerogatives to advance the farming interests of this section of the state. His labors were very effective and he was regarded as a most capable official. Further political honors awaited him, for, in 1884 he was elected a member of the general assembly and served on several important committees, among which were committees on mines and mining and county government. For the third term he is now filling the office of county sheriff and will have served in that capacity for ten years on the expiration of his present term. He is prompt, reliable, courageous and fearless in the discharge of his duty, influenced by no political associations or personal favoritism. He has been particularly successful in arresting the criminals that have infested this section of the state, including a notorious band of counterfeiters, and Amador county is now practically free from crime. Mr. Gregory is regarded as a Gibraltar of strength and protection by the law-abiding citizens and with feelings of dislike by those who have no regard for justice and right. His course has been consistent, winning him high regard.

In March, 1871, Mr. Gregory was married to Miss Ella Fythian, a native of Ohio, and to them have been born two children: Mary L., who is now clerking in her father's office; and Charles Joseph, who is now serving as one of his father's deputies. Mr. Gregory has been a lifelong Democrat, active in support of the party, and socially he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he is a past master. A citizen of honor and worth, he has a wide acquaintance, and his circle of friends is very extensive.

FRANK MOODY.

One of the distinguished members of the bar of Glenn county, California, is Judge Frank Moody, who has won an eminent position as a representative of the legal profession, gaining honors that many an older practitioner might well covet. A man of strong mentality, whose mind is keenly analytical and whose judgment is rarely at fault, he has gained many notable forensic tri-

umphs and is accounted one of the distinguished lawyers of his section of the state.

A native of Missouri, the Judge was born in Platte county, that state, on the 15th of February, 1867. His father, James Moody, was a native of Kentucky and a farmer by occupation. During his boyhood he removed to Missouri and subsequently emigrated to California, spending his last days in Los Angeles, where he died, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Jasper and was born in Virginia. Her death occurred in Missouri, when she had attained the age of forty-eight years. In their family were ten children, seven of whom are yet living, one of the number being a minister of the Baptist church, while two are members of the legal profession and another brother is devoting his energies to educational work.

The Judge spent the first sixteen years of his life in the state of his nativity, and then, with his father, crossed the plains to California. He was reared at his parental home and acquired his elementary education in the district schools, but home courses in reading added largely to his knowledge; and when he took upon the study of law he had a broad fund of general information to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning. He was twenty-two years of age when he began reading law in the office and under the direction of James G. Scarborough. He continued with that gentleman for four years, during which time he applied himself earnestly to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence, and on the expiration of that period he was admitted to the bar in Los Angeles, on the 7th of April, 1891. For two years thereafter he remained with his former preceptor, gaining a practical knowledge of the methods of courtrooms, and then removed to Santa Ana, where he continued for three years.

When that period had passed he came to Glenn county, locating in Willow, where he has since made his home. During his residence in Santa Ana he served as assistant district attorney, and his experience and study continually added to his fund of knowledge and made him one of the best informed lawyers at the bar in this section of the state. He throws himself easily and naturally into an argument, with a self-possession and deliberation which indicates no striving after effect. There is, on the other hand, a precision and clearness in his statements and acuteness and strength in his arguments which speaks a mind trained in the severest schools of investigation, and to which a close reasoning is habitual and easy. In November, 1894, he was elected a judge of the superior court for a four-years' term, and upon the bench his record was most creditable. His decisions were extremely fair and impartial, being based upon a thorough knowledge of judicious principles, accurately applied to the points in litigation.

On the 28th of April, 1897, occurred the marriage of Judge Moody and Miss Rita French, a daughter of Milton French, one of the esteemed residents of Glenn county. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church and occupy an enviable position in social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as a passport into good society. In his social relations the Judge is a Mason and enjoys the warm regard of his brethren in the craft. In politics

the Judge has always been a staunch Democrat since casting his first presidential ballot for Grover Cleveland. His professional prominence, as well as his social position, renders him one of the leading and influential citizens of the community. At the bar his fidelity to his clients' interests is proverbial, yet he never forgets that he owes a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. His diligence and energy in the preparation of his cases, as well as the earnestness, tenacity and courage with which he defends the right, as he understands it, challenges the highest admiration of his associates. He invariably seeks to present his arguments in the strong, clear light of common reasoning and sound logical principles, and upon the bench he was inspired by an innate inflexible love of justice and a delicate sense of personal honor, which has controlled him in all life's relations.

In this connection it will be interesting to learn something of the history of the family to which Mrs. Moody belongs. Her father, Milton French, was born in Callaway county, Missouri, June 23, 1833, and is a son of John and Jane (Clark) French, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. His parents both died in Missouri. In their family were eight children, and as the parents were in somewhat limited circumstances Milton French started out in life on his own account at the early age of twelve years, and whatever success he achieved from that time forward was due entirely to his own efforts. For a time he worked by the month as a farm hand, and in 1850, after the discovery of gold in California, he determined to seek his fortune upon the Pacific slope.

On the 7th of May, that year, he joined a party of seventy-five members that with mule teams made the journey across the wide and arid plains to the Golden state, where they arrived on the 27th of August. For six years Mr. French engaged in mining and herding cattle, and in 1856 he returned to the east, where he purchased a large drove of cattle, with which he came to California, in 1857, taking up his abode at Chico, Colusa county. Since that time he has been extensively engaged in the raising of cattle, having a very large ranch about thirteen miles from the town. When he took up his abode on his present farm it was destitute of all improvements; but as the years passed he added all the accessories and conveniences known to a model farm. Good buildings were erected and from time to time the boundaries of the place were extended by additional purchases of land until he became the owner of fourteen thousand acres. This large ranch is under his personal supervision, and in the management of his property he has been very successful, being known as one of the most prosperous as well as one of the leading and influential citizens of the community.

Mr. French was united in marriage to Miss Salona Elizabeth Williams, who was born in Missouri and came to California with her parents, Nathan P. and Sarah (Rice) Williams, about 1853. Her mother is still living, but her father died in Dixon. They were prominent southern people and had the high regard of all who knew them. Unto Mr. and Mrs. French were born three children: Rita, now Mrs. Moody; Natalia, now Mrs. Eogle; and Curry. Mrs. French and her daughters are members of the Baptist church. Mr. French gives

his political support to the Democracy, having been identified with that party since casting his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas. In connection with his farming interests Mr. French has other property, being part owner of a business block in Willow. He is also the vice-president of the Bank of Willow, and is accounted one of the leading business men in this section of the state. He deserves great credit for his success and may well be termed a self-made man, for the difficulties and obstacles in his path he has overcome by determined purpose and has steadily worked his way upward to a position of affluence.

JOHN RADDATZ.

John Raddatz, the proprietor of the Sutter Creek Brewery, is a native of Germany, born on the 23d of November, 1845. He was educated in that country and in 1872 left home, taking passage on a westward-bound vessel for New York. On reaching the new world he made his home in Oxford, New Jersey, where he obtained work in an iron mine and remained for five years. During that time he married Miss Wilhelmina King, also a native of Germany, and before they removed to New Jersey, their union was blessed with two children, —Lena and Lizzie.

In 1878 Mr. Raddatz came with his family to California, accepting a position in the Gwin mine, in Calaveras county, where he continued for five years, after which he came to Sutter Creek. Here he was employed in the Mahoney mine and also worked for some time at Plymouth in the chlorination works. In 1891 he returned to Sutter Creek and purchased the brewery owned by L. Robolt. In this enterprise he was associated with A. Ludwick, the partnership continuing for eight months, when Mr. Raddatz bought out Mr. Ludwick's interest, becoming the sole manager. He has since rebuilt and remodeled the brewery and now has an excellent plant, brewing an article of beer from California hops and barley. The high grade of his product commands for it a ready sale on the market. After coming to California the family circle was increased by the birth of five children, but two little sons died, one at the age of a year and the other at the age of three months. The daughters born in California are Pauline, Minnie and Carrie. The eldest daughter is her father's clerk and is a bright, capable young lady. The other daughters are all at home. The parents are Lutherans in their religious faith and Mr. Raddatz is a Democrat in his political faith, but is not strongly partisan, voting for the man whom he thinks is best fitted for the office. His home is a very attractive residence situated in the midst of tasteful grounds, and the family enjoy the high regard of many friends in the locality.

WILLIAM BECKMAN.

An enumeration of those men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves, and at the same time have honored the state to which they belong, would be incomplete were there failure to

make prominent reference to the one whose name initiates this paragraph. He has left his impress indelibly upon the political history of California, as well as upon the business life of the capital city. He has been and is distinctively a man of affairs, and one who has wielded a wide influence. A strong mentality, an invincible courage, a most determined individuality have so entered into his make-up as to render him a natural leader of men and a director of opinions. As the president of the People's Savings Bank of Sacramento, he is an important factor in financial circles, and his management of this institution reflects credit not only upon himself but also on the city of his adoption.

Mr. Beckman is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Herkimer county, New York, on the 19th of December, 1832. He is of German parentage, and during the infancy of their son William the parents removed to Illinois, locating on a farm in Du Page county. There the subject of this review spent his early boyhood days, becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He assisted in the work of the fields through the summer months and attended the district school of the neighborhood in winter seasons until fourteen years of age, when he left the parental roof to enter upon an independent business career. He has since been dependent upon his own efforts, so that the success he has achieved is the merited reward of his enterprise and diligence. His life demonstrates most forcibly the possibilities that are afforded young men of ambition and energy in a land where honest effort is unhampered by caste or class. He began earning his own living in the humble capacity of stage-driver and was thus employed until 1851. Two years previously gold had been discovered in California, and the state still offered an excellent field to those who wished to avail themselves of the opportunity of making money rapidly. With the hope of bettering his financial condition, therefore, Mr. Beckman started for California, arriving in Sacramento in January, 1852.

Through the following summer he worked in the mines in Trinity county, and in 1853 he became the proprietor of a hotel in Sacramento, successfully conducting that enterprise for five years. In 1857 he took up his residence upon a farm near Florin, in Sacramento county, where he lived for fifteen years, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits, and making his place one of the most valuable and highly improved farming properties of the locality. He also engaged extensively in stock-raising, making a specialty of hogs and cattle. In 1879 he became connected with the banking interests of Sacramento, being elected the president of the People's Savings Bank on its organization. He has since served in that capacity, and under his able management it has become one of the leading and reliable institutions of the state. Its business policy is marked by a safe conservatism in loans and investments and from the beginning prosperity has attended the enterprise.

In 1876 Mr. and Mrs. Beckman went abroad, spending two years in Europe, during which time they visited most of the places of historic and modern interest on the continent and in Great Britain, together with the most famous scenes of the Old World. In 1900 they again visited the Old World, visiting the Paris exposition and other places of interest. A volume is now in preparation which will give a full and complete account of the experiences and items of interest as gleaned

by Mrs. Beckman while abroad. They are people of refinement, holding an enviable position in the social circles of Sacramento.

For many years Mr. Beckman has taken a deep and active interest in political affairs, and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. While residing upon his farm he served for ten years as a member of the county board of supervisors, representing the fifth district. In 1875 he was the Republican nominee for state treasurer, but the entire ticket was defeated. He, however, received ten thousand more votes than the candidate for governor. He served for three years as fire commissioner of Sacramento, and in 1890 was elected one of the railroad commissioners of the state, in which capacity he served for four years. He is a man of unassailable integrity, and no trust reposed in him, whether of a public or private nature, has ever been betrayed. In his business he has manifested a far-seeing judgment, indomitable resolution and marked enterprise,—qualities which always insure success and which have made him one of the most prosperous citizens of Sacramento. At all times his career has commanded uniform confidence and respect, and to-day he stands among the honored and eminent citizens of the Golden state.

ANDREW J. ELSBREE.

The subject of this sketch, Andrew Jackson Elsbree, is a well known and highly esteemed early settler of Sonora, Tuolumne county, California, who came to the state in 1855. He was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, September 18, 1828, his ancestry being easily traced to the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. His parents were John and Susan (Sanford) Elsbree, the mother also descending from an old New England family. Her sister, Mrs. Martha Tinkhan, is still living near Boston, Massachusetts, at the age of eighty-nine, showing remarkable vigor for one of her advanced years. Mr. Elsbree was a nailer by trade, an industrious and temperate man, but his death occurred at the early age of thirty-eight, and our subject is the only survivor of the four children. Mrs. Elsbree died at the early age of twenty-nine years.

Andrew J. Elsbree was educated in his native town, and at the age of seventeen began a seafaring life, going almost over the world. He cast anchor in forty-two seaports, sailing on commercial vessels and on the warships Albany and Franklin, and following the sea for nine years. He then took passage from New York to San Francisco, by way of the isthmus, arriving there June 7, 1855, and thence making his way to Jamestown, Tuolumne county. Here our subject began placer-mining, remembering his stepmother with a gift of the first gold he took out of the river.

Mr. Elsbree worked at various claims in Columbia with the usual amount of success and failure familiar to the California placer miner, but finally came to the spot in Sonora upon which his pleasant home now stands, known as the Greaser Gulch. A small ravine runs through the rear portion of the property, and in 1858 he took from this ravine from thirty to forty dollars per day, taking out forty-four ounces of gold in one week, and in ten weeks he had taken out three thousand, four hundred and eighty-one dollars. He



Powell Sumner Lawson

of the great commonwealth which borders for so many miles the Pacific ocean. Its advancement has been remarkable, and its present advanced position is due to such men as Mr. Lawson, who at all times has been a loyal citizen, faithful to the interests of his state and actively interested in its progress and upbuilding. His business career covers many years and was one of industry and diligence, but to-day he is living retired, enjoying the fruits of his former toil. His name is endearingly inscribed among the honored pioneers of California, and no history of Sacramento county would be complete without the record of his life.

Mr. Lawson was born in New York city, August 17, 1829. His father, Martin I. Lawson, was a ship carpenter by trade, and was descended from Holland ancestry, who were among the first settlers of New Amsterdam. He spent the last years of his life in Ulster county, where he died about 1856, at the very advanced age of one hundred and six years and seven months. His wife bore the maiden name of Hannah Linas, and was a native of Ulster county and a representative of one of the oldest families of the Empire state. She died in December, 1849, in her fifty-ninth year.

Powell S. Lawson, whose name heads this review, was reared in the American metropolis, and is indebted to its public-school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed. In his youth he served an apprenticeship as a tinsmith, coppersmith and sheet-iron worker with Charles Zimmerman, at No. 232 Hudson street, remaining with him until nineteen years of age, when he became an expert workman and was employed as a journeyman. His time was thus occupied until the discovery of gold in California, when, anxious to rapidly secure a fortune, if possible, he determined to proceed to the scene where the precious metal was supposed to be found in abundance. Early in 1849 a party was organized for this purpose, and with seventy others started for the Pacific coast on the bark *Galindo*, which the party purchased and which weighed anchor in the New York harbor on the 7th of April. The voyage proved to be a very pleasant one until they reached the mouth of the Amazon river, when they encountered a gale. However, they continued on their way to Cape Horn, where they lay for thirty-two days under close-reefed sails, while the vessel was one mass of ice! During two weeks of this time they had no fire even to cook their food with! When the storm subsided they resumed their voyage, but the rudder head was bursted and they had to steer by a spar from the stern of the vessel. Reaching Valparaiso, however, the necessary repairs were made and the journey was continued to San Francisco, arriving at the Golden Gate on the 22d of November, 1849.

Mr. Lawson secured work at his trade in the employ of H. Selby & Company, who had a little shop in the alley between Sacramento, California, Kearney and Dupont streets. He remained there until March, 1850, making from thirty to forty-five dollars a day. In the spring, however, as a passenger on the propeller *McKim*, he made his way to Sacramento, and a few days later proceeded to Marysville, being introduced on the way to General Sutter, at the latter's farm. At Marysville he secured an ox team, and, accompanied by John Kehoe, he went to the south fork of the Feather river,

They dug a long ditch and began mining. Mr. Lawson here dug out his first gold, his find weighing seventy-three cents. The party mining next below them backed the water upon them and rendered their venture unsuccessful.

On the 3d of July, 1850, Mr. Lawson started for Nelson's creek, where he mined with fair success until August 20, when he went to Orion valley. The first night he camped there was the most memorable one of his life. A terrible storm came up, it was bitter cold and in the morning eighteen inches of snow covered the ground. Leaving that place he went to Long Bar, on Feather river, and then to Smith's Bar, where he was engaged in searching for the precious metal until February. In that month he and his companion went to Rich Bar, on the north fork of Feather river, and soon after their arrival a heavy snow-storm occurred, and as their supplies gave out they made the attempt to reach Lassen's ranch in order to get flour. Starting early in the morning they reached the mountain top by night and there encamped, resuming their journey in the morning. There was a heavy crust on the snow and it was necessary to get a trail down the mountains in order that the mules might get through. Only a portion of them were taken at first, and when the bench of the mountain was reached a halt was made and the animals tied for safe keeping while the men returned for those left behind at the camp. On arriving there it was found that one was missing, but a search revealed the fact that it was lying on the side of the mountain against a log. In order to release the animal it was found necessary to cut down a sapling and let the log roll away. This was done, Mr. Lawson having hold of the rope to keep the animal from sliding down the mountain side. This proved only partially effectual, for the animal slipped for about five yards and was finally stopped with its feet in the air by two pack saddles upon its back. This delay made it almost night, when the party again reached the bench where the other animals had been tied and therefore they were forced to wait until morning to resume their journey. On reaching the north fork of the Feather river it was found that the bridges were washed away and that they could not get across: so they returned to Rich Bar and a few days later to Long Bar.

From that point Mr. Lawson proceeded to Marysville, thence to Sacramento, on to Stockton and from there to Smith's Ferry, on Merced river. At the latter point he engaged in mining for two weeks, after which he proceeded to Flyaway Gulch, seven miles from Coulterville, where he and his companion struck a claim which they worked a month by means of a rocker, securing on an average twenty-two dollars per day, each. At the time of the Kern river excitement Mr. Lawson started for the new gold fields, in June, 1851, but on the first of August returned to Pleasant Valley on the Merced river, working on the river and in the gulches until September, 1852. That ended his mining experience, and for a number of years thereafter he was prominently connected with the industrial interests of San

Making his way to that city in September, 1852, he entered into part-

nership with Joseph Vaile in the roofing business, being thus engaged until February, 1854, when he returned to the east. In June of the same year, however, he again started for California, making the trip by the way of the isthmus. He engaged in business for himself in San Francisco until the first of January, 1855, when he went to Mariposa, and in July came to Sacramento, but later again went to San Francisco. In August he proceeded to Shasta, where he followed mining until April, 1859, when, returning to this city, he entered into partnership with George Boehme, in the metal-roofing business. After eleven years this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Lawson carried on business alone until, having acquired a handsome competence, he retired to private life.

On the 5th of October, 1862, was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Miss Alice Carrington, who died in 1882. Two children were born of their union: May Frances, who died at the age of six years; and Alice Belle, the wife of L. H. Drew, by whom she has a son, Powell. Mr. Lawson was again married, his second union being with Hannah Towner. For forty years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined Sacramento Lodge in December, 1859. The following year he became a member of the Royal Arch Chapter and of Sacramento Council, and in 1865 was created a Knight Templar in Sacramento Commandery. In 1868 he took the degrees of the Scottish rite and became a member of the grand council. He also belongs to Sacramento Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., and the Occidental Encampment. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Knights of Honor and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. In the days of the volunteer fire department he was a member of the Knickerbocker Company and its president for five years, while at one time he was also the president of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He joined the Society of California Pioneers, in December, 1859, and has since been one of its most active and honored representatives and has filled the office of president thereof. In early life his political support was given to the Democracy, but since 1861 he has been a stalwart Republican. His attention, however, has never been attracted by office-seeking, as he has ever preferred to devote his energies to his business interests, in which he met with very creditable success. He sustained an unassailable reputation in commercial circles, and by his diligence, enterprise and perseverance he won a handsome competence. In all life's relations he has been true to the duties that devolved upon him, and his example is in many respects well worthy of emulation.

CARLTON H. WOOD.

The story of the "Argonauts of '49" will never grow old, and stories of that time, celebrated in prose and verse, are read with eager interest by the younger generation. The father of the subject of the present sketch belonged to that great army that crossed the plains in 1849 to search for gold, succeeding sometimes but enduring many discouragements also, and, like many another poor miner, lost the results of his labors in other speculation. Finally he

opened Robinson's Ferry, in Calaveras county, California, continuing its conduct until the time of his death, on the 12th of March, 1895. He had been a man of affairs in his county, for nine years having been supervisor and on account of his ability possessing great influence throughout the neighborhood.

Our subject, Carlton H. Wood, was born at Robinson's Ferry, Calaveras county, California, October 26, 1867, a son of Harvey Wood, who was born in the state of New York in 1829. The mother of Mr. Wood was named Marinda (Gee) Wood, a native of Massachusetts, who came early to California and still lives in her old home in the Golden state, beloved and respected by all. Three children were born,—Percy F., Allie G. and Carlton H.

Mr. Wood was the recipient of a good education at his home and then engaged to some extent in quartz-mining. For a period of eight years he has most efficiently assisted in the store of Mr. Robert Rasmussen, of Angel's Camp, clerking and acting as salesman and also attending to the express business of Wells, Fargo & Company. He is very happily married, his wife formerly bearing the name of Miss Elizabeth Snow, the daughter of James Snow, a pioneer of California. She has been reared and educated in the state, and possesses many graces of mind and character, both she and her husband enjoying the esteem of hosts of friends. Mr. Wood resides at Angel's Camp, although the family still owns the Robinson's Ferry property. Socially, Mr. Wood belongs to the Knights of Pythias, taking a great interest in its meetings and the aims for which the organization was started.

WILLIAM JENNINGS.

William Jennings is numbered among the California pioneers who came to the Pacific coast in 1849, the year before the admission of the state into the Union. He is a native of Ohio, born in Milan, Erie county, on the 16th of December, 1825, and is of English and German lineage, the progenitors of the family having been early settlers in Connecticut. His grandfather, Isaac Jennings, was a sea captain and was lost on one of his voyages. His son, Seth Jennings, the father of our subject, was born in Connecticut and married Miss Emily Kline, a native of Westchester county, New York, and had removed to Ohio in 1822, and her parents had been early settlers of Erie county, where they secured and developed a farm, assisting in the work of progress and reform in the Western Reserve; and Mr. Jennings also secured a wild tract of land, which he transformed into a rich and valuable farm. Both he and his wife reached the advanced age of eighty-four years and were people of sterling worth in the community in which they made their home. In public affairs the father took an active part, was postmaster and justice of the peace, was a man of great rectitude of character and his good judgment made him a leader among his fellow townsmen. In the family were three children,—two yet living,—John and

The latter was reared to manhood in his native town, and through the summer months he was a sailor on the lakes, while in the winter season he pursued his education in the little yellow school-house in the neighborhood,

also working in the ship-yards; but the discovery of gold in California aroused a spirit of adventure within him, and, determining to try his fortune by going to the Pacific slope, he left his Ohio home on the 28th of March, 1849, proceeding by train to Cincinnati, where, in connection with others, he chartered the steamer John Hancock to take the party to St. Joseph, Missouri. On the 1st of April, 1849, with a train of one hundred and forty wagons, they started on the long journey across the arid plains, but the first day out they discovered that so large a party could not travel to good advantage and the train was divided. On the fifth day a second division was made and with his section Mr. Jennings continued the journey, which was made by way of Fort Hall, down the Snake river and up Goose lake to the Humboldt river, at length arriving safely at Weavertown.

Mr. Jennings engaged in mining at Cold Springs and made some money at that place. In the spring of 1850 he went to the north fork of the American river, where he lost all that he had earned, after which he returned to Cold Springs, where he again met with creditable success in his mining ventures. Later he removed to Jackson, then in Calaveras county, where he successfully operated in the mines until the spring of 1851, when he went to San Francisco and thence to Feather river, but continued his mining operations on Nelson creek, with poor success, however. Accordingly he went to Marysville, where he borrowed money and then proceeded to the Yuba country, devoting his energies to mining on Bullard's Bar, where he and two companions secured twenty-four hundred dollars. In the fall he returned to Jackson, secured a position in a hotel there, where he acted as clerk, waited on the table, made the beds and did every kind of work that was needed. Subsequently he rented the hotel, which he conducted for six months, after which he purchased the old French Hotel bar and billiard room, which he conducted for five years, with profit. On the expiration of that period he engaged in farming on Willow creek, purchasing a claim of three hundred and twenty acres, which he cultivated for some time, also giving his energies to stock-raising. In 1864 he came to Drytown, where he was elected a supervisor of the county and served for three years, after which he was elected county treasurer, which important office he capably filled for eight years. He discharged his duties in a manner highly satisfactory, making an enviable reputation as a reliable and obliging public official. In 1871 he opened a grocery and provision store in Drytown, which he conducted until 1894. The following year he opened his saloon, in which he is now doing business.

Mr. Jennings was happily married, in 1854, to Miss Ann Maria Dill, and to them were born four children: William Seth, who died in his thirtieth year; George Choat, a mining man of Drytown; Mary Kate, the wife of William Coyle; and Frank W., who is living in Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Jennings died in 1890, in the sixty-fourth year of her age. Mr. Jennings is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the initial degree in Drytown Lodge, No. 174, F. & A. M., in 1867. He is past master in the lodge and is also a Royal Arch Mason. In politics he has been a lifelong

Republican. He belongs to the Pioneer Society of Sacramento and he and John G. Norton, of Toledo, Ohio, are the two members now living of the party of twelve who started with him to California.

DANIEL T. HALL.

Daniel T. Hall, now deceased, was one of the prominent residents of Shingle and was a California pioneer of 1852. To establish a home amidst the surroundings of a wild country, and to cope with the many privations and hardships which were the inevitable concomitants, demanded an invincible courage and fortitude, strong hearts and willing hands. All these were characteristic of the pioneers, whose names and deeds should be held in perpetual reverence by those who enjoy the fruits of their toil. People of the present period can scarcely realize the struggles and dangers which attended the early settlers: the heroism and self-sacrifice of lives passed upon the borders of civilization; the hardships endured, the difficulties overcome. Those tales of the early days read almost like a romance to those who have known only modern prosperity and conveniences. To the pioneer of the early days the struggle for existence, far removed from the privileges and conveniences of city and town, was a stern and hard one, and those men and women must have possessed wisdom, immutable energies and sterling worth of character, as well as marked physical courage, when they thus selected such a life and successfully fought its battles under such circumstances as prevailed in the west.

Mr. Hall deserves honorable mention among the early settlers of the Golden state, for he came here less than two years after its admission to the Union and in many ways contributed to its upbuilding. He was born in New York on the 2d of July, 1825, and went to Michigan when four years old. Hoping to benefit his financial condition in the far west, he came county. For a number of years he was the proprietor of the old Shingle to California by the way of the Nicaragua route and settled in Eldorado county. For a number of years he was the proprietor of the old Shingle Springs Hotel, and also became the proprietor of the Planter House in that town, which he conducted up to the time of his death, November 4, 1894. He was a man of great energy and determination, an indefatigable worker, and in all business relations was strictly trustworthy. In addition to the Planter House he was the owner of sixteen hundred acres of land and was extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. All that he possessed was acquired through his own efforts, and he deserves great credit for what he accomplished.

In early manhood Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Arrietta Jones, who died at the birth of her daughter, Arrietta, who is now the wife of S. W. Spong, of Shingle. On the 11th of March, 1880, Mr. Hall was again married, his second union being with Miss Lizzie Sims, a native of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and a daughter of Shepherd and Frances Sims, of that city. Four children were born of their union: Lawrence S., Alvin S., Aviee A. and Norvin N.

Mrs. Hall is an accomplished and capable lady who since her husband's death has managed the hotel, and has also superintended the extensive farming interests in connection with the aid of her eldest son, who, like his father, is an energetic and enterprising young man. His business ability is marked and he deserves great credit for the capable way in which he is carrying on his work.

JAMES R. DUNLAP.

James R. Dunlap is the proprietor of the only drug store in Amador City, and is also occupying the position of deputy postmaster. A native of Ohio, his birth occurred in West Salem, Wayne county, on the 18th of May, 1845, and he is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather, William Dunlap, located in Wayne county in 1828, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of that section of the Buckeye state. He was accompanied by his son, William Dunlap, the father of our subject, who was reared to manhood in Ohio. He was married there to Miss Nancy Finley, a daughter of Adam Finley, also one of the pioneer residents of the state. The Dunlaps were originally from England, while the Finleys came to America from the north of Ireland. The parents of our subject spent their entire lives in Ohio, where the father died in 1852, at the age of fifty-two years, the mother passing away in the forty-third year of her age. They were devout members of the Presbyterian church, and their upright lives commended them to the confidence and respect of all with whom they came in contact. In their family were ten children, six of whom are yet living.

James R. Dunlap, the seventh in order of birth, was reared on his father's farm, early becoming familiar with the work of field and meadow. His education was obtained in the public schools of the neighborhood, and when only sixteen years of age he became thoroughly aroused over the condition of affairs which precipitated the country into civil war. Hardly had the echo from Fort Sumter's guns died away when he resolved to enlist, but on account of his youth it was some time before he was accepted. However, on the second call for three hundred thousand men he enlisted, joining Company E, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Infantry, on the 15th of August, 1862. He participated with his regiment in the second battle before Vicksburg, in the engagement at Thompson's Hill, in the rear of that city, and after the capture of Vicksburg took part in the Red river campaign and the Mobile campaign, the Union forces closing in on the Confederate troops until the latter surrendered. After the surrender of General Lee the regiment returned to Texas and was mustered out at Houston, that state, on the 16th of October, 1865. Mr. Dunlap's services covered a period of three years and two months, and yet he was little more than twenty years of age when mustered out. He was taken sick with typhoid fever November 10, 1862, and remained in hospital until December 6. He was never wounded and was ever at his post of duty, defending the old flag and the cause it represented, his bravery being equal to that of many a veteran of twice his years. His regiment marched to the front eleven

hundred strong, but its numbers were depleted by wounds, sickness and death until only three hundred of the original number remained. The command was then consolidated with the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, and later, having lost so many of its members, that regiment was consolidated with the Forty-eighty Ohio Veteran Battalion, thus serving until the close of the war.

When hostilities had ceased and the country no longer needed his services Mr. Dunlap returned to his home and engaged in teaching in Iowa. He also worked on the telegraph line until 1870, when he came to Sutter Creek, Amador county, California. He was first employed in the mines and afterward successfully engaged in school-teaching for five years, but in 1876 he turned his attention to mercantile interests, opening a drug store in Amador City. This is the only establishment of the kind in the town and it would be a credit to many larger places, so splendidly is it equipped with everything found in a first-class drug store. Mr. Dunlap is enjoying a large and constantly increasing trade, and his income is also materially increased by the revenue from the post-office, which is in the same building with his store. He is a business man of enterprise and ability, and is conducting his affairs in such a manner as to win not only success but also the good will and confidence of his patrons.

In 1877 occurred the marriage of Mr. Dunlap and Miss Minnie Kelley, by whom he has one child, William Henry, who is now a student in the School of Pharmacy in San Francisco. In politics our subject is a Democrat, but the honors and emoluments of public office have no attraction for him. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the George H. Thomas Post, No. 2, G. A. R. In addition to his store he owns a good residence in Amador City, and is one of the valued representatives of the town who contribute liberally to every measure calculated to prove a general good. He is as true to-day to his county, his state and his country as when he followed the stars and stripes upon the battle-fields of the south.

ALBERT D. MILLER.

In connection with the stock-raising interests of central California no name is more familiar than that of Albert DeForest Miller, whose labors have not only brought to him individual success but have also been of great benefit in promoting the interests of stock-raisers by improving the grade of horses and thereby advancing prices. He is a reliable business man, widely known and everywhere esteemed for his honorable methods.

Mr. Miller was born in Onondaga county, New York, February 7, 1844. His father, Henry Miller, was also a native of the Empire state, and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Julia Adams, who was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1811. His parents emigrated westward, locating in Walworth, Wisconsin, and in 1844 became residents of Columbia county, that state. In 1860 the Miller family, numbering twelve members, started overland for California with five wagons, beginning the journey

on the 7th of May. On the 11th of October, 1860, they reached Sacramento county, and Mr. Henry Miller, the father of our subject, took up his abode in Brighton township, where he rented a farm for two years. In the winter of 1862-3 he returned to the east, where he remained for a year, but from 1864 until the time of his death he resided continuously in Sacramento county. Both he and his wife spent their last days at the home of their son Albert. Their children are: W. B., who died in Ventura county a few years ago; Mrs. Schafer; W. A., who died in Sacramento county a few years since; Sophia, who married Mr. Powderly and after his death became the wife of Mr. Townsend; Allen DeLorin, of San Francisco; Sarah, who died in New York; Albert; Sanford DeLorin, who died in Wisconsin; George Alonzo, who resides near Yreka, California; Frederick, a farmer of Oregon; Miner Adelbert, a farmer of Eldorado county; Henry, who resides near Yreka, California; Josephine Elizabeth, the wife of Henry West, of Sacramento; and Sarah, the wife of Charles Robinson, of Sacramento.

When the father of the family returned to the east Albert DeForest Miller was left in charge of the home and the children, most of whom were younger than he. During the flood of 1861-2 he was operating a tract of rented land. The wind storm carried his house ten or twelve feet from its foundation, upsetting everything within and carrying the kitchen fifty yards away, but injuring no one, although eight persons were in the house at the time. They were rescued by boats. Mr. Miller plowed his land and sowed his crops between floods and raised seventeen hundred bushels of wheat and barley that season, hauling the same to Folsom. In 1862 he removed to a farm just east of Brighton, and from 1863 until 1867 he followed teaming over the mountains, using six horses to the wagon. In 1864 his crops were not very large, and during the fall he worked on the canal in Yolo county, but found this an unprofitable venture.

In 1866 he purchased eighty acres of land in Brighton township, built a house upon it and followed farming and teaming for others. Subsequently he engaged in agricultural pursuits and speculated in live stock and hay, this proving his first really successful enterprise, and was the foundation of his present prosperity. In 1868 he rented and cultivated three hundred and twenty acres of land in Yolo township. His farm in Brighton township comprises two hundred and forty acres and is largely devoted to stock-raising. He was one of the pioneers in the breeding of fine horses in California. He owns the offspring of the famous stallions Morgan, Messenger and Black Hawk, and in 1880 he bred to Governor Stanford's horse Young John Nelson. He has raised some of the finest horses produced on the Pacific slope. From the time of his early boyhood Mr. Miller has manifested a special fondness for horses, and has displayed excellent judgment in their care. He is to-day a recognized leader in his line of business, and his success is well merited.

On the 28th of December, 1868, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret J. Lea, who was born on Prince Edward's Island July 4, 1848, and was reared in Boston, Massachusetts, coming to California in 1862. By her first marriage she had one daughter, Annie R.. Six children were

born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, two of whom died in early childhood. They are: Mina Alberta, born November 13, 1869; Arthur Eugene, born February 27, 1872; Amy Elizabeth, born July 23, 1874; Bertha Belle, born September 9, 1877; Ruby May, who died February 9, 1885, at the age of twenty months; and Leland Stanford, born January 27, 1886, who died at the age of four years. The living children are: Mina Alberta, who resides with her parents on the farm; Arthur Eugene, who is married and is now a promising young attorney of Sacramento; and Amy and Bertha, who also are married.

Mr. Peachey is a firm supporter of Republican principles and is a staunch advocate of the party, yet has never sought or desired political preferment.

THOMAS G. PEACHEY.

The subject of the present sketch is one of the highly respected old settlers of California, having arrived in the state on the 26th of June, 1851. He was born in the city of London, England, on the 9th of June, 1828, and was of English and Huguenot ancestry. His father, Thomas Bell Peachey, was a native of England, born in Greenwich, and followed the occupation of sailor, being present at the siege of Copenhagen, where he received a wound on the shin from the bursting of a shell. He served seven years in the British navy, following the same life for the next fifteen years before the mast, after which time he engaged in business as a painter; but in 1843 he came to America. He remained in New York city, where his line of work was so superior that he soon was engaged as the superintendent of the paint shops where the vessels belonging to Commodore Vanderbilt received their coats of paint. Eight years later he resolved to try the gold fields and took the trip to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama.

Our subject and his three sisters had come from England with their father and our subject accompanied him to California; the following year his brother Henry came, and in 1857 his mother, followed by his sister, Lucy Jane, who is now Mrs. Lewis, a widow, living at San Andreas. The maiden name of this Spartan mother who had crossed sea and land to join her loved ones had been Mary Ann Garard. She had married Thomas Bell Peachey December 22, 1816. After joining her husband they resided on Little Johnnie creek; but Mr. Peachey did not make a marked success of mining, although he visited several localities. He died October 15, 1884, aged eighty-three years, his wife having preceded him two years before, at the age of eighty-two. They had lived lives of honest industry and died with the respect of those who had known them in life.

Until his fourteenth year Thomas G. Peachey attended school in London, England, and in his fifteenth year accompanied his parent to the United States. He learned his father's trade and was with him in all of his mining experiences, a strong affection binding them together. When the Republican party was formed Mr. Peachey took a strong interest in its principles and became well known throughout his section as an able and progressive

man. He was made superintendent of schools for his county in 1880, serving in that capacity for three years under the new constitution of the state. He was a member of the board of education and taught school in the county for twenty-three years, taking a deep and earnest interest in the education of the youth. Many of the best educated men of the country, who were then of the rising generation, were his pupils and gladly and thankfully testify to his faithful efforts in their behalf. In 1891 his fellow citizens honored him by securing his appointment as postmaster of his town, under the administration of President Harrison, which position he filled in the most satisfactory manner. In the same year he was appointed notary public, and has since done much work in that office.

Mr. Peachey was married, August 3, 1870, to Miss Charlotte C. Fletcher, but on March 7, 1872, the young wife passed away, an infant of a year also dying June 9, thus doubly bereaving him. Eight years later, January 3, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Drucella Price, and two little daughters have been added to the family,—Lucetta Maybel and Bertha May. They are left to comfort their father, as Mrs. Peachey died April 2, 1885. He considers that he has been particularly blessed in having had the companionship of two as lovely characters as were both of his wives.

One of the most admired cottages in the village of Altaville, adjoining Angel's Camp, was bought by Mr. Peachey, where he has a small farm of four acres, a small space of garden land and a valuable quartz mine. Mr. Peachey conducts also a cigar store and is the only wholesale dealer in the newspaper business in Angel's Camp. His long residence in California has made him familiar with many legal points and his advice is much sought by litigants.

Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F. organization and has been so for thirty-five years, a veteran of the order. His classical knowledge and literary attainments make him a reliable authority on many points. He has the merited reputation of being one of California's honorable and respected pioneers.

WILLIAM C. FARNSWORTH.

William C. Farnsworth was born December 21 1828, in Brooke county, Virginia, and is a son of Seba and Hulda (Shaw) Farnsworth. The ancestral history of this family can be traced back to a very early epoch in the settlement of America. On both sides he is of English lineage. In 1628 two brothers of the name of Farnsworth left their home in England and on one of the primitive sailing vessels of that early day crossed the broad Atlantic to the new world, there to found families whose representatives are now living in many states of the Union. One of the brothers located in Boston, where he engaged in merchandising; the other took up his abode in New Hampshire. It is from the latter that our subject is descended.

Calvin Farnsworth, the paternal grandfather, was born in New England, whence he removed to Virginia in 1812. From that state he went to New Orleans, where he died of cholera, when about thirty-five years of

age. He married Lydia Haskett, who died in Virginia, at the age of sixty. He followed the trade of manufacturing woolen goods in Hampshire, and in 1812 accompanied his parents on their removal to Virginia, where he learned the trade of manufacturing woolen goods. He also followed that pursuit in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and after a time began business on his own account in the Old Dominion, where he remained until about 1832, when he removed with his family to Ohio. He was married to Miss Hulda Shaw, also a native of New Hampshire and a daughter of William and Elizabeth Shaw, who were residents of New England, whence they removed to Steuben, Ohio, dying in the Buckeye state. The former was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and also in the French and Indian war, and went with Wolfe to Quebec, taking part in the capitulation of that city. He died when more than sixty years of age, and his wife passed away after reaching the ninetyeth mile-stone on life's journey. Seba Farnsworth continued his residence in Ohio for a time, but subsequently went to West Virginia, and in 1852, accompanied by his wife and five children, started to California, making the journey across the arid plains of the west. On the way one of the children was drowned. Eventually reaching the Golden state a location was made in Eldorado county, where for some time Mr. Farnsworth conducted an old-fashioned tavern. About 1870 he removed to Sacramento, where he spent the last days of his life, dying at the age of seventy-three years. His wife was called to her final rest when living in Eldorado county, at the age of sixty-five years.

William C. Farnsworth, whose name introduces this review, spent his childhood days under the parental roof, remaining at home until 1849, when, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he came to the Pacific slope. This was three years before the emigration of the family. With a party of seven men he started from West Virginia and after a long and tedious journey of six months reached Eldorado county. There he engaged in mining through the first winter and in the spring of 1850 went to Placer county, where he devoted his energies to mining for two years. At the expiration of that period he met his parents and aided them in establishing a home. With the mining interests of the state he was connected until the fall of 1860, when he removed to Sacramento, where he learned the carpenter's trade of his brother-in-law, following that pursuit through the twelve successive years. He became an expert workman and in 1869 removed to Portland, Oregon, being identified with the building interests of that city until 1872. On his return to Sacramento county in the latter year he became connected with the dairy business in Richland, but after a year came to the city of Sacramento, where he has since made his home. Through the past twenty-two years he has been connected with the improvement of the cemetery grounds and is now in charge of many plats in the city of the dead. He served as sexton from 1877 until 1884 and again from 1888

On the 5th of May, 1868, Mr. Farnsworth was united in marriage to Miss Mercy Baker, who was born in Iowa, and by her marriage she became the mother of seven children, three of whom are yet living, namely: Mercy,

at home; Percy E., of Sacramento, who is married and has one son; and Grace E. One of the family died at the age of three years and three of the children died in infancy. The living children have all been provided with excellent educational privileges, and Mercy has been a student in the normal at San Jose and in the Leland Stanford University. The family attend the Congregational church. Mr. Farnsworth is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he was a Whig until 1852, and his first vote was cast for the governor of California. He is now a Democrat on national issues, but has never been an office-seeker, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business interests, in which he has met with creditable success. He has gained for himself a comfortable competence and is now practically living retired.

CHARLES W. LONG.

Charles W. Long is occupying the position of constable, and is one of the reliable and popular officers of Nevada county. He is of German lineage, but for many generations the family has been a resident in America, the advent of his ancestors in the new world antedating the war of the Revolution.

Mr. Long is a native of the Hawkeye state, his birth having occurred near Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, on the 14th of December, 1849. His father, Winthrop S. Long, was a native of New Hampshire, whence he removed to the west in 1845. For a number of years he occupied the position of purser on a line of steamboats on the Mississippi river, plying between St. Louis and New Orleans. Attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he resumed his westward journey and made his way to the mines of Placerville, where for some years he devoted his energies to the search for the precious metal. Some years later he became a resident of Nevada county, and his fellow townsmen recognizing his worth and ability called him to public office in 1877, by electing him assessor of Nevada City. He filled that position until 1882, when his life's labors were ended in death. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Jane Neice, was born in Pennsylvania in 1819, and belonged to one of the early and prominent families of that state. She was related to the well known Cary family, among whose members was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Long now has in his possession some of the teaspoons which originally belonged to Rachel Cary, of Philadelphia, one of the early members of the family in America. Mr. and Mrs. Long became the parents of three children, only one of whom, C. W. Long, is living.

The subject of this review, the second of the family, was reared and educated in Nevada county, for it was during his early infancy that the family came to California. He completed his education in 1864, and afterward entered upon his business career, working in the mines and in a mill. Four years were thus passed, during which time he became an expert in his capacity as a batteryman. In 1868 he took up his abode in Truckee, and in 1873 was appointed deputy constable under J. R. Cross. In 1891

he was elected constable and is now serving his fourth term in the position, his incumbency continuing until 1903. He discharges the arduous duties which devolve upon him in a most creditable manner, and no higher testimonial of his service could be given than the fact that he has been continued in the office for so many years.

In July, 1876, Mr. Long was united in marriage to Miss Linnie D. Erratt, a native of Maine and a daughter of Stephen G. Erratt, a native of London, England, who is numbered among the California pioneers of 1849. Socially Mr. Long affiliates with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and with the Knights of Pythias of Truckee, and has filled all the offices in both organizations. He was at one time identified with the Order of Red Men and the Foresters. Politically he is allied with the progressive wing of the Democratic party, and he takes a deep and active interest in political affairs, keeping well informed on the issues of the day. He belongs to that class of progressive and public-spirited citizens who give a substantial support to the measures which they believe will prove a public good. One of the honored pioneers of the state, he has watched the wonderful growth and progress which have transformed California in the past few centuries from a trackless wild into one of the leading states of the Union. At the time of his arrival the mountain fastnesses were the haunts of wild beasts and savage men, for the Indian tribes roamed through the forests at will. Little mining settlements indicated the beginning of civilization, and with the passing years the work of progress was carried forward. In the community in which he has made his home Mr. Long aided in the work of advancement and upbuilding, and well does he deserve mention among the honored early settlers and reliable citizens of northern California.

GEORGE WITHINGTON.

George Withington, deceased, who for many years was a leading resident of Lone, was one of the most highly respected pioneers of California. The town of Shingle Spring, Eldorado county, stands as a monument to his memory, for he was its founder and to it he gave its name. He was born in the state of New York, at the foot of Lake Geneva, Seneca county, on the 10th of May, 1821, and when two years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Monroe, Michigan, which state was then under territorial government and was situated almost upon the border of civilization. There he grew to manhood amid the scenes of pioneer life, and on the 3d of December, 1845, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Kirby. Their union was blessed with three children, but Mrs. Augusta Welsh is now the only survivor of the family.

In the spring of 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Withington crossed the plains, arriving at Sacramento on the 15th of August of that year. He made his way to the present site of Shingle Spring and there he built a shingle mill in September, 1849. In the following month he erected the first shingled house in the town and in upper California. His home formed the nucleus around which sprang the village, and he called

the place Shingle Spring, but the post-office is simply known by the first name, Shingle. In 1851 he sold his property there and removed to Lone valley, in Amador county, settling on a farm on Dry creek, between the Swift and Perkry places. This property was afterward declared by the court to be a part of the Arroyo Seco grant, and with many others he was dispossessed of his farm. In 1855 he removed to Muletown and built the first shingled house in that place. Two years later he took up his abode in Ione and in 1857 erected a good brick residence on the banks of the creek, just below the town.

In 1877 Mr. Withington was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. They were charter members of the Presbyterian church at Ione, which was erected in 1862, and in its work they took an active part, Mr. Withington long serving as one of its officers. Seven years passed and on the 3d of December, 1884, he was united in marriage to Mrs. S. J. Maddux, the widow of James Maddux, an early and prominent settler of Sacramento, who was widely and favorably known as a business man and citizen. She had four children by her first marriage. Mr. Withington attained the ripe old age of seventy-eight years, and was known among his friends as "Uncle" George Withington. He was one of the first elders in the Presbyterian church at Ione and was an exemplary man, enjoying the unqualified confidence of his fellow citizens by reason of his honorable career. Mrs. Withington, a most estimable lady, still survives him and enjoys the warm friendship of many of the leading people of the county.

JOSEPH H. GASSAWAY.

Joseph Hannibal Gassaway is the proprietor of the Excelsior Dairy, of Grass Valley, and the success he has achieved has been won as a result of the improvement of the opportunities which surrounded him. He is one of California's native sons, his birth having occurred in Nevada county September 22, 1863. His father, James Gassaway, was born in Kentucky, but the family is of Welsh lineage, the original American ancestors having come from Wales with Lord Baltimore. James Gassaway was a carpenter by trade. In 1857 he crossed the plains to California, locating in Nevada county, where he followed farming and mining, meeting with very desirable success in the latter undertaking. His death occurred in 1883. Before leaving the state of his nativity he was united in marriage to Miss Olevia Gassaway, who also was a native of Kentucky but was not related to him through family ties. They became the parents of seven children, Joseph H. being the third in order of birth.

In the public schools of Nevada county Mr. Gassaway, of this review, became familiar with the branches of English learning which fit one for the practical duties of life. He laid aside his text-books in 1881, and then became connected with the dairy business, with which he was familiar from boyhood, his father being the owner of a farm. At this writing Mr. Gassaway has charge of the Huntly ranch, three miles west of Grass Valley, which he is operating under lease. He milks forty-two cows and sells milk and

cream to the residents of Grass Valley and people of that vicinity. His business is now extensive and brings to him a good income. From 1889 to 1893 he was actively engaged in mining, filling the position of foreman of the old Pennsylvania mine during that period.

Mr. Gassaway was united in marriage, in 1893, to Miss Annie S. Harry, a native of Nevada county and a daughter of Alexander E. Harry, a native of Cornwall, England. They have two children living, Reta and Katie, and have also lost two daughters. Mr. Gassaway is a valued member of the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Knights of Honor, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and politically is a Republican, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests, with which he has met with creditable success. By perseverance, determination and honorable effort he has overthrown the obstacles which barred his path and has reached the goal of prosperity.

JONATHAN SALLEE.

Almost half a century has passed since Jonathan Sallee came to California. The history of pioneer life will ever compete in interest with that of the soldier, for it requires almost as great bravery and fortitude to meet the hardships and dangers of life on the frontier as those upon the field of battle. Conditions in California were peculiarly hard, for great stretches of barrens and almost impassable mountains cut off the travelers from the comforts and conveniences of the east. As there was no organized government it gave excellent opportunity to the lawless element, who sought here the chance for committing crime. The pioneers thus had to meet not only the hardships brought to them through inability to gain the comforts of civilization, but also had to face desperate characters who had no regard for the rights of law and property. However, a band of resolute and earnest men, loyal in citizenship, faithful in friendship and true to right and honor, persevered in their purpose of founding homes on the Pacific slope and laid the beginning of the commonwealth that now ranks with the best in the Union. Mr. Sallee deserves mention among these honored pioneers, and it is therefore with pleasure that we present the record of his life to our readers.

A native of Lincoln county, Missouri, he was born on the 17th of June, 1832, and is of French Huguenot ancestry, who settled in the colonies at an early era in the development of the new world. His grandfather, Philip Sallee, was a pioneer settler of the state of Kentucky, and his son, William H. Sallee, the father of our subject, was born in Washington county, Kentucky, on the 2d of March, 1806. He married Miss Sarah Neil, a native of North Carolina, who also was of French lineage. On leaving the Blue Grass state they removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1881 the father came to the Shenandoah valley, in Amador county, California, where he died in the eighty-seventh year of his age. His wife had departed this life in 1852. They were people of the highest respectability, their excellences of character winning them the confidence and good will of all. They had eight children,

six of whom are living, two being residents of Missouri and four of California.

Jonathan Sallee, their second child, was reared on his father's farm in Missouri, working in the fields through the summer months, while in the winter season he pursued his education in the public schools of the neighborhood. Attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope, he came to California in 1852, driving an ox team across the plains. There were eighty people in the party with which he traveled, and four months were consumed in making the trip, which, however, was rather a pleasant journey, as they were unmolested by the Indians and did not suffer from sickness. On the 13th of August they arrived at Mud Springs, Eldorado county, and Mr. Sallee engaged in placer-mining in Weaver creek, where he met with fair success, accumulating some money, although he did not acquire a fortune. In 1859 he made his way to San Francisco, where he boarded a steamer, and, by way of the isthmus route, he returned home.

In 1861 Mr. Sallee was united in marriage to Miss Mary Beach. They purchased a farm in Missouri, and two children were born to them in that state, namely: William Harvey, who is now a resident of Oregon; and Eleanor, the wife of George W. Easton, of Plymouth, Amador county, California. Mrs. Sallee was spared to her husband for only four years, departing this life at her home in Missouri, in March, 1865, leaving him with two little children. In April, 1866, he married Miss Sarah Jane Longfellow, a native of Ohio, and they became the parents of a daughter, Clara Nettie, who was born in Missouri and is now a teacher in Tulare county, California; also of a son, George Everett, who died in his infancy.

In 1871 Mr. Sallee returned to California, bringing with him his wife and children. They took up their abode upon his present farm, he pre-empting one hundred and sixty acres of land, to which he added by purchase another quarter-section. He built a nice residence and developed one of the best farm properties in the county, its improvements indicating his practical and progressive spirit. He raises grain and stock, and his industry and enterprise have brought to him a good profit. Mr. and Mrs. Sallee have not only reared their own children but have also given homes to two orphan children,—Edward and Harriet Matthews.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Christian church, in which he is an elder, and in the work of the church they take an active part. Mr. Sallee is also an old and valuable member of the Masonic fraternity. He was reared in the Republican faith, but his views on the temperance question have led him to give his support to the Prohibition party for a number of years. The family are among the highest respected citizens of Amador county, being widely and favorably known. His life has ever been upright and honorable, consistent with his belief and professions, and those who know him esteem him highly for his sterling worth.

ROBERT RASMUSSEN.

Robert Rasmussen, one of the most progressive merchants of the flourishing town of Angel's Camp, Calaveras county, California, and the genial and accommodating agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company at that

point, has been a resident of the state for the past forty years. He was born December 28, 1832, in Denmark, both of his parents being natives of that country,—good and worthy people, who spent their lives there and died, valued members of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Rasmussen, our subject, was educated in his native country until the age of nineteen, when he made the voyage to Australia, where he engaged in mining. His success being only moderate after a trial of six and one-half years, he sailed to California and first located on Big Oak Flat, in Tuolumne county, where he mined for five years, going from there to the mines at Carson Creek and Vallicita, as new discoveries caused those places to become known. Not succeeding to his perfect satisfaction, he accepted a clerkship in a store in Vallicita, where he became thoroughly educated in the merchandise and express business. After four years with this firm he entered the employ of Mr. Scribner, a merchant of Angel's Camp, where in 1883 he entered into partnership, this connection continuing until 1892, when it was dissolved by the death of his partner. Since that time he has been the sole owner and proprietor and has made a success of the business. He keeps a large and finely assorted stock suited to the demands of the community and has adopted modern methods of conducting his business that render him popular over a wide section of country. The Wells-Fargo Company has located their express office in his store, and this he manages to their entire satisfaction.

Mr. Rasmussen is a Republican in politics, and is considered one of the most progressive and important citizens of Angel's Camp. He has succeeded by his attention to business and honorable dealing and merits the esteem in which he is held in the community.

CHARLES W. BAKER.

Charles W. Baker is a well known representative of the legal fraternity in Sacramento, and is now serving as district attorney, having been elected to the office in 1898, for a term of four years. He was born in Newport, Kentucky, January 16, 1849.

His father, Peter Berkman Baker was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and for many years was a minister of the German Methodist Episcopal church, but about twenty years ago he was injured while attending a picnic of his church and afterward retired to private life, his home being now in Germantown, Ohio. His wife, Eliza *nee* Zeller, was born in that place, and died there at the age of thirty-nine years. In their family were nine children, four of whom yet survive.

Mr. Baker, of this review, spent his boyhood days in Kentucky and Ohio. He began his education in the schools of Louisville, in the former state, but with his parents removed to Germantown, where he continued his education until seventeen years of age, at which time he went to Dayton, Ohio. There he learned the trade of carriage-painting, following that pursuit in the Buckeye state until 1877, when he came to California. He has since been a resident of

Sacramento, and for three years after his arrival he was employed in the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. In the meantime he had studied law, and in 1882 he was appointed clerk in the police court, under Judge Heney filling that position until 1886. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar, and in the following year was elected city justice, filling the office for two years in a capable manner. On the expiration of that period he took up the private practice of law and his clientage steadily and constantly increased. He has prepared his cases with thoroughness and exactness and fortified his position with every possible advantage afforded by the principles of jurisprudence. He was enjoying a large practice when, in 1898, he was elected district attorney for a four-years' term. His arguments are forceful and his reasoning logical and convincing, and he has won many notable triumphs before the court and jury. In politics he has always been a stalwart Republican since casting his first presidential vote for Grant in 1872.

On the 2d of April, 1877, Mr. Baker was united in marriage at Dayton, Ohio, to Miss Mary A. Hogan, who was born in Montgomery county, that state. Four children graced their union, but one, Anna I., died at the age of four years. Those living are Alice K., Charles DeWitt and Ethel E.

Socially Mr. Baker is connected with the Odd Fellows order and has filled various offices in both branches of the fraternity, and has been the chairman of the committee on legislation appointed by the grand lodge. He is a valued representative of Union Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W., and of the Royal Arcanum. Of his future, professionally and politically, there can be no doubt. His talents and character insure for him a prominence and usefulness that will be gratifying to his friends and will be a satisfaction to any ambition he may have. In all the relations of life he has shown a high degree of manliness and in the official position that he is occupying he has manifested a degree of ability and fidelity that has won for him universal commendation. It is remarked on every hand that the business of the district attorney's office—always important and often complicated—under his management has been conducted with good judgment, tact and economy.

WILLIAM F. MICHELL.

William F. Michell, the proprietor of the City Brewery, was born in Guntersdorf, in Bohemia, Germany, September 18, 1848, his parents being Egnotz and Francesca (Fritch) Michell, both of whom are now deceased. His father died in 1866, and his mother, long surviving him, passed away in 1894.

William F. Michell is the youngest of their six children and was reared and educated in the place of his nativity. He crossed the Atlantic to America in 1866, when a young man of eighteen years, locating at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but after a short time removed to La Crosse, that state, where he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he made his way to the northwest, and after two years passed in Leesburg, Idaho, came to California. He first located at Dutch Flat, where he carried on the brewing business for eighteen years. He then went to the city of Mexico, in the interest of the English

Company, and later to Los Angeles, California. Subsequently he spent two years with the Enterprise Brewing Company of San Francisco, and in 1893 he came to Grass Valley, leasing the old City Brewery of Thomas Hutch. Refitting that plant he has since conducted business there, and he now has a large local trade in Grass Valley and in Nevada City. His product is considered the best on the market of both places, and throughout the county the volume of his business has reached extensive proportions.

In 1870 Mr. Michell was united in marriage, in Boise, Idaho, to Miss Annie Roblin, a lady of English birth, who came to America in 1840. She resided in Elk Grove, La Fayette county, Wisconsin, for some time and then crossed the plains to the Pacific coast, in 1852. Mr. Michell gives his political support to the progressive wing of the Democratic party, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business, in which he has met with gratifying success. Socially he affiliates with Clay Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Dutch Flat.

JAMES D. McNARY.

A native of Kentucky Mr. McNary's birth occurred in Muhlenberg county on the 6th of January, 1850. His father, Hon. William C. McNary, was born in Fayette county, that state, in September, 1801, and was a farmer by occupation. Removing with his parents to Muhlenberg county in 1811, he there spent the rest of his life, his death occurring September 19, 1875, when his age was seventy-four years. He was an old-line Whig in politics and took a very active part in advocating the issues of the day in which he believed. For a number of years he served as a member of the state legislature and was a recognized leader in matters of public moment. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. William McNary, were among the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, and for many years the name was inseparably interwoven with the history of that state. The mother of our subject was in her maidenhood Miss Nancy B. Wilkins. She was born in Todd county in 1811. In October, 1891, she came to San Jose, California, where she died in April, 1895, at the age of eighty-four years. Of their four children, the following are living: James; Dr. W. T. McNary, of San Jose, California; and Jennie, the widow of Dr. T. H. Moore, of Earlington, Kentucky.

James D. McNary spent his childhood days upon the old home farm, continuing there until twenty-six years of age. He pursued his education in the district schools and in Greenville. Twice during his youth his father removed to Greenville, but afterward returned to the farm, so that his surroundings in his minority were mostly of a rural character. It is a noticeable fact that the majority of the leading men of our community have spent their early lives upon farms. At the age of twenty-six, however, Mr. McNary left the parental roof and went to Evansville, Indiana, where he took a course in a commercial college. He afterward returned home to settle up his father's estate, and on the 27th of October, 1877, arrived on the Pacific coast, and a few days later took up his abode in Colusa. He

first engaged in the hotel business as a clerk, and later was an agent for the Sacramento Transportation Company, continuing with this organization for a year. Subsequently he spent some years in grain dealing, and then became agent for a number of insurance companies, which he represented until 1887. In the meantime he became connected with the furniture and undertaking business in Colusa, but in 1894 he disposed of his furniture, continuing the undertaking, and has since carried on operations along that line. In 1898 he was elected coroner and public administrator, receiving a majority of two hundred and seventeen in a Democratic county. He is not only a staunch Republican but is an advocate of temperance principles, and did not use a single dollar in the saloons in order to win the favor and the votes of men who could be bought in that way.

On the 15th of November, 1883, Mr. McNary was united in marriage to Miss Retta Deter, who was born in Yolo county, California, August 21, 1859, and they now have five children,—Miriam, William Campbell, Verda Rhea, John Deter and Annie Christine. Both Mr. and Mrs. McNary are consistent and faithful members of the Methodist church, take an active part in its work and for the past six years the former has served as a Sunday-school superintendent. Mrs. McNary is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mr. McNary has always abstained from the use of all intoxicants. By precept and example he has advocated temperance principles, and he often speaks upon the question. Though not pretending to be an orator, if called upon he can discuss his subject fluently, logically and in an entertaining manner. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is active in all those bodies.

JOSEPH DIXON.

Joseph Dixon, the proprietor of a meat market in Towle, dates his residence in California from 1854. He was born in Kennebec county, Maine, on the 12th of November, 1831. His father, Moses Dixon, was of Russian ancestry and was born in New England. He resided in the state of Maine from his sixteenth year until his death, in his eighty-second year, at which time he was called to the home beyond. He wedded Miss Nancy Whitten, a native of Maine and they had twelve children, including twin sons and twin daughters. Only five of the number, however, are now living. The mother attained the age of sixty-four years.

Joseph Dixon, their fifth child, attended school in the place of his nativity. His advantages in that direction were somewhat limited and he was largely self-educated, having obtained considerable knowledge in the dear school of experience. When a boy he worked hard on the farm, reared in the rugged simplicity of a country home where hard work was esteemed honorable and idleness a vice, where the artificial elements of society had not entered, but industry and the faithful discharge of every duty, no matter how humble, were the precepts, and the performance of each day, the freedom of outdoor life, the necessity of early rising, regularity and prompt-

ness in the discharge of the daily tasks,—all these inculcating habits of thought and action which have made him a practical and reliable business man. He was about twenty-one years of age when the news of the discovery of the rich gold fields in California reached the east and led him to leave his native state. Full of the spirit of adventure and with a strong determination to gain a fortune if possible in the mines, he made his way to the Pacific coast by way of the Nicaragua route, arriving safely in San Francisco. Soon afterward he made his way to Foster's Bar on the Yuba river, where he first engaged in mining. For about ten years he continued his search for gold in the different mining camps, but the largest nugget which he found was worth about fifty dollars, while the greatest return he received for a single day's labor amounted to one hundred dollars. He was most fortunate in his mining experiences on the American river, and, like most others who sought a fortune in the gold fields, he met with successes and reverses; and when he abandoned the mines at the end of ten years he had only about two thousand dollars. He opened his first meat market at You Bet, in Nevada county, and later did business at Gold Run; but for the past seventeen years he has successfully conducted a market in Towle. During his long residence in the county he has supplied meat to a large patronage and has met with fair success in his undertakings. At the same time he has won a good name, which is rather to be desired than great riches, and he is well known and highly respected by the pioneer settlers of the county, as well as the later arrivals.

Mr. Dixon was married in 1876 to Miss Celia Waters, of Forest Hill, and they now have two children,—George L. and Martha N. Mr. Dixon is a strong Republican in his political inclinations, having been identified with that party since the Civil war. He owns a pleasant home in Towle, in addition to his market, and is justly accounted one of the reliable and respected men of his community.

EDGAR M. BANVARD.

Edgar M. Banvard, of Alta, Placer county, is one of the most highly respected old settlers of the state, his residence in California covering a period of forty-eight years. A native of New York city, he was born on the 31st of December, 1820, and is of French lineage, his ancestors having been early settlers of America's metropolis. His grandfather and his father, both of whom bore the name of Daniel Banvard, were also natives of New York city. The father removed to Rochester, New York, where he was engaged in active business from 1822 until 1825. In the latter year he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, which was then a far western district, the work of progress and civilization having been scarcely begun in that portion of the country. He remained in the grocery business in Cincinnati for five years and then removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where in 1830 he resumed merchandising in the grocery line, continuing at that place for four years. In 1834 he took up his abode in Peoria, Illinois, whence in 1839 he removed to St.

Louis, Missouri, his death occurring there in February, 1840, when he was forty-six years of age.

In early manhood he married Miss Maria Hunt, also a native of New York city. There the wedding was celebrated. She was a descendant of an old Holland Dutch family that was established in New York at a very early period in its existence. They had eight children and the mother attained the very advanced age of eighty-five years. Mr. Banvard is now the only surviving son of the family. Two of the sons, Benjamin H. and Daniel, crossed the plains with ox teams in 1849 and were engaged in mining in this state until 1860, when Daniel died, after which Benjamin returned to the east, his death occurring in Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Banvard, of this review, was educated in Peoria, Illinois, and began his business career in the mercantile establishment of Alter & Howell, of Peoria, Illinois. Determining to seek a home and a fortune in the far west, he made his way to California by the isthmus route. On the 14th of January, 1851, he wedded Miss Abby Shurtleff, a native of Morgan county, Illinois, and a daughter of Milton Shurtleff. She was born February 23, 1829. The young wife remained in the east for three years and then joined Mr. Banvard in his California home. He had tired of his mercantile experiences, and, as potatoes were commanding a very high price in the Golden state, he with a partner engaged in the raising of that vegetable, making it his first business venture on the Pacific coast. They rented forty acres of land near Oakland and raised a very large crop, but the price of potatoes went down and they lost considerable money. His next venture was that of painting and paper-hanging, and he followed that business for about two years, making from six to eight dollars per day. Subsequently he met Dr. Crandall, an acquaintance from the east who advised Mr. Banvard to go to Auburn, and accordingly he arrived at that place in 1855. The Doctor was the treasurer of Placer county and the secretary of the Bear River Ditch Company. He made Mr. Banvard his deputy treasurer and he also performed much of the work of the secretary for the Doctor, by whom he was paid one hundred dollars per month and also given his board. He was continued as the deputy treasurer of the county, under Treasurer Philip Stoner, and in 1860 was elected the treasurer of the county, on the Union ticket, discharging the duties of the office so capably that he was re-elected in 1862. His connection with the county finances therefore covered a period of eight years and was one in which he gained the highest commendation, for he proved himself to be entirely trustworthy and reliable.

In 1866 Mr. Banvard removed to Alta, where the Central Pacific Railroad had just been built. He purchased the Depot Hotel and was its popular landlord for eighteen years. In 1869 he was elected a member of the state assembly and for four years he represented his district in the law-making body of the state. His prominence was shown by the fact that during the two sessions he was chairman of the finance committee. He has been a lifelong Democrat, unfaltering in the support of the principles of the party, and he has taken an active interest in the work of the party conventions. His efforts have contributed in a large measure toward securing Demo-

positions the fullest attention.

After three years spent in California, Mr. Banvard returned to the east for his wife, making the journey by way of the isthmus of Panama. They returned by way of the Nicaragua route, bringing with them their first-born son, Louis Howell, who is now the secretary in the train dispatcher's office in Sacramento, a young man of intelligence and ability. Their second son, Charles Edgar, was born in Auburn on the 7th of June, 1857, and is now employed in a large sawmill in Tuolumne county. Mr. Banvard is now, in 1900, in the eightieth year of his age, and his wife has reached the age of seventy-one years. They are a well preserved old couple and deserve honorable mention among the pioneers and prominent citizens of their adopted state. They have a nice home at Alta and several other dwellings, and three hundred and twenty acres of farming land, and are passing the evening of a well spent life in peace and comfort. Mrs. Banvard is an estimable lady who shares with her husband in the high regard which is uniformly given him. Mr. Banvard has borne an active part in the work of developing California from its primitive condition to its present state of progress, and in public and private life he has commanded the respect, confidence and good will of his fellow men.

GEORGE C. McMULLEN.

This gentleman has for many years been one of the leading representatives of the agricultural interests of Sacramento county, and is also a man of prominence in political circles. He is now occupying the position of county coroner, and in the discharge of his duties manifests the business-like promptness and keen discernment that have brought him success in the channels of legitimate trade. He owes his prosperity not to the inherited wealth of a line of ancient ancestors, but to his industry and resolute purpose, and thus he has justly won the proud American title of self-made man.

Mr. McMullen was born in Perry county, Ohio, January 27, 1838, and is a son of John McMullen, who was a prosperous farmer and stock-dealer of that locality. His paternal grandfather, John McMullen, was a probate judge of California in a very early day. John McMullen, the father of our subject, came to California in 1857 and spent his last days in Solano county, where he died at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife was in her maidenhood Miss Susan Kemper, who was also a native of Perry county, Ohio, and died in Solano county, at the age of sixty-nine years. In their family were seven children, and with the exception of two daughters all are yet living.

George C. McMullen was a youth of seventeen years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri, and two years later he came with them to California, the journey being made across the plains with ox teams. After some years' residence in Solano county he came to Sacramento county, in 1874, and purchased a fine ranch of two hundred and forty

acres, known as Lizzie's Vineyard and situated within a short distance of Brighton. There he carried on business for a number of years, bringing his ranches to a high state of perfection. He cultivated fruit, with excellent success, and also engaged in trading and dealing extensively in land and in breeding and raising high grades of horses and other stock. He became the owner of a farm of seventy-six acres, near Brighton, and was numbered among the representatives of the agricultural and horticultural interests of Sacramento county until December, 1896, when he established an undertaking business in Sacramento.

Mr. McMullen is well known in political circles and has earnestly advocated the principles of the Republican party since 1864, when he supported Abraham Lincoln. At the previous election he voted for Stephen A. Douglas, but through the past thirty-five years he has been unwavering in his allegiance to the political organization that stood by the Union in the Civil war and is now upholding American interests in our colonial possessions. In 1884 he was elected supervisor of the county, and in November, 1888, was chosen by popular ballot for the responsible position of sheriff, in which he discharges his duties with promptness and fidelity. In 1898 he was elected county coroner and is now filling that office. Frequently called to public office his election demonstrates the confidence reposed in his fidelity to the public trusts.

On the 25th of September, 1859, Mr. McMullen was united in marriage to Miss Rhoda E. White, and to them have been born five children: George Ebner, Irvine H., Lyda A., Winfield E. and Edith. The family is one of prominence in the community, having many warm friends in the city and county of Sacramento. Mr. McMullen was formerly a member of the Grange and is highly regarded in agricultural circles.

ISAAC N. McCAULEY.

The subject of the present writing is a prominent resident of Angel's Camp, Calaveras county, California, where he is engaged in the dairy business. He is a son of an old pioneer who crossed the plains in 1850, with an ox team, and met with many and exciting experiences. Mr. McCauley was born in Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, January 1, 1831, and was the son of James McCauley, of English and Irish ancestry. Pioneer blood was in his veins, his grandfather McCauley having been a pioneer of Licking county, Ohio. James McCauley was married to Sarah Jane Taylor, of Ohio, and removed to Galena, Illinois, in 1818. At that time Galena was unknown to fame and was but a hamlet. He removed to Carrollton, Greene county, where Mrs. McCauley died, and the bereaved husband took his three boys—Edward, Thomas and Isaac—and started, in the spring of 1850, on the long journey to the land of gold. Misfortune met the company on the Platte river in the form of Asiatic cholera, where Isaac McCauley almost lost his life.

Upon reaching the Humboldt river, he met with an exciting experience, which he yet remembers. In company with a member of the company he left

waterfowl seemed most abundant. Their pleasure was of short duration, however, as they soon discovered some Indians in a clump of willows, some three hundred yards distant. They suddenly lost interest in duck shooting and debated the best and most expeditious way in which to reach their companions. Hostily re-crossing the river, they ran as rapidly as possible in the direction of their companions, but the Indians were mounted and soon gained upon them. Discarding coats and shoes, the unlucky men flew onward, the savages in the meantime pausing to pick up the garments, thus giving Mr. McCauley and his companion a few minutes' more chance of escape. When they saw their enemies gaining upon them they would stop and point their guns at them, thus frightening them away for a short time, but they were pretty nearly exhausted before they came up with the train. Assistance was then procured and the Indians gave up the pursuit. Soon after, however, some forty Indians surrounded the company, all well armed and ready to fight; but the captain of the emigrants made peace with them by giving presents, and the train was permitted to pass. It was learned later that another party of emigrants had met the band and been murdered by them. The horses now began to show signs of exhaustion and the journey was necessarily slow, many days passing before pause was made, on Placerville creek. Mining was engaged in at Placerville with fair returns, and successful efforts were made on the Mokelumne river. James McCauley's health began to fail and when chronic dysentery broke out in the camp on the north fork of Jackson creek he succumbed and died, in the fall of 1850.

Our subject, Isaac McCauley, also had the disease, but recovered and in the spring of 1851 located a camp about three miles from the town, on Angel's creek, where success attended their mining efforts. Those were lawless times and a Mexican was killed in some brawl which resulted in a feud and our subject's party was the object of attack by a band of Mexicans in the night. They were made prisoners and told that they must appear before the authorities in the town. In the march in that direction another tent full of miners was captured and the whole party was marched onward, being overcome by the superior numbers of the Mexicans. However, news of the capture had reached the Americans in the town and some three hundred came to their rescue, capturing three of the Mexicans, to whom they administered a whipping, driving the rest of the party so effectually away that there was no later trouble with them.

After trials of many of the mining districts, Mr. McCauley finally settled on his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land, near Angel's Camp, and has been successfully engaged in conducting a dairy for a number of years. He keeps from thirty to forty cows and supplies milk to the greater number of the residents of Angel's Camp.

Mr. McCauley was married, April 25, 1867, to Miss Sarah J. Selkirk, and they have had four fine sons. The eldest son, James, died in infancy; the others, Burton H., Edward O. and William A., assist their father in his business. Mr. and Mrs. McCauley own a pleasant home, shaded by trees

of their own planting, and enjoy the respect and esteem of the community. They take great interest in the tales of pioneer life, few having had more thrilling experiences than the genial subject of this sketch.

Mr. McCauley is a member of the Masonic fraternity and in politics is a Democrat, although he votes generally for the man rather than the party. In religion he and his excellent wife follow the Golden Rule, making that their line of conduct; hence their influence is felt for good in the neighborhood.

ALFRED J. AMICK.

At a time when California was in its primitive condition, when the Spanish settlements in the south were widely scattered and the work of improvement in the central and northern sections of the state had scarcely been begun, Alfred Jefferson Amick came to the Pacific coast. The year 1849 witnessed his arrival. Mining camps were established in various parts of the state, owing to the discovery of gold, but many of the now leading cities and towns had not sprung into existence. The prosperous ranches of the present day were then wild tracts of unclaimed land and the whole state awaited the awakening touch of civilization.

Mr. Amick was born in North Carolina, on the 12th of February, 1829, of German ancestry who were early settlers of the south. His father, Abraham Amick, was also a native of North Carolina, as was his wife, who bore the maiden name of Jemimah Low. He lived to be sixty-eight years of age, while his wife reached the age of seventy-nine. They were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and were people of the highest respectability. In their family were eleven children, of whom eight are still living, and these are scattered over various sections of the country. In 1835 the family removed to Missouri, becoming pioneers of Morgan and Cooper counties, in the development of which they took an active part. The political faith of the family was Democratic.

Alfred Jefferson Amick, their second child, was reared on his father's farm, his education being obtained in the common schools. In February, 1850, he attained his majority and in April of the same year started across the plains to the newly discovered gold fields of California, with the intention of making his fortune and then returning to his Missouri home. With five others he fitted up two wagons with everything necessary for such a trip, each wagon being drawn by six yoke of oxen. His uncle David Amick and his brother William Amick were members of the company. At Fort Kearney the other three members of the party decided to return, but he and his uncle and brother continued on their way across the long and arid plains where many emigrants were dying of cholera. Just before they reached the Platte river the uncle died of that disease and was buried by his two nephews. He was the tenth man of the train who had been stricken down and it seemed as though death would wipe out the entire company. Mr. Amick, of this review, also became ill. Of the seventeen that had died

He was then attended by a Dr. Ousley, who was one of the party. Mr. Amick's brother suggested to him that there was no use in taking Dr. Ousley's medicine, so he took a potion prepared by a little herb doctor who was with them and who gave him what Mr. Amick believes was lobelia. The doctor told him to take enough to make his stomach a little disturbed. The first dose brought on a severe attack of vomiting, and he took a second dose with the same effect, thus ridding his system of the offensive disease which had brought death to so many emigrants on their way across the plains.

On reaching Fort Laramie the wagon train separated, a small company and Mr. Amick and his brother proceeding with a party to the valley of the Humboldt and then down the Sacramento river to Sacramento, where they arrived late in the fall of 1850. In the succeeding winter he went to Hangtown, now Placerville, where he engaged in mining, and he and his brother taking out about one thousand dollars each in three months. They then returned to the place where they had first camped, near where the capitol of the state now stands. Sacramento was then a city of tents and the most far-sighted could not have dreamed that it was to become the seat of government of California,—a growing and beautiful municipality, now one of the most important places on the Pacific coast. Mr. Amick's brother was taken ill and he went to the camp to see whether he could get work. He applied to a German blacksmith, who inquired if he could blow the bellows and strike. On replying in the affirmative the man employed him, giving him seven dollars a day and his board. After two weeks' work, when his brother had recovered, he told his employer that they were going in search of gold. The German replied, "You did not know much when you began, and you don't know much now; but if you will stay with me I will give you ten dollars and board." But Mr. Amick had the gold fever and he left for Placerville.

While there the miners, all inexperienced men from the east, concluded that the gold which they found in the rivers and creeks must have washed down from some great gold repository in the mountains and a number of them decided to go in search of this fountain source of the precious metal, believing that they could get all the gold they could carry and would soon be rich men. Mr. Amick joined this party and they tramped many miles to the mountains but failed to find the source of the gold supply. Each member of the party carried from fifty to seventy pounds of luggage on their backs and the trip was a very arduous one, leading them into the mountains where they encountered severe storms, snow falling to the depth of four feet. Part of the way they subsisted on meat without salt, and they were glad indeed to get back to the original camp.

They returned to Georgetown and in Mosquito canyon Mr. Amick and his brother secured a large claim, in which they each took out a thousand dollars in a short time. They returned to Georgetown and a number of the prospectors decided that there must be a fortune in the bed of the river. A council was held in which they reached the conclusion that if they had a diving-bell they could obtain this fortune. Accordingly a man was sent

for a bell, for which he paid seven hundred dollars, the owner retaining a half interest in it.

About the same time news came of a great gold find in Oregon and Mr. Amick and his brother secured a horse and two mules and with others started on that stampede. The first night they camped above Cache creek and the next morning found that the horse and mules were missing. The others left them in their discouragement, and they started on foot to follow the animals' trail. This they did until they were almost completely exhausted, and, fearing death at the hands of the Indians, they returned to the old camp. There a man offered to get them their mules if they would give him the grey horse. To this they agreed, and the man fulfilled his part of the contract.

Mr. Amick and his brother then returned to Georgetown, where they were making tests with the diving-bell. It was fastened to a limb of a tree that overhung the river, but for some time no man would volunteer to go down in it. Finally one decided to try it, but had no sooner got down than he began to suffocate and began to signal to be drawn up. When he was taken out he was almost dead, but after considerable effort in resuscitating him he finally revived. The diving-bell was pronounced an unsafe venture and was left on the bank of the river.

Mr. Amick then came to Amador county and settled on a farm in Ione valley where for some years he carried on agricultural pursuits. In 1856 he returned across the plains to Missouri, where he purchased one hundred head of cattle, driving them back to California. On this transaction he realized a profit of five hundred per cent and thus got his start, for prior to this time his business ventures had proved rather evanescent as far as success was concerned. Later Mr. Amick was dispossessed of his land by the claimant of the grant and was obliged to buy property. He continued his farming and stock-raising, working hard, and thus securing a good return for his labor. As the years passed he acquired a handsome competence and is now known as one of the wealthy money-lenders of his county. Through an active business career he has ever enjoyed the reputation of straightforward dealing and he is highly spoken of as one of the honored pioneers.

Mr. Amick and his wife reside on the banks of the creek a short distance from Ione, there surrounded by all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life which have come to them through the success of his earnest and well-directed efforts. In 1859 he was happily married to Miss Nancy Phillips, a native of Missouri, who crossed the plains in 1856. Their union has been blessed with six children, all born in California: Wesley M., a prominent drug clerk; W. D., also a successful agriculturist; E. G., a druggist, of Ione; Addie A., who is now the wife of Robert Bagley, a leading merchant of Ione; Alfred J., who accidentally shot himself and died from his injuries; and James M., who lives in Ione. Of the Presbyterian church Mrs. Amick is a faithful member and active worker, and the family is one of prominence, enjoying the high regard of many friends.

Mr. Amick was reared a Democrat, but when the south attempted to overthrow the Union he became one of the most loyal adherents, and at that time supported the Republican party, which sustained the national government at Washington. When war issues were things of the past, however, he returned to the Democracy.

He is one of the oldest living pioneers of Ione, familiar with the history of this section of California, for it was a wild and unimproved region. He has often ridden up and down the valley of Sutter Creek when there was not a house on its banks. The first house built in Ione was erected by John Wooster and stood near the site of the present dry-goods store of Scott & Amick. Daniel Stewart was the first to open a store in the town. As the years passed the work of development was carried forward, Mr. Amick witnessing the entire progress and upbuilding of this portion of the state. He takes just pride in its advancement, for it has become the home of a large population of prosperous people, becoming one of the avenues of business and professional life. Mr. Amick is numbered among those who at an early day aided in reclaiming the state for the purposes of civilization, and bore his part in placing it upon a substantial foundation on which has been reared a commonwealth that is second to none in the Union.

GEORGE FLETCHER.

The general passenger agent of the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad is George Fletcher, who for thirty-six years has been numbered among the leading business men of Grass Valley, and is closely identified with the history of the city as a representative of two of its important business interests. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the corporations with which he is connected a large degree of success. The safe and conservative policy which he inaugurated commends itself to the judgment of all and has been an important element in the successful conduct of the business of the road.

Mr. Fletcher was born in London, England, on the 14th of July, 1837, and is a son of Francis and Charlotte (Towse) Fletcher, both of whom were of English birth, their ancestors for many generations having resided in that land. The father was for many years an officer in the custom-house, and died in 1856. George Fletcher is the youngest in the family of eight children, and after completing his education he entered upon his business career as a salesman in a mercantile establishment, where he was employed for three years. He then came to the United States in 1855, being at that time a young man of eighteen. He located in Jersey City, New Jersey, where he continued for eight years, being connected with business interests in New York during that period. In August, 1863, he took passage on the sailing vessel, Mohegan, which made the voyage around Cape Horn to San Francisco.

After a short time spent in the metropolis of the Pacific coast he made his way to the mining district of Aurora, in the state of Nevada, where he con-

tinued until the fall of 1864, when he located permanently in Grass Valley. For two years he was actively engaged in mining here, and in 1866 opened a mercantile store, which he conducted until 1875, during which time he became associated with railroad work as secretary and treasurer. In this day of marked commercial activity and wonderful business enterprises there is no more important factor in business life than the railroads, which almost annihilate time and space by furnishing rapid transit for passengers and quick transportation for freight. In addition to the offices mentioned Mr. Fletcher is the general passenger agent for the railroad company, and the volume of business detail under his immediate charge demands superior executive ability in its care. His resources are not limited to one line alone, for he has made extensive and judicious investments in mining properties, which are yielding good returns and which will prove even more profitable as they are developed.

On the 22d of August, 1866, Mr. Fletcher was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Farrell, a native of New Jersey, whose father was a California pioneer of 1856. Two years later he was joined by his family in this state, and Mrs. Fletcher has since made her home on the Pacific coast. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children, namely: Elizabeth, now the wife of Charles G. Lindsey, of Nevada county; George H., an employe in the custom house at San Francisco; Agnes and Louis K., who are still at their parental home. Politically Mr. Fletcher is an active Democrat, identified with the gold wing of the party. Socially he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in the former he has filled various offices. Although a native of the old world he so readily adapted himself to the manners and customs of life in this country that he is to-day a high type of the American business man, his energy and enterprise having enabled him to rise to a position of eminence in business circles. In all that he has undertaken through his long career he has met with success, owing to his careful direction and perseverance and his keen discernment. He commands the respect of his fellow men by reason of his upright life, and Nevada county numbers him among its valued citizens.

CARLO SORACCO.

Under the blue skies of Italy Carlo Soracco first opened his eyes to the light of day, his birthplace being near Genoa, on the 21st of December, 1840. He acquired his early education in his native land and in 1855, when only fifteen years of age, crossed the Atlantic to New York and then made his way to San Francisco. He had a capital of only about one hundred dollars and was ignorant of the language and customs of the people, but he readily adapted himself to his new surroundings and soon mastered the English language. From the Pacific port he made his way to Sierra county, where resided his brother Frank, who had come to California in 1850. There Mr. Soracco engaged in placer-mining, continuously following that pursuit for ten years with the usual experiences of those who devote their

was very unsuccessful, but, having acquired some capital, he turned his attention to merchandising, in 1869 establishing a store in Sutter Creek, where he had a small stock of goods. By close attention to business and honorable dealing he built up an excellent trade, thus meeting with well earned success. He now owns a large business block on Main street, one hundred and six feet front, and in the building he carries a large, well assorted and complete stock of general merchandise, the sale of which brings to him an excellent income. In addition to this property he owns nine dwelling houses in the town of Sutter Creek, which stand as monuments to his thrift and industry.

In 1871 Mr. Soracco was married to Miss Johanna Binchieti, a native of the Empire state but of Italian ancestry. They now have five children: Peter, who is studying medicine in San Francisco, in the medical department of the University of California; Frank and Lawrence, who are in business with their father; and Katie and Lena, who are still at their parental home. The parents and children are all members of the Catholic church and are highly esteemed as worthy citizens of the town in which Mr. Soracco has long been known as a most reliable merchant. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party, though he has never sought political preferment. Dependent entirely upon his own resources since the age of fifteen years, and with the additional obstacle of having to learn a new language and business principles, he has steadily worked his way upward, and his example should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to men who, like himself, are forced to enter upon a business career without capital or influential friends.

AARON A. FERGUSON.

This prominent citizen of Dutch Flat came to California in 1849, arriving in San Francisco July 28. He was born in Natchitoches, Louisiana, on the banks of Red river, June 11, 1831, and is of Scotch descent. His grandfather, William Ferguson, emigrated from Scotland and located in Chesterfield county, Virginia, on a farm adjoining the one on which George Washington was born. General Ferguson, who was killed during the Revolution, was our subject's great-uncle. Mr. Ferguson's father, William Ferguson, was born on the Virginia farm, where the grandfather had settled. He married Miss Marsalete LaFever, daughter of August LaFever, who fought under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans and was also United States Indian agent for some time. This union was blessed with six children, five of whom are living.

In 1849 the family started for California. While on the isthmus of Panama the father was stricken with cholera and died, at the age of fifty-two years. He was buried there and the distressed family were compelled to make the journey to California without the aid and protection of the husband and father. Mr. Ferguson, then eighteen years of age, made the coffin in which his father was buried. This was the first American family that crossed the isth-



MRS. A. A. FERGUSON



A. A. FERGUSON

mus. To Mr. Ferguson's knowledge there are but few survivors of that perilous journey. The company numbered ninety-two; of this number five are living, Mr. Ferguson, his three sisters and one brother. His mother lived to be eighty-four years of age and is buried at Fresno, California.

After his arrival in San Francisco, Mr. Ferguson mined and did carpenter work. Later he, with a company of sixty, mined on the Mokelumne river and when settlement was made received five thousand dollars as his share of the profits. He then turned his attention to farming, but soon became interested again in mining and was thus occupied at Woolsey's Flat, in Nevada county. He was later a second superintendent of a mining claim, at a salary of six dollars per day. In 1862 he came to Dutch Flat, where he has been engaged in mining for many years. He has been deputy sheriff and constable. As an undertaker he has met with satisfactory success. At present Mr. Ferguson is the owner of a number of buildings, the large opera-house at Dutch Flat being among them. He is a trustee of the public schools and takes an interest in everything designed to benefit his town and is liberal, public-spirited and esteemed as a citizen.

November 28, 1865, Mr. Ferguson was married to Mary Eliza DuFour, who was born in New York city in 1848. She was the daughter of Antoine DuFour, who came to San Francisco in 1854 and to Dutch Flat in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have had ten children, only three of whom are living: Mary Hellena, the widow of William Niles; Lucy Lucretia and Alice Arabella. His son-in-law, William Niles, died in Alaska. The Knights of Pythias packed his body sixty miles and Mr. Ferguson had it interred at Dutch Flat.

Mr. Ferguson is a veteran Odd Fellow, having joined the order November 19, 1856, and has passed all the chairs in both branches. He is now (1900) the grand guardian of the grand lodge of the state. In other orders, K. of P., Improved Order of Red Men, A. O. U. W., he has filled all the chairs. Politically he is a staunch Republican. Mr. Ferguson's parents were among the country's early defenders; his father fought under General Harrison at Tippecanoe and his mother cast bullets which were used in the battle of New Orleans. As a patriot Mr. Ferguson enlisted in the California Volunteer Infantry and served over a year in the state, receiving an honorable discharge, and now considers it his high honor to be a veteran of the Grand Army.

JOHN LAWRENCE STOAKES.

In the successful hotel proprietor there are always certain elements which distinguish him from the business man in other walks of life. He must be a good judge of men, wide-awake and alert in his dealings and at the same time a courteous and diligent host who carefully looks after the comforts of his guests. The possession of these characteristics have made Mr. Stoakes widely and favorably known as the proprietor of the Mountain View Hotel, of Colfax.

California had been admitted to the Union scarcely three years when he arrived within her borders. He is a native of Indiana, born March 31,

1849-1916. John L. Stoakes, of Colfax, California, was a native of Goshen, Indiana, and a prominent lawyer of that state. He married Lucinda E. Griffin, who also was born in the same state, and her first child was John Lawrence, who was only a year old when his father died. After the death of her husband Mrs. Stoakes renewed her acquaintance through a correspondence with Asa W. Danforth, an old friend of the family, who had come to California in 1849. Subsequently she promised him her hand in marriage and Mr. Danforth sent for her and her little son to come to the Golden state. In Sacramento Mrs. Stoakes became Mrs. Danforth. This was four years after the death of her first husband, and John Lawrence Stoakes was then only five years of age. Three daughters were born of the second union,—Henrietta and Helen, twins, and Elizabeth. Helen became the wife of George Hackett and is now a widow living in Hanford, Tulare county, California. Henrietta married Thomas P. Shade and after his death became the wife of Charles Casmore, their home being now at Forest City. Elizabeth has for the past sixteen years been a successful and prominent teacher in the schools of Truckee, California. The mother is still living, in the seventy-second year of her age, making her home at Gold Run. She is respected by all who know her as a most estimable lady and a worthy representative of a pioneer family of the state. Mr. Danforth, who was one of the first to locate in California after the discovery of gold, passed away at Gold Run.

John L. Stoakes acquired his education in Todd's Valley, where his stepfather conducted a hotel, for at that time the place was a large mining camp and great quantities of gold were being taken from the various claims in the locality. After the camp began to decline they removed to the lower end of the American Bar, on the American river, and later to Michigan Bluff. In 1865 Mr. Stoakes, then seventeen years of age, started out to make his own way in the world alone. He came to Colfax and entered the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, acting as one of the rodsmen with a gang of the company's surveyors. Later he became foreman of a gang of construction workmen on the road between Auburn and Emigrant Gap, and when that time had passed he engaged in mining at Gold Run for a number of years. Subsequently he went to the Mayflower mine and purchased the store and hotel there, conducting the dual enterprise with gratifying success for a number of years. In Oregon he had charge of workmen engaged in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad and became engaged in the hotel business at Silverton, Marion county, Oregon. On selling that property he returned to California and accepted the position of foreman on the work train from Sacramento to Truckee. In 1893 he purchased the Mountain View Hotel at Colfax, which has since been conducted by Mr. Stoakes and his estimable wife. The hotel is a three-story building, thirty by one hundred feet. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated and are tastefully furnished. Everything about the place is clean and attractive and the guests are treated with the highest consideration.

Mr. Stoakes was happily married in Dutch Flat, in 1876, to Mrs. Anna

Laella Brown, who by her former marriage had a son and a daughter,—Richard D. and Lillian May Brown. They were well and carefully reared by Mr. and Mrs. Stoakes, who by their marriage have one daughter, Alice Mabel, at home with her parents. They are also rearing a bright little grandson, Lawrence De Young Brown. The little boy was born on Christmas day, and Mr. De Young had promised a silver cup to all the children born on the 25th of December. The little one accordingly received the cup and they gave him Mr. De Young's name. He now has a pleasant home with his grandparents, who are very devoted to the little fellow. Mr. Stoakes is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias, and is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. For many years he gave an unflinching support to the Republican party, but is now independent in his political affiliations. His wife is a lady of excellent executive ability and has given him very efficient aid in his hotel business.

WILLIAM C. CONROY.

William Charles Conroy is the owner and manager of the Conroy Hotel at Auburn. Few cities of its size afford as elegant hotel accommodations as does the house of which our subject is proprietor. Perhaps no other business interest so clearly demonstrates the standing of a town or city as does the hotel. The enterprise and industry of its commercial life is indicated here, for the traveling public who have to do with its commercial affairs demand certain qualities of entertainment. Metropolitan in its appointments, perfect in its equipments and conveniences, and supplied with many luxuries that add to the comforts of its guests, the Conroy Hotel has found favor with the public and is accorded a very liberal patronage.

Its proprietor is a native son of California, his birth having occurred in the city of Sacramento and the 2d of March, 1857. His father, Michael Conroy, was born in county Mayo, Ireland, and was married there to Miss Ella Murphy, a native of county Limerick. Before leaving the Emerald Isle this worthy couple became the parents of a daughter who is now Mrs. William H. Harrison, of El Paso, Texas. Crossing the Atlantic to the United States, the father served as a railroad fireman for three years in the east and then came to California, making the trip by way of the isthmus and arriving in San Francisco in 1856. He engaged in placer-mining and also secured a ranch whereon he devoted his energies in the cultivation of the ground. Subsequently he resided for a time in Rocklin, then he removed to Pine Grove. In 1866 he came to Auburn, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring on the 6th of June, 1878. His wife and three children born in California all survive him and are residents of Auburn. Ella is now the wife of John Davis; Mary, the wife of William H. Harrison; and William C. is the only son in the family.

In taking up the personal history of William C. Conroy, we present to our readers the life of one who is widely and favorably known in California. He was nine years of age when his parents came to Auburn and in the public

schools he pursued his education. He entered upon an independent business career as a baggage master and freight agent in the employ of the railroad and was thus engaged for thirteen years. In 1890 he was placed upon the Democratic ticket as a candidate for sheriff of the county, and the election returns showed he was triumphant in his race. He was three times elected and filled that important position with marked ability for eight years. He discharged his duties without fear or favor, performing his services in behalf of justice, and at all times winning the commendation of the law-abiding citizens. He was very successful in capturing and bringing to justice many high-handed and dangerous criminals and was the means of ridding the county of an element that long threatened the safety of life and property. While he was feared by men who have little regard for the law, he was, with the majority, a most popular and capable official. He now has in his possession a large and interesting collection of weapons and tools taken from criminals whom he arrested, indicating something of the desperate character of the crimes committed.

After his retirement from office Mr. Conroy purchased the hotel, remodeled, refitted and refurnished it in the most modern style, making it one of the best houses in the county, a credit to the owner and to the city in which it is located. He does everything in his power for the comfort and convenience of his guests and has a large and remunerative patronage. The building is eighty by one hundred feet in dimensions and contains forty-two sleeping rooms, a fine large office, a beautiful parlor and a commodious dining-room which is supplied with all the delicacies of the season, rendering this a first-class hotel. In connection he also has mining interests and is widely recognized as one of Auburn's enterprising business men.

In 1880 Mr. Conroy was happily married to Miss Ella Peacock, of Eldorado county. They now have three children,—Walter, Grover and William. Mr. Conroy is a gentleman of social disposition and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows,—in which he has also taken the Rebekah degree,—the Red Men, the Ancient Order of Foresters and the Independent Order of Foresters. He is also affiliated with the Native Sons of the Golden West. Mr. Conroy has made good use of his opportunities. He has prospered from year to year, but has conducted all business matters carefully and successfully and in all his acts displays an aptitude for successful management. He has not permitted the accumulation of a handsome competence to affect in any way his actions toward those less successful than he, and he always has a cheerful word and pleasant smile for those with whom he comes in contact.

WILLIAM B. KEYES.

William Bingham Keyes is the name of a prominent pioneer settler of Angel's Camp, Calaveras county, California, the owner of much valuable mining property and one of the best known citizens of his section of country.

Mr. Keyes was born in Genesee county, New York, on January 25, 1828, of Scotch and German ancestry, who had made settlement in America long

before the Revolutionary war. His father was Luman Keyes, a native of Massachusetts who had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and his mother was Nancy (Daily) Keyes, a native of Pennsylvania. The family removed to South Bend, Indiana, when our subject was but three years of age, in 1831, being pioneer settlers of that section. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Keyes, but at present there are but two survivors. At the age of eighty-one years Mr. Keyes died, after a life of honest and persevering industry, but Mrs. Keyes had passed away in her seventy-sixth year.

William Keyes was reared on the farm in Indiana, working through the summers and going to school for three months in the winter until old enough to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he employed himself until the gold fever attacked him. He was in poor health and his physician favored his plan of journeying to California; hence, when Captain Elsworth, a friend of his father, sailed for San Francisco, with his small merchant vessel and twenty-six passengers, Mr. Keyes was one of them. The voyage was a long and tedious one, with no accident except the sad death of one of the passengers, Charles Green by name. Burial was made at sea and the vessel pursued her way, finally safely reaching her destination.

Mr. Keyes first went to San Francisco, thence to Hangtown, now Placerville, and began mining at Cedar river, toward the southern part of the state, using first a pan, and later a rocker. He met with very fair success which, in part, he ascribes to his perseverance. His partner became very homesick, so much so that he went to bed, but Mr. Keyes went to work and in less than an hour had a pan of dirt worth three dollars which he took within to show to his sick partner. In a short time he returned to the tent with a nugget worth \$48, and this was all the spur needed, chasing away homesickness from the young man and causing him to go to work with as much interest as Mr. Keyes. Success attended them, the largest day's work of Mr. Keyes' being sixteen ounces of gold. After four months labor, they found themselves in possession of seven thousand dollars in gold.

Mr. Keyes has mined on Ranchero creek, in Amador county, and in 1856-57 he tried the reputed rich mining region of the Fraser river, but that proved a failure, and he returned to Sutter creek, Amador county, and engaged in a partnership with William Smith. They had there a rich claim, taking out from nine to ten ounces a day. From there he went to Walker river, which section was the scene of much excitement, in 1859, but his success here was indifferent and they started for Green River, and were turned back by the Indians, who chased them for four days, cutting them off from all provisions and water and for forty-eight hours they were without a mouthful to eat or drink. They made their way to Salt Lake and after a week's stay they proceeded to Virginia City, Nevada. Here he was taken sick and returned to Sutter creek, and worked in the Eureka mine for Haywood for two years and then kept a hotel at Cold Springs on Amador road to Silver mountain, which was a failure and caused Mr. Keyes to lose all he had, and went from thence to Angel's Camp, in 1865, where he has since made his home, mining and working at his trade.

Mr. Keyes took up a quartz and placer mining claim of twenty acres adjoining the town, in a fine locality, built a fine residence on it with his own hands, planted trees and made improvements until he now has a most pleasant home in which to pass his declining years. He has constructed many of the houses and mills of the flourishing mining town of Angel's Camp and in 1866, in partnership with Mr. Louis McGaffy, George King, O. B. Kelly, Dr. O. P. Southwell and Mr. Leeper, he located the famous Utica mine, selling it in 1884 to Lane and Company for ten thousand dollars. It has proved one of the finest mines in the state and much of the growth of Angel's Camp is due to this mine. Mr. Keyes then spent some time in Tulare county, where he had charge of a large tract of land upon which he put down the first test artesian well in that county. It was located on the line of Kern and Tulare counties and was six hundred and forty feet deep, with a flow of nine inches of water over an eight-inch pipe. Two years were spent here, and then he returned to Angel's Camp, making, however, a trip through Oregon and Idaho, to see the country. He is one of the proprietors of the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company at Jennie Lind, who owns one hundred acres of quartz land, the owners being Keyes, Collins and Hoffman.

Mr. Keyes was married January 23, 1867, to Miss Mary A. Lindsey, a native of Boston, Massachusetts. She was a daughter of Thomas Lindsey, a pioneer who died at Angel's Camp at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Keyes have one child, Eva, who is now the wife of James Barney. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been an ardent Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and staunchly upholding the principles of that organization. Honesty and integrity have marked the career of Mr. Keyes through life, and he considers the following of the Golden Rule a sufficient moral law, free from creed.

JOHN B. LINN.

As we look back over the life record of John B. Linn we note there are many elements in his character worthy of emulation, and from the time he came to California as one of its pioneers in 1852 until his death he ever merited the high regard of those with whom he was associated. He was born in Mansfield, Ohio, on the 9th of August, 1825, and was of Scotch lineage.

Attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he made the long and arduous journey across the hot and arid plains with oxen, and the company with which he traveled suffered both from smallpox and cholera; but he was fortunate enough to escape both. The train was a large one and therefore was not attacked by the bands of hostile Indians who rendered life very insecure to many of the western pilgrims who journeyed toward the Mecca of their hopes in California. While on their way a man and his wife died, leaving his two little girls, and Mr. Linn and his three companions brought the little ones to California and secured for them homes in Placerville. This is but one of the many indications that might be given of his kindness of

heart and his broad human sympathy. He first engaged in mining at Placer-ville, but after a short time secured work at driving oxen used in hauling logs. After four years spent in California, in which his labors brought to him an excellent money return, he again went to the east by way of the water route to visit his friends and relatives there. During his stay he was happily married, on the 12th of April, 1857, to Miss Kate M. Park, a daughter of William Park, of Ohio, who resided six miles from Tiffin. Two weeks after the wedding the young couple started for California. They made their way over the Atlantic waters, crossed the isthmus of Panama to the Pacific ocean and proceeded up the coast to San Francisco.

They then continued their journey to Jackson, Amador county, where Mr. Linn again engaged in mining, but soon after resumed his old occupation of teaming with oxen, hauling logs to the sawmill. After four years his wife returned on a visit to her relatives in the east and remained there for two years, when she returned to her husband in California and they resided in San Francisco for some time. Subsequently they went to Napa valley and Mr. Linn aided in the erection of a large elevator at Vallejo, where he was also engaged in other important work. In 1876 he purchased his farm of one hundred and sixty acres about a mile from the town of Towle. He was for six years in the employ of the Towle Brothers hauling logs for them to the mills and was a most fortunate and capable man in the lumber business.

While residing in Amador county he creditably filled the office of county assessor. He had in youth been an advocate of the Democracy, but his love for his country caused him to vote for Abraham Lincoln when it seemed imminent that the country would become involved in civil war. From that time until his death he was found in the ranks of the Republican party, earnestly supporting its men and measures. He was also a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On the 9th of April, 1883, he departed this life and the community mourned the loss of one of its valued citizens and his family a faithful husband and father. He was widely and favorably known throughout the county and he left to his family the priceless heritage of a good name. He was survived by his widow and three children,—William E., Hattie H. and John Albert. The daughter is now the wife of Charles H. Decker. The younger son is in the employ of Towle Brothers Company, and is the tallest man in Placer county, being six feet, seven and one-half inches in height, his weight being two hundred and thirty-five pounds. The eldest son, William E. Linn, married Hattie M. Lee, a daughter of William Lee, a respected pioneer and neighbor of the Linn family. One child graces the marriage, Mable Clare. William E. Linn is operating the home farm, which is carried on under the direction of his and his mother's management. They have fourteen hundred winter-apple trees on the farm and have sold fruit to the value of three thousand dollars in a single season. They also raise other products on the farm, such as hay and vegetables, and even their sales of butter and eggs are extensive. This is one of the valuable farming properties of the county and is improved

with all modern conveniences and accessories. William E. Linn is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His mother is a member of the Rebekah and Oriental Eastern Star lodges. The family is one of prominence in the community, enjoying a wide acquaintance among the best people in this portion of the state.

JOHN F. KIDDER.

The era of progress and development in the various sections of this great western republic of ours has been almost invariably ushered in by railroad construction, and the vast network of glistening rails that trace their parallel course over mountains and plains and through the fertile valleys represent more than corporate enterprise and accomplishment, since the railroad has proved the *avant-courier* of civilization and of that substantial and permanent improvement which has placed our national commonwealth upon a stable foundation. Railroading operations in the United States represent one of the most complex and yet one of the most perfect systems which it is possible to imagine, and in the various details are demanded men who are alive to the responsibilities placed upon them, and possessed of that mentality and technical knowledge which will enable them to discharge their duties effectively. The great railroading industry is one which retains many men of marked ability, and among those who have contributed in no small measure to the success of operations in these lines is the subject of this review, who has been active in connection with railroad-building in the west and is now the general manager of the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad, his home being in Grass Valley.

Mr. Kidder is a native of New York city, born July 2, 1830, and his father, Levi Kidder, was born in Massachusetts and was an educator of considerable note in his early life. Later he engaged in business as a shipping merchant and during the year 1836, while visiting Charleston, South Carolina, with a cargo of goods, he suffered a sunstroke which caused his death. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elvira Parker, was also a native of Massachusetts and a descendant of one of the old and influential families of New England, tracing their ancestry back in direct line to Theodore Parker. Her death occurred in 1893. John Flint Kidder, the elder of her two children, was reared in the city of his birth. He acquired his preliminary education there, which was completed by a collegiate course in Rensselaer University, in which he was graduated in 1847, having completed the civil-engineering course. He afterward held the position of city engineer of Syracuse, New York, and was also the superintendent of streets for some years.

In 1860 Mr. Kidder came to the west, locating at Carson City, Nevada, whence he afterward removed to Portland, Oregon, where he engineered and built a portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, making the survey and superintending the construction of the line from Kalama, Washington, for a distance of sixty miles. He also located the Nevada County Narrow Gauge from Colfax, California, to Grass Valley, doing the work under contract, and in

at a cost of six hundred and forty-one thousand dollars. The road is twenty-three miles in length and was incorporated April 4, 1874. At the time the new charter went into effect the line was sold, Mr. Kidder becoming the purchaser, and at the present time he owns the greater part of the stock.

In his political views Mr. Kidder is a Republican and is very active and earnest in the support of the principles of the party. His labors have been effective in promoting the growth of the organization, and on the Republican ticket he was elected and served as a representative from Eldorado county in the state legislature in 1866. He has also held a number of important state offices by appointment of the governor, and in all these positions has discharged his duty in a most able and creditable manner. Socially he is connected with the Masonic Lodge of Syracuse, New York, and has taken the Royal Arch degree. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Grass Valley.

In May, 1873, Mr. Kidder was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Clark, a lady of culture and refinement who presides most graciously over her hospitable home. She is a native of Iowa and a daughter of Joshua Clark, an Oregon pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Kidder now have one child, Beatrice. Their residence, which is conveniently located near the depot, is one of the finest in northern California. It was erected thirteen years ago at a cost of many thousand dollars. It is built in a pleasing style of architecture, is finished throughout in hard wood and supplied with all modern conveniences. It is both richly and tastefully furnished and contains many handsome pieces of old furniture, some of which have been in existence for one hundred and fifteen years. The large library is composed of rare and valuable works, as well as the more modern volumes, and indicates the literary taste of the owner who therein spends many of his most pleasant hours. The grounds are beautifully adorned with shrubs and flowering plants and the home is one of the most attractive in this section of the state. Mr. Kidder is a man of the highest business integrity, of the utmost loyalty in matters of citizenship, and of a genial and social nature, manifesting in his relations with his fellow men those sterling characteristics which in every land and in every clime command respect.

FREDERICK A. EBEL.

Frederick A. Ebel is one of the quiet and unassuming, yet thoroughly trustworthy, residents of Sacramento, his time and energies being devoted to business without thought of winning fame or notoriety in political lines. It is a noticeable fact that different industries and occupations exert a wide and varying influence upon their followers, and Mr. Ebel gives his attention to a business which develops in man all that is best and noblest. He is a landscape gardener and the proprietor of the well known Park Nursery, which is located at the corner of Tenth and P streets, and his close association with nature has given him an appreciation of its beauties and its possibilities known to but few.

Frederick August Ebel was a native of Hamburg, Germany, born April 30, 1845. His parents, Fritz and Christina Ebel, were both of German birth.

and his own personal life. His father having passed away in 1805 and the mother in 1870. He was a gardener by occupation, and to that calling our subject was reared. He obtained his education in the schools of his native land and there resided until 1868, when he came to America, locating in Sacramento. Here he has made his home for more than thirty years. For six years after his arrival in the capital city he was in the employ of E. B. Crocker, and later was engaged as a gardener on the capital grounds. About 1874 he began business on his own account, at his present location, and through cultivation and improvement he has made the Park Nursery a garden of great beauty, unexcelled by any in northern California. He carries a large and complete line of both native and tropical plants of all kinds, and has studied so closely the needs of plant life that in his work he produces splendid results, both as to the coloring, planting and the hardiness of the plants which he cultivates. He not only supplies a large local trade but also fills orders from Nevada, and his shipments have been made as far east as Utah.

On the 14th of February, 1874, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ebel and Miss Dora Stehr, a lady of German birth who came to America in 1870. They now have three children,—Mark H., Lucy D. and August J. Mr. Ebel is unswerving in his advocacy of Republican principles, and socially he affiliates with the Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Grangers and the German Red Men of Sacramento. He has never sought public notice in any way but has always attended closely to his own affairs, quiet in manner and modest in demeanor. Thus he has gained many friends, winning the respect and good will of all who know him.

DANIEL A. COOPER.

Daniel Ayres Cooper, who is now living a retired life at Sutter Creek and is numbered among the leading pioneer settlers of California in 1852, is a native of Denville, Morris county, New Jersey, born January 16, 1825, and is of Holland and French Huguenot ancestry, the families having been founded in Haverstraw, New York, at a very early day. Representatives of the name have been prominent in the events which form the history of the nation. The grandfather, John Cooper, and the maternal grandfather, David Garrigus, were both Revolutionary soldiers, as was also Robert Ayres, our subject's great-grandfather, who, as minute men, participated in the struggle which brought independence to the nation.

David Cooper, the father of our subject, was born in Denville, New Jersey, and married Annie S. Ayres, who on the paternal side was of Scotch-Irish lineage, while on the maternal side she represented the Garrigus family of French Huguenot lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper were respectable farming people who spent their entire lives in Denville and in Franklin, New Jersey, the towns being only two miles apart. The father attained the very advanced age of ninety-seven years, nine months and twenty-two days, and his wife was eighty-eight years and six months old at the time of her demise. In their family were six sons and six daughters, all of which reached the age of maturity,

with one exception. The largest and apparently the strongest member of the family died in his eighteenth year. Four years before the death of David Cooper, an enumeration of his direct descendants showed that there were thirty-six grandchildren, forty-eight great-grandchildren and five great-great-grandchildren. Thus he lived to see five generations of his name. Our subject now has in his possession a pamphlet history of the Cooper family in the United States showing that it is not only strong numerically but that many of its representatives have been prominent in professional, commercial and industrial life. David Cooper's longevity may undoubtedly be attributed to his temperate habits, for he never used liquor or tobacco in any form. He was an honest, industrious man, true to every manly principle and wherever he was known he commanded the respect of those with whom he came in contact.

Daniel Ayres Cooper, whose name introduces this review, the second in order of birth in his father's numerous family, was reared on the home farm, attended the common schools in his native town and the Union school in Franklin. In early life he learned the wheelwright trade and was engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages in Rockaway, New Jersey, until 1852, at which time he came to California, sailing around Cape Horn on the clipper ship *Empire*. It was a merchant vessel with about one hundred passengers on board. Mr. Cooper's most intimate friend, Simeon Van Fleet, died on the voyage and was buried at sea. After rounding Cape Horn they encountered a fearful storm, in which all of the rigging of the ship was carried away, and it was believed that every one on board would meet a watery grave; but the stanch vessel at length came off victorious and in her wrecked condition, after much delay, reached San Francisco with all on board. Mr. Cooper went at once to Benicia, Solano county, where he worked at his trade for a month, after which he removed to Tuttletown, Tuolumne county, spending the winter at the placer mines. He met with ill success, however, in his mining ventures and in April he returned to Benicia, working for the Pacific Mail Company at the carpenter's trade for six dollars per day. He also did shop work at which he made eight dollars per day.

In 1855 he returned to his family by way of the Nicaragua route and again engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages. He remained at Rockaway for five years, meeting with a fair degree of success in his business ventures, but preferring the climate of California he returned by the Panama route, the trip being a pleasant one. Again reaching the Golden state he took up his abode in Sacramento, where he worked at his trade until the 6th of March, 1861, when he arrived at Sutter Creek and accepted a position in the foundry and machine shop owned by Frank Tibbits. There he remained for seven and a half years, his excellent workmanship and his reliability making him a valued employe. In 1868 he again made the trip to the east to bring his wife and daughter to California. They returned by the Panama route and he once more entered the foundry and machine shop. After Mr. Tibbits' death he continued with the latter's successor, Samuel Manning, for two years, and then opened a wagon and carriage shop of his own, building wagons of various descriptions and doing repair work. Success attended his efforts and he

carried on a large and profitable business until 1894, when he sold out his shop and retired to private life. As the years passed he made judicious investments in real estate and is to-day the owner of ten thousand acres of land in Texas, which he rents and brings to him a good income.

Mrs. Cooper died January 1, 1881, at the age of fifty-four years, and Mr. Cooper now makes his home with his daughter Sarah, the wife of Thomas Trudgen. His life has been ever honorable and upright and his activity in business affairs has brought to him a merited competence. He has relied entirely upon his own efforts and his industry has been most marked. In addition to the Texas property he owns a good residence at Sutter Creek. In early life he gave his political support to the Democracy, but his devotion to his country led him to espouse the Union cause, and he joined the Republican party, which was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery and which upheld the government at Washington during the Civil war. He, however, believes in the fitness of the candidate for office and always takes this into consideration. He has never had political aspirations for himself, but at all times has been faithful to his duty, to his country and to his fellow men. His honorable life commends him to the respect of all, and his example is in many ways well worthy of emulation.

JAMES McCRAW.

It is usually found that the men who have succeeded best in life have had to struggle against adverse fate in starting out on their business career, but obstacles and difficulties have seemed to serve but as an impetus and incentive for greater effort. Such has been the case in the life of Mr. McCaw, who is now a successful wood and coal dealer of Sacramento. He is of Scotch parentage, but was born in the north of Ireland, on the 18th of January, 1846, the third of the four children of William and Rosanna (Smily) McCaw. Both of the parents were natives of Scotland, and died in that country. The father was foreman of a steam loom factory, first in Glasgow and for nine years in Belfast, Ireland, and for several generations the family had been connected with the occupation of weaving.

James McCaw was very young when his parents returned to Scotland, and his education was obtained in the schools of Glasgow and in Ireland, near Belfast, where he acquired a fair knowledge of the common English branches, thus being fitted for the practical and responsible duties of life. The surroundings and occupations of his youth were such as were common to lads in his station of life. He came to the United States in 1867, locating in St. Clair county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for three years. On the expiration of that period he returned to New York city, where he married Miss Annie McCaw, a lady of the same name though not related by the ties of blood. She is a lady of Irish birth but of Scotch parentage, and was brought to America when quite young. The wedding was celebrated on the 4th of April, 1872, and the same year Mr. McCaw secured passage on a mail steamer bound for California. For three years he operated a sawmill in Nevada City, and then

returned to New York city, where he remained one year. Realizing the advantages of the west and their superiority over the opportunities furnished in the east, he again came to the Pacific slope, locating in the capital city, where he has since resided. For three years he was employed in the works of the gas company, the plant being at that time under the process of construction. Later he was in the service of the firm of Huntington & Hopkins for a year, and when that period had elapsed he established his present business as a dealer in coal and wood at No. 518 L street. In addition to the local trade he fills large contracts for parties in other sections of the country, and has now a very liberal patronage, which brings to him excellent financial returns.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. McCaw have been born six children, namely: Mary Jane, the wife of R. B. Laidlaw, and they have one son, Rupert; Annie, Alexandria, Margareta, John, James and Irene H. All of these are yet living, and they have lost two, William J. and Ellen, who died in childhood. In his political views Mr. McCaw is a Republican and earnestly advocates the principles of that party, believing that they contain the best elements of government. Socially he affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Red Men, the Druids and also the Caledonia Club, of which he was one of the organizers. He has filled many of the offices in those societies and is a valued representative of the different fraternities. His business methods have always been straightforward, commending him to the confidence of those with whom he is brought in contact. He has closely applied himself to the work engaging his attention, and his consecutive efforts and enterprise have won him a place among the substantial residents of California's capital city.

ALEXANDER CHALMERS.

One of the most important mines in Angel's Camp, California, is managed and partly owned by the subject of this sketch. Mr. Chalmers was born of Scotch ancestry, in Canada, February 24, 1842, a son of William and Elizabeth (Templeton) Chalmers, both natives of Scotland. They came to America in 1832, settling on a farm and becoming highly respected and influential residents of that locality. Mr. Chalmers was elected to the Canadian parliament, although residing upon his farm until the time of his death. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers were devoted adherents of the Presbyterian church, and were well and widely known as persons of reliability and the highest respectability. Of their family of fourteen children, two of them, George and our subject, are now residents of California, the former now living in San Francisco.

Alexander Chalmers was reared on the farm, attending the schools of the district, but he received his higher education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, following which he spent four years on the great lakes, in the employ of the Steam Navigation Company. Changing his residence, he taught school for four years in Canada and in 1864 came to Coloma, California, where his brother Robert had resided since 1850, and for twenty-two years conducted the

Sierra Nevada Hotel. Robert Chalmers was much interested in vine culture, was a practical man of business, was elected to the state legislature and died in 1889.

Our subject engaged in general merchandising in Coloma for four years, removing then to Stockton, where he engaged in the same line of business for thirty-two years. Selling out, on the first of May, 1900, he then took charge of the Lightner mine, in which he had been one of the principal stockholders and a member of the board of directors since the incorporation of the company, and vice-president for two years. He is now the active manager, and since assuming the duties of the position he has given the stockholders entire satisfaction, reducing the pay roll two thousand, five hundred dollars and the supplies two thousand, five hundred dollars, and increased the output nine thousand dollars monthly, placing it upon a sound basis. Such a desirable result displays the practical methods which are characteristic of Mr. Chalmers. He has introduced machinery into this mine, which reduces the loss to but thirty cents to the ton, less than that of any other mine in the locality.

The marriage of Mr. Chalmers took place in Stockton, in 1869, being contracted with Miss Fannie Wilkins, a native of New Hampshire and a niece of the late United States Senator Patterson, a widely known statesman. Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers have two daughters: Anna, the wife of L. A. Redman, an attorney of San Francisco; and Harriet, the wife of F. P. Adams, now in charge of the electric plant of the city of Stockton.

Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers and family are esteemed members of the First Congregational church of Stockton, in which he has been a trustee for twenty-nine years. Socially he is a Mason of the highest degree, is a past master of San Joaquin Lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M.; a past high priest of Stockton Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M., and a past commander of Stockton Commandery, No. 8, K. T. He has taken a great interest in Masonic affairs, attaining the highest degrees in the order.

The beautiful residence of Mr. Chalmers is located on the corner of Eldorado and Linsey streets, Stockton, where the family has resided for the past twenty-eight years. It is a charming home, indicative of the taste and refinement of its owners.

D. B. GETCHELL.

A modern philosopher has said, "It is possible to fool all of the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time." It is this which forms the safeguard of American politics; for if the voters are influenced to cast their ballot for one who proves unworthy of the trust reposed in him they soon discover their mistake and the incompetent official is not returned to office. When one is chosen for a position after having served therein for some time it is an indication that his service has been faithful and able. Mr. Getchell is now serving his second term as the sheriff of Nevada county and discharges his duties without fear or favor, thus winning the high commendation of all concerned.

He is a native of the far-off state of Maine, his birth having occurred in Whitneyville, on the 15th of April, 1840, the second in order of birth in a family of three children. His parents were George S. and Elizabeth (Farnsworth) Getchell, both natives of the Pine Tree state and representatives of early colonial families. The father was a log driver and lumberman, and when the discovery of gold in California attracted to the Pacific slope men of worth from all sections of the Union, he too joined the band of emigrants and made his way to the Eldorado of the west. Here he engaged in mining until 1860. He afterwards became prominent in connection with the official service of Nevada City, and for five years occupied the position of marshal. He died in 1888, respected by all who knew him, and his wife passed away in 1889. She was a descendant of Mather West, who carried powder to the American army in 1812, and whose bravery in so doing has become a matter of history. On first coming to California Mr. Getchell did not bring his family, but in 1850 returned to Maine, and in 1851 came with his wife and children, locating at San Francisco. He then went to Humboldt Bay, where he remained until 1854, at which time he became a resident of Nevada City, so that for more than forty-five years the name of Getchell has been associated with the business interests of this locality.

D. B. Getchell was educated in a private school. At the age of fourteen he left home and learned the blacksmith's trade, and since that time has been dependent entirely upon his own resources, so that whatever success he has achieved is the reward of his labor. He followed his trade for seven years in Nevada City and then removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he remained until 1873. Through the succeeding three years he traveled in Colorado, and upon his return to California he engaged in mining and afterward devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits for eighteen months. On the expiration of that period he entered the employ of George E. Turner, of Nevada City, dealer in sheet-iron and pipe, with whom he remained for several years. His conscientious discharge of all the duties of citizenship and his progressive interest in the public good led to his election for office, and for three and a half years he served as the city marshal. He was then appointed sheriff to fill out the unexpired term of D. F. Douglas, who was shot by a stage robber and who in turn killed his assassin before his own life expired. In November, 1898, Mr. Getchell was elected to that position, for which he was well qualified, having served as special policeman at a prior date. He has a just regard for law and order and discharges his duties in a perfectly just manner regardless of any influence that may be brought to bear upon him. In politics he is an earnest Republican and keeps well informed on the issues of the day and gives an active support to all movements which are calculated to prove of benefit to the public.

Mr. Getchell affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men and the United Workmen, and has been a member of the National Guard for thirty-three years, serving with the rank of sergeant. He is also a member of the fire department, and gives his aid and co-operation to every movement calculated to secure progress along material, social, intellectual and moral lines. In Nevada City he was married to Miss Emma Rosenthal, of California, who died

in December, 1869, leaving a son, George A. He afterward wedded Alice Baily, who was born in Nevada City, August 25, 1856, and is the second of the three children of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Bump) Baily. Her father was born in New Jersey in 1820, was a plow-maker by trade, and in 1849 came to California. For a few years he was engaged in mining, and from 1853 until 1863 conducted a hotel in Nevada City. His death occurred in 1898, and his wife passed away on the 12th of June of the same year. Mr. and Mrs. Getchell were married on the 23d of December, 1879, and they had one daughter, Delight E., who died October 13, 1894.

WILLIAM E. PARSONS.

The study of the life of the representative American never fails to afford much pleasing and valuable instruction, developing a mastering of expedients which has brought about wonderful results. The subject of this review is a worthy representative of that type of American character, and his life stands in exemplification of the opportunities afforded to young men who are ambitious and energetic. At the early age of ten years he started out upon his business career and has steadily worked his way upward, overcoming the obstacles and difficulties in his path and at length attained the plane of affluence. He is now engaged in the manufacture and sale of cigars, tobacco and smokers' articles at Grass Valley, and is numbered among the enterprising business men of the place.

Mr. Parsons is a native of Branch county, Michigan, born January 7, 1858, his parents being Renoldo and Sarah (Misner) Parsons. The father, a farmer by occupation, was a native of New York and a representative of a family that for eight generations has resided upon this continent. Removing from the east, he took up his residence in the Wolverine state, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1863. His wife was a native of Ohio and was of German lineage, the Misner family having been founded in Pennsylvania at an early day.

Mr. Parsons spent his childhood and youth in the county of his nativity, pursuing his education in the public schools; but his privileges in that direction were limited, for at the tender age of ten years he began earning his own livelihood; and whatever success he has since achieved is the result of his unaided efforts. He learned the cigar-makers' trade in Coldwater, Michigan, and after working as a journeyman along that line in several cities of the Union, he went to Buffalo, New York, where he was employed three years, after which he returned to Michigan. In 1884 he came to the west, locating first in Utah, after which he spent some time in San Francisco, whence he removed to Oakland. In 1884 he came to Grass Valley and, after working for several months in the employ of D. T. Tietgen, he made a trip to the east. Upon his return to this city he entered into partnership with his former employer, an association that was maintained until 1888, when Mr. Tietgen sold his interest to Paul Quick, Sr., and the enterprise has since been carried on under the firm name of Parsons & Quick. They manufacture White Labor cigars and also do a retail busi-

ness in tobacco and smokers' articles, having a well appointed establishment at No. 103 Main street. The quality of their goods has secured them a liberal patronage and their business has steadily increased in volume and importance.

Mr. Parsons has been twice married. In Michigan, in 1879, he wedded Miss Dolly Moore, who died June 3, 1881, and on the 16th of September, 1885, wedded Levinia A. Quick, of Grass Valley. They have two children, Raymond W. and Emily. Mr. Parsons takes an active interest in political affairs, keeps well informed on the issues of the day and gives his support to the Populist party. At this writing he is the chairman of the county central committee and his executive ability and keen discrimination enables him to control successfully the working interests of the political organization. He has filled the office of city treasurer from 1894 until 1896, and was afterward elected mayor of the city for a term of two years, his administration being progressive and commendable.

CHARLES H. FREEMAN.

A man enjoying the esteem of his fellow citizens and worthily taking a prominent position in his profession, is the subject of the present review, Charles H. Freeman, M. D., a physician residing in Angel's Camp, Calaveras county, California. He is a native son of California, born in Oakland, April 30, 1870, a son of W. A. Freeman, a resident of Auburn, Placer county, the builder and proprietor of the Freeman Hotel, a well known hostelry of that locality, who is also an experienced mining man and a responsible citizen of Auburn. Another page of the history gives a record of W. A. Freeman.

Dr. Freeman received his education in the University of California, graduating in the class of 1893, practicing for a year in the hospitals of San Francisco and the county, locating a year in St. Luke's hospital and professionally visiting the city receiving hospital. These exceptional advantages have given Dr. Freeman experience that is most valuable and made him a welcome citizen of Angel's Camp when he located there in 1896. By courtesy and faithfulness to duty as well as by medical skill, he has built up a lucrative practice, and he is already looked upon by many residents of the town as not only a physician but also as a wise friend and adviser.

Dr. Freeman was united in marriage to Miss Lilian McGaffey, of Angel's Camp, June 7, 1897, and on January 18, 1898, a son was born to them, named Leslie, who died November 15, 1898; and they now have a charming little daughter named Gertrude, who was born December 10, 1899. Mrs. Freeman was born March 23, 1873, and is a lovely character, refined and accomplished, and both she and her husband are deserving of the high esteem in which they are held by hosts of friends and admirers.

Politically Dr. Freeman affiliates with the Republican party, giving an intelligent attention to the great issues before the country. Socially he is connected with the A. O. U. W., the K. of P. and the I. O. of R. M., being examining surgeon for all these orders. He is a man who readily makes friends and as easily keeps them, possessing those qualities which command the respect and affection of those with whom he comes into contact.

JOHN ROSS, JR.

One of the leading representatives of the mining interests of northern California, John Ross, Jr., resides in Amador county and is the superintendent of the Wildman and the Mahoney gold mines, both located at Sutter Creek. He is thoroughly familiar with the best methods of mine development and is therefore peculiarly well fitted for the position which he now holds.

A native of Scotland, Mr. Ross is one of the representatives of one of the of highland families. His father, John Ross, Sr., was born in the land of hills and heather, and was married there to Miss Maria Tyndall, by whom he had ten children, who were born in Scotland. In 1870 he came with his family to America, locating first in Nevada, whence he afterward removed to Sutter Creek, Amador county, where he now resides at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife passed away in 1886. They were Presbyterians in religious faith and people of the highest respectability and worth.

John Ross, whose name introduces this review, was a mere lad when he removed with his parents to America, and in Swansea, South Wales, he acquired his education. At the age of fifteen years he came with his father to America, and throughout his business career he has been actively identified with the mining interests of California. In 1894 he came to Sutter Creek to accept the superintendency of the Wildman and Mahoney gold mines, carrying on the business with excellent success for the past six years. Both are excellent producing gold mines and the property in each includes a forty-stamp mill, which is operated continuously. Both mines were operated in the early history of quartz-mining in Amador county and have already produced three and a half millions of dollars. Work has been carried on at the depth of thirteen hundred feet and a new shaft is now being made which will be three thousand feet in depth. One hundred and seventy-four men are employed in the mines and the rich mineral products thus contribute greatly to the material prosperity of the community. Mr. Ross has a thorough understanding of the business and is well known as one of the best representatives of the mining interests of this section of the state.

In 1888 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ross and Miss Carrie Springer, a native of Unionville, Nevada, and they now have two sons and a daughter, namely: Vesta, Everett and John. Mr. Ross is a Republican in his political views, yet does not consider himself bound by party ties. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. His reputation in business circles is very high and he is a man of thorough reliability, widely known for his honorable dealings and his justice in all trade transactions.

BAYLESS S. RECTOR.

On of the most prominent residents of Nevada City is Hon. Bayless S. Rector, who for the past two years has filled the office of mayor, his administration being progressive and calculated to advance the welfare of the city along many lines. He was born at Elk Lick Springs, Pike county, Missouri, November 7, 1847, and is a son of Jesse H. and Catherine (Strother) Rector, both of

whom were natives of Virginia and representatives of old and influential families of that state. The Rector family is of German extraction and representatives of the name served in the war of 1812. The father is still living, in Pike county, Missouri, and the mother died in 1870.

Mr. Rector, of this review, obtained his preliminary education in the public schools and afterward entered McGee College, in which institution he was graduated in 1871. He is the fifth in a family of six children, and came to California in 1874. Throughout his entire life he has been connected with the hotel business. He was the proprietor of the Hotel Hollister for eight years, and in 1882 he came to Nevada City, where he leased the Union Hotel, which he conducted for four years. In company with his brother, Elijah J. Rector, he then leased and has since purchased the National & Annex Hotel, on Broad street, which is a large structure containing many rooms and is thoroughly and finely equipped, being modern in all its appointments and containing many conveniences which contribute to the happiness and comfort of the guests. All stages depart from the National Hotel for the interior towns in the mountains and the place is patronized by the leading commercial travelers who visit the town. Mr. Rector's long experience in the business has given him a comprehensive understanding of the needs and desires of the public; and his earnest desire to please, his genial manner, and his reliable business methods have won him the respect and confidence of all with whom he has come in contact and gained him a very enviable reputation and patronage. He and his brother have made judicious investments in real estate and now own extensive tracts of land near Hollister, together with considerable mining property. They also have large cattle interests, being identified with the Monroe Cattle Company, of Albany, Texas.

While prominent in business affairs, Mr. Rector is also a recognized leader in politics and is an earnest advocate of Democratic principles. He was a city trustee for two terms, and in May, 1898, was elected mayor, which position he is filling at the present writing. Socially he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and with the Knights of Pythias, in which he has filled all the offices, including ten years' service as keeper of the records and seals. He was united in marriage in October, 1871, to Miss Susie F. Griffith, of Missouri, and to them were born two children, Jessie G. and Vivian A., the wife of I. C. Lindley, an attorney of Nevada City, but the former is now deceased. The parents are consistent members of the Episcopal church and take a deep and active interest in its growth and upbuilding. Mr. Rector well deserves mention among the leading and influential men of Nevada City, for his life has been one of industry and integrity, true to every manly principle and to every trust reposed in him.

JACOB KUENZLY.

Jacob Kuenzly, one of the prominent old-time residents of Colfax, came to the state of California in 1859, and during the years that have intervened between that date and the present time he has done his part as a citizen to aid in the development of the state, and as a result of his years of well

directed effort he is to-day in the enjoyment of a pleasant home and a comfortable competency.

Mr. Kuenzly is a native of Switzerland. He was born June 1, 1839, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Isler) Kuenzly, natives of that country, and he is now the only survivor of the family. His mother departed this life in Switzerland, at the age of sixty-one years; his father died in California, in 1874, at the age of sixty-eight years. They were members of the Reformed church and were highly respected people. The father, in 1859, accompanied by his son Jacob, came to this country, arriving in Auburn, California, on the 13th of April; and the other son, Henry, joined them here four months later.

Jacob Kuenzly began his business career in California as a placer and drift miner at Dutch Flat. He next learned telegraphy and entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with which he was connected as an operator for a period of fifteen years, and after which he turned his attention to the real-estate business. He has bought and sold a number of pieces of realty in Colfax and has built several good houses here, including a very handsome residence, which he and his family occupy at the present time. Also he owns several tracts of land, consisting of two hundred and forty acres.

Mr. Kuenzly has been a lifelong Democrat. At various times he has been placed in responsible public position and he has always discharged his duty faithfully and well. In 1895 he received the appointment of post-master, under the administration of President Cleveland, and served in that office four years, with an efficiency that gave general satisfaction, and during that time the income of the office steadily increased. Mr. Kuenzly has also served as justice of the peace, having been elected year after year for a period of thirteen years, in a district that had a Republican majority of one hundred and twenty, and during this long term of service he acquired a reputation for the fairness of his decisions. He has also held the office of notary public for eighteen years last past, and is to-day holding that office.

Mr. Kuenzly has long been a valued member of the A. O. U. W.; is a past master workman, and for years has served his lodge as master workman, recorder and financier. He is also a member of the Telegraphers' Mutual Profit Association.

In 1873 Mr. Kuenzly married Miss Maria Kerins, a native of the state of Rhode Island, and their union has been blessed with two children: Frank D., a resident of San Francisco; and Lulu, the wife of Henry Lobner, a prominent merchant of Colfax.

LEWELLYN TOZER.

There may be found in almost all American communities quiet, retiring men who never ask public office or appear prominent in public affairs, yet who nevertheless exert a widely felt influence in the community in which they live and help to construct the proper foundation upon which the social

and political world is built. Such a man is General Lewellyn Tozer, who is now actively identified with the business interests in Sacramento, as a resident partner of the firm of William P. Fuller & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in paints, oils and glass.

A native of the far-away state of Maine, General Tozer was born in Kennebec county in 1843, and his youth was passed upon a farm where he early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He watched with interest the progress of events that preceded the Civil war and resolved that if the south made an attempt to overthrow the Union he would go to its defense. Accordingly with patriotic spirit he enlisted as a private, in August, 1862, and with his battery (the Fourth Maine) was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, sharing in the many hotly contested battles and tedious campaigns of that division. He remained at the front until June, 1865, when hostilities having ceased he received an honorable discharge and returned to his home.

He was a young man of determined spirit and ambition, and, with a hope of improving his condition in the west, he made his way to San Francisco, where he resided for three years. He first secured employment of the firm of Cameron, Whittier & Company, which was a consolidation of the former firm and that of Fuller & Heather. The year 1869 witnessed his arrival in Sacramento. The firm with which he was connected established a wholesale and retail house in this city and he remained as one of its employes until 1875, when he was admitted to the partnership in the business, having in the meantime been advanced to higher positions of greater trust and responsibility. He is now the resident partner and manager in Sacramento, and under his capable control the enterprise is proving one of success and assuming extensive proportions.

On questions of national importance Mr. Tozer has ever given his political support to the Republican party and is a strong advocate of its principles. At local elections, however, where no issue is involved, he votes independently, supporting the man whom he thinks best qualified for office. In the fall of 1893, at the solicitation of friends, he became a candidate for city trustee, under the new charter, and was elected on the Citizens', Non-partisan and Reorganized Democratic tickets, receiving more votes than the combined support of his three opponents. This indicates his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him. He is widely known as a reliable business man, straightforward in all his dealings and fair in his treatment to patrons and employes. Over the record of his life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, and he well deserves honorable mention in the history of Sacramento county.

M. A. NURSE.

Much has been said of the infidelity of public officials, but such men as Hon. M. A. Nurse restore public confidence and in the discharge of their official duties largely promote the welfare and advancement of the localities

which they represent to office. The long public service of Mr. Nurse is an unmistakable evidence of his fidelity.

He was born in Scioto county, Ohio, June 9, 1846. His father, Uriah Nurse, was a native of New York and a miller by occupation. About 1825 he removed to Ohio and in 1863 crossed the plains to California, where he spent his remaining days, passing away in Colusa, in 1876, at the age of seventy years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Narcissa Turner, was born in Virginia, and died at her home in Yolo county, California, at the age of eighty-six years. She was the mother of eleven children, five of whom—two sons and three daughters—are yet living.

Mr. Nurse, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the schools of Ohio and in 1865 became a resident of California, locating first in Yuba county. Subsequently he removed to Amador county, where he was engaged in making a survey for a railroad. After his marriage he resided in Yolo county, and his fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, called him to public office in 1876, at which time he was elected county surveyor. A year later he resigned. He has for nine years been connected with the office of engineer of the public works. He served as assistant chief engineer under Governor Markham, and under Governor Budd, and under Governor Gage has been the chief engineer to the commissioners of public works. He is now holding that office and his course is worthy of high commendation.

At the age of twenty-five Mr. Nurse was united in marriage to Miss Mary Wood, of Yolo county and unto them have been born eight children. One child died at the age of eight years. One son is married, but the others are all with the parents. Mrs. Nurse is a native of Esparto, Yolo county. In his fraternal relations Mr. Nurse is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters. For thirty-five years he has been a resident of California, interested in its growth and doing all in his power to promote its substantial upbuilding. He is numbered among the valued citizens of Yolo county and well deserves mention in this volume.

CHARLES W. TRYON.

Prominent among the business men of Angel's Camp, Calaveras county, is Charles W. Tryon, who has been closely identified with the history of this community as a representative of one of its most important business interests throughout his active career. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and has executive ability and excellent management which have brought to the concerns with which he is connected a large degree of success. The safe conservative policy which he has inaugurated commends itself to the judgment of all and has been an important element in his prosperity.

Mr. Tryon was born at Angel's Camp on the 5th of October, 1864, and is the son of George C. Tryon, one of the brave and honored California pioneers of 1849, whose memory is indeed worthy of perpetuation. His birth occurred in New York city, in 1824, and he came to California in August,

1849, having traveled with a company who made their way through Mexico to the Pacific coast. For a few years he was engaged in mining in the vicinity of Angel's Camp, and for thirty years he was the proprietor of the Angel's Hotel. An obliging and courteous host, he was well and favorably known to a large circle of patrons and friends throughout central California. He served his county as assessor for a number of years, and was also the sheriff of Calaveras county for a time, filling that office with marked ability and with strict impartiality. He was one of the best known residents of Calaveras county, and his reliability in business, his faithfulness in public office and his loyalty in friendship won him the esteem and confidence of all. After long years of active connection with business affairs, he is now enjoying a well earned rest. He is the owner of the Palace Hotel at Napa, and resides with his son George who is conducting that well established hostelry. He married Miss Adeha Newman in 1856, who came to California in 1854. Eleven children graced their union, but four sons have now passed away, while seven children yet survive, namely: Katie, the wife of C. A. Bryant; Walter, a prominent citizen of Angel's Camp; Charles W., who has kindly furnished the history of his honored father; Addie, who is now the wife of Ernest Matteson; George, James, M. C. and John B., who are all respected citizens of Angel's Camp.

In taking up the personal history of Charles W. Tryon, we present our readers a life record of one who is widely and favorably known. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for six years. He then became engaged in the livery business, and has also been interested in various mining enterprises. He was the discoverer of the Drake mine, which is now being operated by a syndicate. He has been very successful in his business undertakings, and is now the owner of valuable town property consisting of a number of business houses in the heart of the town. He also owns realty outside of the city and has thus become one of the substantial residents of Calaveras county.

Mr. Tryon was happily married, in 1889, to Miss Frankie Lillie, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and a daughter of Robert Lillie. Theirs is a pleasant home, celebrated for its good cheer and hospitality. In his political views Mr. Tryon is a Republican, and was one of the charter members of the parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West established in Angel's Camp. A business man of ability, the town of his birth and of his present residence has just reason to be proud of him.

HORACE W. HULBERT.

Horace W. Hulbert, the proprietor of the Georgetown Gazette, came to California in 1861. He is a native of Wisconsin, born May 15, 1844, a son of J. W. Hulbert, a representative of the family that was founded in America by English ancestors who made early settlements in New Hampshire and New York. Leaving the Badger state, J. W. Hulbert crossed the plains with his wife and five children. The party with which they traveled was well armed and the journey was made in safety. On reaching this

state the father purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Colusa in Colusa county, and became engaged in the raising of grain and in the nursery business. Success attended the enterprise and he was soon recognized as one of the most prominent representatives of the nursery business in northern California, having furnished the trees and planted many of the orchards of this section of the state. Ere his removal to the west he had been engaged in merchandising in Iowa. He married Miss Betsey Webb, and located in Chicago when that city was a little trading post. All of the children who crossed the plains with them are still living.

Horace W. Hulbert acquired his education in the public schools and was seventeen years of age when he came with the family to California. He learned the printer's trade in Ukiah, Mendocino county, California, after which he published the Sutter Banner, establishing the paper in 1867 and publishing it for six years. He also published the Colusa Independent and through the columns of his paper was instrumental in securing victory for the independent ticket at that time. Success attended his newspaper ventures, but after a time he removed to Modoc county, where he engaged in the stock business. He owned two farms, but after two years spent in that way his health became impaired and he sold out, removing to Auburn, near which place he engaged in prospecting and made several valuable discoveries; but a year and a half of illness largely reduced his financial resources and he established the Auburn Advance, which he published for ten months. On the expiration of that period he went to Georgetown and again engaged in prospecting. On the 9th of April, 1880, he founded the Georgetown Gazette, a weekly paper published every Thursday. It is independent in politics and is a well edited journal, having a large circulation and receiving a liberal advertising patronage. In September, 1900, Mr. Hulbert sold his interest in the Georgetown Gazette to Mr. Horn, who is now editing and publishing the paper. In addition to his journalistic interests he continued his connection with mining, and is a half owner of the Bright Hope mine, which is considered a very valuable property and is now leased to and operated by his son-in-law, Mr. Horn, in company with Mr. Hersey.

On the 4th of July, 1874, in Yuba City, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hulbert and Miss Celia Willeford. Their marriage has been blessed with two sons and two daughters. Maude is now the wife of John C. Horn, a practical newspaper man of marked ability, who is now the manager of the Georgetown Gazette and is operating the mine. His wife is a capable newspaper woman, having become familiar with the business in the various departments under the instruction of her father. Mr. Horn is a native of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the Franklin Repository, and with Milton G. Peters established the Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Advertiser, and was for five years in San Francisco with H. S. Crocker & Company. He afterward came to Georgetown, where he made the acquaintance of Miss Hulbert, who was acting as the manager of her father's paper. Since his marriage he has assumed the duties of that position and has done much to add to the success of that journalistic enter-

prise. Dale C., the elder son of Mr. Hulbert, is a traveling acrobat and has a wide reputation in his profession. Clinton H. is in the electrical department of the California Electrical Works at San Francisco, while the younger daughter, Celia, is living with her sister. Mrs. Hulbert departed this life in 1896, and the subject of this review has since resided with Mrs. Horn.

Messrs. Hulbert and Horn are independent Republicans and the *Gazette* is a clean and progressive paper. They are highly esteemed by their patrons and by their fellow men and their success in business is richly merited. They are wide-awake to the best interests of the town and personally and through the columns of the journal do much to advance all measures which contribute to the general good. Mr. Hulbert is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JACOB C. RICH.

For a number of years Mr. Rich has been connected with the administration of municipal affairs in Nevada City, yet he is not a politician in the commonly accepted sense of the term. He seeks no office solely for personal aggrandizement, but is patriotic and loyal in the discharge of the duties of the office and carries on the work entrusted to him with business-like dispatch. In any community, east or west, the man who is for any considerable time kept in public office is one who has proven himself zealous and efficient in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him in his public office. It is the old story, many times repeated, of faithfulness in small things. These reflections have been caused by contemplation of the successful career of one of the prominent officials of Nevada City, Jacob C. Rich, who is a member of the board of town trustees.

A native of the Buckeye state, Mr. Rich was born in Guernsey county November 5, 1830, and is a son of Daniel A. Rich, who was born in West Virginia in 1809, and during his childhood removed with his parents to Ohio. The family is of English lineage. In 1850 the father of our subject came to the golden west, returning the following year, and in 1852 again visited California, being accompanied by his two sons. Making a permanent location, he resided here until his death, which occurred February 15, 1898. During his early residence in the state he was engaged in mining and was largely interested in ditch building. In 1853, in company with Fordyce, he began the construction of the canal, which was to convey the waters of the South Yuba to Nevada. He was also connected with a number of important enterprises planning for the improvement of the locality and which have since come under control of other companies. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Law, was also a native of Ohio, and by her marriage became the mother of four children,—two sons and two daughters. The mother passed away in February, 1841.

Jacob C. Rich, the eldest, obtained his education through the instrumentality of the public schools and was reared to farm life. On his arrival in California he engaged in placer mining, which pursuit he followed for

some time. For a number of years thereafter he occupied various positions in connection with the South Yuba Water Company and later he turned his attention to the hotel business, which he followed for some time in Nevada City.

In 1863 Mr. Rich was united in marriage to Miss Mary Wagener, a native of Maryland, and their children are Henry W.; Daniel A.; Jessie V., now the wife of M. J. Rahr, of San Francisco; and Ada M. In his political views Mr. Rich has always been a Republican, and though not an aspirant for public office he consented to be the nominee for city trustee some years ago and since that time has occupied a place on the board. He exercises his official prerogatives in support of the measures which are calculated to advance the general welfare. Socially he affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both subordinate lodge and encampment, and is a member of Rebekah Lodge, No. 119, the Chosen Friends and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a popular representative of those organizations.

CHARLES JOSEPH BOGAN.

All those forceful and winning qualities of the Irish race which have brought Irishmen to the front in all parts of the world have been exemplified in the career of Charles Joseph Bogan, one of the best known citizens of Stent, Tuolumne county, California. Mr. Bogan's parents were Mark and Ellen (McGinnis) Bogan, and they came of ancient and honorable Irish families and were both natives of the green isle. They came to the United States in 1848 and were married in New York city. In 1850 Mark Bogan came to California by the Panama route and located at Jamestown, where he was one of the pioneers in placer mining. He was naturally enterprising and did not shrink from hard work and met with fair success. At Sullivan's creek he found a nugget worth one hundred and fifty dollars and took out gold to the value of five hundred and fifty dollars in one day. After experiencing the ups-and-downs of placer mining for several years he bought two hundred and sixty acres of land near the town of Stent and engaged in farming. He gradually improved his farm and as soon as he was able to do so erected a large and convenient dwelling house. His honesty, industry, thrift and enterprise won their legitimate reward and he became one of the prominent farmers and leading citizens of Tuolumne county and is still well, active and prospering, at the age of seventy-five years, public-spirited in all things and enthusiastic as a Democrat. His good wife, who has been his worthy helpmeet for more than half a century, is still by his side, and together they enjoy the honors due to pioneers. Their union was blessed by the advent of twelve children, one of whom died in infancy, eleven reared to manhood and womanhood, and eight are now living: James, Robert, Peter, Hugh, Charles Joseph, Grace, Maggie and Anna. Maggie is the wife of Charles Durgan and Anna and Grace are in college at Stockton.

Charles Joseph Bogan was born in Tuolumne county December 18, 1862, the fifth child of his parents in the order of nativity, and was a twin

with his sister Maggie, deceased. He was educated in schools near his father's home and reared to the practical work of the farm, but since early in his active life has given his attention to quartz-mining. He was connected at one time or another with the Jumper Union mine, the Heslep mine, the Golden Gate mine and the Humbug Gold mine, and has worked himself up to a responsible position in connection with mining operations. After having been for some years a shift boss he became foreman of the Dutch Mining and Milling Company's mine, a large and paying property at Quartz. He is known as a bright, active and capable quartz miner of much experience, and no small part of the responsibility for the proper operation of the mine with which he is connected rests upon his shoulders. His residence at Stent is commodious and well appointed and is well known for its genial hospitality. He is a member of the Miner's Union and of the Foresters of America, and he and Mrs. Bogan are members of the Catholic church.

Mr. Bogan was married, in 1894, to Miss Margaret G. O'Donnal, a native of San Francisco, and they have a son and a daughter, named Charles Cornelius and Mary Belle.

JAMES F. BENNETT.

James Frederick Bennett was born in Galena, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, on the 15th of September, 1837, and is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, who located on the Susquehanna river, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, at an early period in the history of that portion of the state. The founder of the family in the new world was James Bennett, who crossed the Atlantic and became one of the prominent citizens of Lycoming county. The old family homestead there is still in the possession of his descendants. George Bennett, the father of our subject, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on the old home farm which had been the property of his ancestors, his natal day being the 28th of August, 1808. He married Miss Amanda Fisk, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a daughter of Nathan Fisk. In 1852, with his wife and two children, he crossed the plains to California, making the journey with oxen. His sons, William Henry Harrison and James Frederick, the latter then fifteen years of age, were of great assistance to him on the journey. There were three other families in the company, and seven teams in all. They left Galena on the 4th of March, and although this was the terrible cholera year their early start enabled them to escape the plague which carried off many of the emigrants. Neither did they have trouble with the Indians, for they arrived safely at Downieville, Sierra county, on the 24th of August, 1852, completing the journey after five months and twenty days spent upon the road.

Mr. Bennett and his family made their way direct to Angel's Camp, where he engaged in mining on the Calaveras river, after which he secured a claim, turning his attention to agricultural pursuits. From time to time he added to his realty possessions until his land aggregated ten hundred and eighty acres. He raised stock, grain and hay and his crops brought him

a good return. In 1859 he sold his farm for nine thousand dollars and returned to his native state, where he remained for six months, but California had become dear to him and on the expiration of that period he again started for the Golden state, making the voyage in the *Jenny Lind*. He located in Sonoma county, and was engaged in lumbering. He also purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres upon which he resided for five years, when he sold that property and returned to Angel's Camp, there spending his remaining days. His death occurred in 1870, when he was in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His good wife afterward started on a visit to her people in Mount Carroll, Illinois, but died in New York city, about a year after her husband's death, in the fifty-fourth year of her age. They were both highly esteemed people who gained and retained friends by their many excellent qualities. Mr. Bennett was a man of temperate habits, industrious, energetic, and always true to the duties of citizenship, while his wife was to him a faithful helpmate and was a loving and devoted mother.

James Frederick Bennett is now the only survivor of the family. He attended the schools at Angel's Camp, but his opportunities in that direction were limited and he is largely self-educated. He is now recognized as a man of intelligence and ability, and through reading, observation and experience has broadened his knowledge and made it of a practical character. Throughout the greater part of his business career he has followed mining. He engaged in placer mining at *Jenny Lind*, where he obtained from a third of an ounce to an ounce each day. There he continued for about five years, after which he went to Sonoma county, where he engaged in clerking in a store for two years, after which he removed to Austin, Nevada, where for four years he made his home, successfully engaged in silver mining. On the expiration of that period he returned to Angel's Camp and followed quartz-mining with arrastras which he built. At one time he was interested in eleven of these, finding it a cheap way of obtaining gold by men who had a limited capital. He prospered year by year, his possessions steadily increasing, and in 1898 he purchased a five-stamp mill, in partnership with Robert Leeper. His mine is known as the Pilot Knob and is being successfully worked.

On the 6th of October, 1871, Mr. Bennett was united in marriage to Miss Ann Elizabeth Rasberry, a native of Angel's Camp and a daughter of Bannager Rasberry, who was born in Georgia and married Miss Maria Bowes, a native of England. They were married in the east and in 1852 crossed the plains to California, from Wisconsin. One of their children died on the journey and his wife suffered with the cholera, but ultimately recovered. Theirs was a most trying trip, but eventually they reached California and for a short time the father engaged in mining at Volcano, and later at Angel's Camp. He then turned his attention to horticultural pursuits and planted and became the owner of the first orchard in the mountains. He departed this life on the 4th of September, 1893, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife still survives him, in the sixty-seventh year

of her age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have been born two children,—a son and a daughter,—George Bennager, who is now working in a mine; and Maria Amanda, who became the wife of D. Roller, and shortly afterward was taken ill with typhoid fever which terminated her life. She was a lovable daughter and young wife, and her death was the occasion of great grief to her parents and her husband, and the entire community. She passed away in her eighteenth year.

Mr. Bennett has been a lifelong Democrat, unswerving in his loyalty to the party. He formerly belonged to the lodge of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, but the organization has given up its charter. He and his wife are independent in their religious views, but their lives are upright and honorable, commanding the confidence and good will of all. They have a cozy home at Angel's Camp, surrounded by shade and fruit trees, and there they are spending the evening of life surrounded by many comforts in the midst of friends who entertain for them a high regard. Great changes have occurred since their arrival in the west. In the winter of 1852 it required two months with an ox team to go to Stockton to bring back a load of provisions, which incident indicates in a slight measure the difficulties that the first settlers had to undergo. With Mr. Bennett success in life has been reached by sterling qualities of the mind and a heart true to every manly principle. In his varied business interests his reputation has been unassailable, his name being synonymous with honorable dealings.

WILLIAM NICHOLLS, JR.

William Nicholls, Jr., is a prominent citizen of Dutch Flat and a member of the banking firm of W. & P. Nicholls, of that town. Mr. Nicholls was born in St. Austell, Cornwall, England, November 5, 1850. His ancestors were English people and were engaged in mining and farming. His father, Philip Nicholls, was born in England and came to California in 1852, arriving in San Francisco June 19. From San Francisco he went to Placerville, where he engaged in placer-mining, and later was thus occupied at Georgetown and Forest City, meeting with gratifying success. A partnership was formed with his brother William and they bought gold and carried it to San Francisco, taking upon themselves the risk of being murdered or robbed in crossing the mountains, which were wild and unsettled. They packed their gold upon mules and were well armed. By taking a different route than was expected they managed to escape highwaymen as a rule. However, they were occasionally attacked, but, fighting desperately for their lives and treasure, which sometimes was worth one hundred thousand dollars, were victorious in these struggles. In 1860 the brothers came to Dutch Flat to reside and established the private banking business, which they continued until both passed away. The business is now conducted by the sons, under the same firm name, thus perpetuating the memory of their honored parents. Our subject's father died January 25, 1886, aged fifty-nine years; his uncle died April 23, 1877.

Mr. Nicholls was educated in England and came to San Francisco December 25, 1866. From the latter place he went to Dutch Flat and became connected with his father's banking business. In later years, in addition to his banking interests, Mr. Nicholls has been engaged in the development of mines and is the owner of much valuable mining property, among which is the Polar Star, near Dutch Flat, which he is operating with a force of from twenty-five to thirty men. He is also the owner of large tracts of timber and farm lands.

Fraternally he is identified with the I. O. O. F., which order he joined April 9, 1873, being a member of Olive Lodge, No. 81, Dutch Flat. He has passed all the chairs in both branches of the order and has been a trustee of his lodge for twenty years. As a district deputy grand master he has served for seven years. Becoming a member of Auburn Encampment January 3, 1879, he has filled all its offices; has been a member of the grand lodge since May, 1878. He had the honor of being the grand warden of the grand lodge and, in May, 1900, was elected deputy grand master, without opposition. Mr. Nicholls received the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Fort Lodge, No. 1528, Newquay, Cornwall, England, in 1889, and is now a member of Nevada Lodge, No. 13, Nevada City. He is also a member of Nevada Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M., and of Nevada Commandery, No. 6, K. T. Himself and wife are members of Placer Chapter, No. 49, O. E. S. Politically he is an active member of the Republican party.

Mr. Nicholls was married, in 1876, to Minerva VanDolah, a native of the town of Andrew, Iowa, and of Dutch ancestry. Her people were early settlers in Illinois and removed to Iowa in its early days, her father being a soldier in the wars with the Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls have four children: George VanDolah, Arthur Wallace, Anna May and William Clyde. They have a pleasant home at Dutch Flat and the family are well known and have hosts of friends.

JACOB VANDAMENT.

A half century has passed since Jacob Vandament came to California, and for forty-five years he has been a resident of Amador county. His superior business ability has been an integral factor in the commercial and industrial activity whereon has depended much of the prosperity of northern California. He is a native of Ohio, where four generations of the family had resided, his birth occurring in the Buckeye state on the 3d of August, 1828. He is of German lineage, his great-grandfather having emigrated from Germany to Ohio at an early period in the history of that commonwealth. Jacob Vandament, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Brown county, Ohio, where also occurred the birth of Abraham Vandament, the father. He was married to Miss Mary Burt, a native of New Jersey, and they became the parents of eight children, five of whom are now living.

Mr. Vandament, of this review, was educated in his native town and

reared upon his father's farm. Through the summer months he assisted in the work of the field and meadow, and in the winter season pursued his studies in the little log school-house of the neighborhood. In 1850, attracted by the gold discovery in California, he crossed the plains with four companions. The little party traveled alone, but were unmolested by the Indians and at length arrived safely in Placerville on the 10th of August, 1850. Mr. Vandament at once engaged in prospecting and in digging gold wherever he could find it. For two months he succeeded in making ten dollars a day, and then went on a prospecting trip into Calaveras county, but was unsuccessful in his mining ventures there and after two months he removed to Sierra county, where he secured a good claim. Good gold was found on the surface and he and his companions worked the mines to the depth of sixty feet and had not then reached the bottom. They sluiced and worked from the top down and did not separate the gold until summer, when, in the "clean up" they took out gold at the rate of one thousand dollars per day. Our subject remained at that place for three years, during which time he cleared eleven thousand dollars. He then returned to the home of his father, who was then living in Illinois, just opposite the city of Hannibal, Missouri. He remained but a year, but was ill during the greater part of the time, and in consequence retraced his steps across the plains to California, bringing with him his father, mother and two brothers. This was in 1855. They came to Amador county and settled near Pine Grove, where our subject became the owner of a ranch. He there engaged in stock-raising and also carried on the lumber business for a number of years, his parents continuing with him until called to their final rest. Both were buried at Pine Grove. His brothers Willis and Eli still reside in Amador county.

Mr. Vandament was united in marriage, in 1854, to Miss Annie Topham, a native of Ireland, and they have nine children, four of whom are living, namely: George W., who resides at Pine Grove; Mrs. Mary Lowry, a widow who is acting as her father's housekeeper; John T., who is connected with his father in mining interests; and Lizzie, the wife of Richard Barrett, a resident of Tuolumne county. The mother died in 1865, and in 1877 Mr. Vandament was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Julia Tanner, who was to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey for twenty years, her death occurring on the 3d of September, 1896.

Mr. Vandament is the owner of one hundred and forty-five acres of land a mile east of Sutter Creek, and his property is crossed by the great Mather lode of California. The South Eureka quartz mine is located on his farm and he is one of its stockholders and also one of the owners of the Mutual mine, which is located between Sutter Creek and Amador, also on the Mather lode. He has always been interested in mining and the properties with which he is now connected are considered very valuable. On his farm he raises hay and grain of every kind and has a rich, arable and highly cultivated tract of land.

In politics he is a Democrat, but has never sought or desired public

office. His parents were members of the Baptist church and he was reared in that faith, but has never connected himself with any religious organization. From an early age he has made his own way in the world, depending entirely upon his own efforts, resources and business ability. The success he has achieved is therefore a monument to his labor. His energies are largely devoted to business interests and he is a man of excellent executive force whose resolution enables him to prosecute his work most successfully. He forms his plans readily, is determined in their execution and his regard for the ethics of commercial life combined with his integrity has won him the respect and confidence of the community.

WILLIAM W. MCCOY.

William Woodruff McCoy, who resides in a pleasant home on a farm located on the south side of Salt Spring Valley, in Calaveras county, was born in Conway county, Arkansas, October 21, 1829. His ancestors were from Virginia and Kentucky. His father, Silas McCoy, was born in the latter state, in 1802, and married Miss Elizabeth Carlyle, the wedding being celebrated in Arkansas at an early day. Seven children were born of their union, but only three are now living, two daughters and Dr. McCoy. The father died on the 16th of May, 1863, at the age of fifty-one years, and the mother passed away in her sixty-second year.

William W. McCoy of this review acquired his education in Arkansas, learning the blacksmith's trade, and afterward turned his attention to stock-raising. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Anna Stagner, a native of Kentucky, the wedding being celebrated on the 12th of October, 1854. Her parents were William and Rosana Stagner. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy had been married only a few years when the great Civil war broke out and when the need of his people of the south became pressing he volunteered as a defender of the Confederacy and joined the southern army. He was elected a lieutenant of Company A, Seventh Arkansas Infantry, and fought in several battles of the war, including the engagements at Shiloh. At that place he received three gunshot wounds,—one in the jaw, which knocked out several of his teeth, another broke his collarbone, while the third ball struck him in the hip. His wounds were of such a nature that he was discharged. He went home to recuperate, and when well he joined the cavalry under Colonel Timothy Reaves, and was honorably discharged at Jacksonport, Arkansas, in the spring of 1864. On other occasions he had narrow escapes. At one time he was cut off from his regiment and escaped capture only by swimming his horse across the river. He could not swim himself and did not know whether his horse could, but in his extremity he took the chance and thus escaped being made a prisoner. He was a brave and capable soldier and did his best for the cause which he deemed just.

After the war Mr. McCoy returned to his family and continued to make his home in Arkansas until 1872, when he came to California, accompanied by his wife and their only surviving son, Timothy R., who now resides with his

parents in their declining years at their pleasant home in Salt Springs Valley, and is in partnership with his father in the management of the ranch. Seven other children have been born to them, but all have passed away. Mr. McCoy here owns three hundred and seventy-four acres of land and is raising grain, produce and stock, making a specialty of the breeding of Hereford cattle.

He has gained the title of Doctor by reason of his successful treatment of cancers, having become a specialist in this line. His constantly growing reputation and his skill have caused many patients to come to him not only from all parts of California but also from adjoining states as well. He has practiced in Stockton and San Francisco and has attended many thousands of cases, effecting more or less wonderful cures. His efforts in this direction are worthy of the highest commendation and have made him widely known far beyond the confines of his adopted state.

THOMAS HARDY.

The history of the pioneer settlement of Angel's Camp would be incomplete without the record of this gentleman, who from the earliest founding of the town has been a prominent factor in its substantial growth and improvement. When California was cut off from the advantages and comforts of the east by the long, hot stretches of barren ground and the high mountains he made his way across all these, braving all the trials and hardships of pioneer life in order to make a home in the west,—rich in its resources, yet unclaimed from the dominion of the red men.

Thomas Hardy was born in Danvers, Essex county, Massachusetts, on the 10th of September, 1816, and is descended from a prominent old English family. He is a grandnephew of Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, of the English navy. Isaac Hardy, his father, was born in New Hampshire, and married Miss Lydia Herrick, a native of Topsfield, Essex county, Massachusetts. He engaged in the butchering and meat-market business in Danvers, where he and his wife spent their remaining days. The father died at the age of sixty-three, the mother at the age of eighty-three. In religious belief they were Congregationalists and were worthy and respected citizens. One of the brothers of Isaac Hardy was a minister and the family were all interested in religious work, doing everything in their power to promote the adoption of Christian principles which ennobled and uplifted humanity.

Thomas Hardy was educated in his native town, and when sixteen and one-half years of age he began learning the tanner and currier's trade. On attaining his majority he started in business for himself, in Danvers, Massachusetts, which he conducted with success for four years, when he sold out and went to Alexandria, Louisiana, under contract to carry on business for a man; and later entered into partnership with a Mr. Little in tanning, currying and shoe manufacturing, and later bought out the interest of the man for whom he went under contract and furthered his business by himself. He introduced the first two splitting machines ever in that state. He manufactured the first negro shoes made in Louisiana. He spent five years

in the portion of the country, finding the people hospitable and kindly. When he visited a Louisiana home its owners would say to him, "You will always find a bed and plate when you come here."

But gold was discovered in California and he decided to make his way to the El Dorado of the west. He sailed from New Orleans to Chagres, but was detained on the isthmus for two months before he could secure a boat for the Pacific passage, which chanced to be the steamer California. At length he arrived in San Francisco, in September, 1849. He had made arrangements with a man to engage in the lumber and shipping business, but the partner died and thus all of Mr. Hardy's high expectations came to naught. It was necessary that he gain employment at once, and he turned his attention to mining, in which he met with moderate success. He has engaged in silver, copper, gold and coal mining, and has thus done much for the development of the rich mineral resources of the state. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his ability for leadership, elected him to the state senate from Calaveras county, and he at once became a prominent and influential member of the upper house, opposing every movement or measure that he believed would prove detrimental to the public, and thus saving to the state much unnecessary expense. To his work in that session of the senate is given credit for the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad. His straightforward, forcible and logical speech, ringing with truth, induced many of the senators to favor the road who had hitherto opposed it.

From his copper mines Mr. Hardy had taken out one hundred thousand dollars, and then he sold the property for three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. While engaged in placer-mining he at one time found a sixteen-ounce gold nugget which was worth three hundred and thirty-three dollars, securing the same on Carson Hill in Calaveras county. He first visited Angel's Camp in 1850, and in that year he also engaged in mining on the middle fork of the American river, where in four months he took out six thousand dollars. He was always very successful in his mining operations, but lost large amounts of money through over-confidence in his friends to whom he lent money without full security. His knowledge of mining interests gained him the reputation of being an expert, and his labors in the development of the mineral resources of the state have contributed in a large measure to California's prosperity and growth. He is now interested in six different mines and has over half a million dollars due him exclusive of interest money. At one time he owned five-sixteenths of the Black Diamond and Cumberland mines, and was offered six thousand dollars for one-sixteenth of it. He purchased five-sixteenths more of that property, and then sold nine-sixteenths, on which he cleared in one afternoon twenty thousand dollars.

While in Volcano, Amador county, in 1862, Mr. Hardy assisted in organizing a vigilance committee, the list containing five hundred names. This seemed necessary because there were three hundred gamblers and lawless persons in the town. Mr. Hardy was elected its president, or captain. He decided to rid the town of the gang and became one of the executive

committee of twelve. In the gang there was one big fellow named Brewster, who was a prize fighter and was kept by the gamblers to settle all their difficulties either harmoniously or by force. He would go into a store, take a hat, coat, or anything he wanted without paying for it, and leave laughing defiance at the proprietor. Soon after the committee was formed this fellow was seen walking toward a store. The merchant went in and fastened the door, but the desperado got a large stone and began to break down the door. Mr. Hardy, seeing that it was time to act, seized the man and threw him down and choked him until he was black in the face. He held him in that way as long as he thought it was safe, for he did not wish to kill him. He then let go of his throat and caught him by the hair and banged his head upon the ground until the breath returned to him. He then marched him up the street to put him in prison, but when the fellow saw that he was to be incarcerated he begged for mercy and said if he would let him go he would behave and make no further trouble. Mr. Hardy told him to go and prove from that time on he was a man. The gang decided to seek other quarters. Mr. Hardy was a man of great muscular power and force, therefore was well qualified to act at the head of a vigilance committee, for his bravery and fearless spirit were also well known. When occasion warrants he is one of the most kind and considerate of men.

During the Civil war he made three donations to the sanitary commission, one of two hundred and fifty dollars, one of five hundred dollars and a third of five thousand dollars. He is very liberal in his giving to benevolent work, yet in his charity he is always unostentatious. For many years he has been a prominent and highly respected member of the Pioneers' Society of California. His pleasing, genial manner has made him popular in social circles and his sterling worth commands the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

STEPHEN DOUGLAS BURDGE.

Before California was admitted to the Union Stephen Douglas Burdge arrived on the Pacific coast, locating in this state in August. In September the territorial government gave way to statehood, and throughout the following half of the century our subject has borne his part in promoting the interests and welfare of California. He was born in New York, in the town of Milton, on the Hudson, in Ulster county, September 15, 1811, and is therefore eighty-nine years of age at the time of this writing. He is of French-Scotch ancestry and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Stephen Douglas, having served with the colonial army in the war for independence, after which he located in Steuben county, New York, where he spent his remaining days. Richard Burdge was born in Monmouth, New York, and married Lydia Douglas, an aunt of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. By this marriage there were seven children, but the subject of this review is now the only survivor of the family. The father died in 1854, at the age of seventy-six years, and the mother

survived him, attaining the age of eighty-four years. They were members of the Methodist church and people of the highest respectability.

Mr. Burdge was educated in his native state and crossed the plains to California in 1850 with an ox team. He bought his outfit in St. Louis, Missouri, and came in company with the Holly family. The emigrants were visited by sickness and Mr. Holly died with the cholera at Big Blue river. The horses were stampeded and part of the company followed them for two days and succeeded in recapturing them. Mr. Burdge escaped the cholera, and though he experienced many of the hardships of the long journey across the plains he arrived safely at John's Crossing, on Bear river. There he engaged in mining with excellent success, taking out gold to the value of nine thousand dollars within four months. The following year he returned to the east by way of the water route and brought his wife and three children, two daughters and a son, across the plains to California.

He had been married in 1844 to Miss Melissa Hurt, a native of Missouri. While they were en route to California she was stricken with the cholera, but recovered and all of the family safely reached their destination. They located on a farm a short distance northeast of the site of Lincoln, and there for some years Mr. Burdge engaged in the stock business, his efforts being attended with prosperity. He had as high as five hundred head of stock, mostly cattle, which he sold in the different mining camps, receiving good prices, and thus augmenting his income. After five years spent in that business he went to the mines in eastern Oregon, taking with him a company of men, and in 1862 he continued his mining operations at Canyon City, where he was located three years. In all his undertakings he was prosperous and gradually his capital increased, as the result of his earnest efforts. He went with pack animals by way of the Humboldt and down the Owyhee river. He brought back with him about one thousand dollars and since then has been engaged in various business pursuits. He owned some of the land on which Lincoln has been built and aided in erecting the first house in the town. In 1885 he built the Burdge hotel and was a most popular landlord for some years, but he is now living retired, having through diligence and enterprise in former years acquired a capital that now enables him to put aside the more arduous duties of life. He and his estimable wife reside in the pleasant home with their daughter, Mrs. Sanders, and their granddaughter and her husband, Mr. Sartain. While they were living on the ranch in Placer county a daughter was born to them, Lydia, who is now the wife of Mr. Berger, who resides in Lincoln.

Mr. Burdge had been previously married in New York, in 1835, to Miss Maria Merritt. She died in 1837, leaving him with a little daughter, Catherine, who is now the wife of Nathaniel Ackerman, of New York city. It is therefore sixty-five years since he was first married, while his present faithful wife has lived with him for fifty-six years. They have passed their golden wedding day and are highly esteemed among the honored pioneers of California.

Mr. Burdge was made a Freemason in St. Clairsville, Belmont county,

Ohio, in 1839, and received the Royal Arch degrees in Fayette, Missouri, in 1845. He has been warden of the blue lodge and king of his chapter, and is now one of the oldest Masons of the state. He cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson and his last for William McKinley in 1900. In politics he has always been independent, voting for the man whom he considers best qualified for office and for the principles which he believes will best promote the public good. He has been a man of great physical endurance, of strong mentality, earnest purpose and honorable life, and though he has never sought public notice and has lived in a quiet and unobtrusive manner he has nevertheless commanded the respect of all, for such qualities can not be hid.

GEORGE A. GRAY.

George A. Gray, an undertaker and embalmer of Nevada City, was born in Nevada county on the 18th of May, 1853. His father, John H. Gray, was a native of New York and a representative of the fourth generation of the family in America. Prior to that time his ancestors lived in England. In 1850, when the tide of emigration was carrying many eastern men to the Pacific coast, he came to California and for some time was engaged in farming in Solano county, whence he came to Nevada county in 1851, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits and in mining in this locality. August 28, 1852, he married Miss Eliza J. Jenkins, who was born in Wisconsin July 6, 1834. Her parents resided in Cornwall, England, and in the early '30s came to the United States, settling in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Gray became the parents of five children, all born in Nevada county. The father died June 4, 1897, and the mother is living in San Francisco.

George A. Gray, the eldest of the family, was reared and educated in the place of his nativity, and in 1880 established the undertaking business, which he has since successfully carried on, having a well equipped establishment and carrying an excellent line of goods. He has also served his fellow townsmen in public office, having been elected county coroner in 1889 for a two-years term. At this writing he is serving as deputy coroner under Henry Daniels. He has also served for two terms as the city treasurer, retiring from that office in 1894.

On the 24th of November, 1895, Mr. Gray led to the marriage altar Miss Ida C. Young, of Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, a daughter of William Young, who came to California in the latter part of the '50s. They have three children: Earl V., Clarence R. and Elsie E. Mr. Gray is identified with both the subordinate lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has filled all of the local offices and is past district deputy. He is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias lodge, in which he has served in many official capacities, and is a member of the N. S. G. W., Hydraulic Parlor. He is also a member of Nevada Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is an earnest Republican, deeply interested in the success of his party. He is a man of most genuine worth, whose courtesy

is unfailing and whose integrity is above question. Without ostentation or any desire for place, he has labored most earnestly for the welfare of Nevada City, and his efforts have redounded to its credit and benefit.

JOHN R. TYRRELL.

John R. Tyrrell, whose name is found on the roll of leading law practitioners of Nevada county and among the representative citizens of Grass Valley, is a native of England, his birth having occurred in the town of Hale, on the 30th of January, 1868. His father, Samuel Tyrrell, was also a native of England, and at an early age learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed throughout his entire life. He came to America in 1868, and for a time was engaged as a mine machinist at Virginia City, Nevada, after which he came to Grass Valley, making a permanent location at this point. His wife and family joined him a year or two later and he was continuously employed as foreman blacksmith in this section of the state up to the time of his death, which occurred July 10, 1890. His wife, whose maiden name was Alice Jones, was also of English birth, her parents being James and Jane (Oliver) Jones. On the paternal side the ancestry can be traced back to the Welsh and for many generations representatives of the name were wholesale merchants of Wales. The Oliver family belonged to the French nobility and held large landed estates in France.

John R. Tyrrell was the third of the family of five children, all of whom are yet living. He was reared and educated in Nevada county, pursuing his studies in the public schools of Grass Valley, and later he pursued a commercial course in a business college at San Francisco. He served an apprenticeship as a machinist in the Union Iron Works in that city, but during that time devoted all his leisure hours to the study of law, after the work of the day was done, for it was his desire and intention to become a member of the legal fraternity. The acquisition of knowledge in this way prepared him to enter Hastings Law College, but circumstances intervened to prevent him from carrying out his plans and he returned to Grass Valley, where for two years he was engaged successfully in dealing in hay and grain; however, he never abandoned his plan of becoming a member of the bar and worked continually to that end. In 1893, under the new charter of Grass Valley, he was elected a justice of the peace and police judge for a period of four years, and in the prosecution of his duty he found an excellent opportunity to continue his law studies. Improving every spare moment, after holding the office for a year he passed a creditable examination before the supreme court and was admitted to practice in 1895, since which time he has been a member of the Grass Valley bar. A close student, he has a comprehensive knowledge of the various branches of jurisprudence and has been very successful in conducting criminal as well as civil cases. He prepares himself with great thoroughness and precision, and when before a court or jury is ready to meet every possible attack and to give his authority for the position which he takes concerning litigated interests. There has come to

him a liberal patronage and he is now occupying a position of distinctive preferment in connection with the bar of his adopted county. Mr. Tyrrell is also interested in mining, and at the time of this writing is associated in the work of developing the old Lincoln mine, of which he is now the owner, under the name of the Independent mine, which promises to become a very valuable property in the near future.

Mr. Tyrrell has also been prominently connected with the military companies of Grass Valley and for several years he was a member of the California National Guard. During the Spanish-American war he held the rank of first lieutenant of the Eighth Regiment of California Volunteers, and remained in active service during the war. Politically he is a staunch and steadfast Republican and has rendered his party valuable service as a member of the county central committee, for which he was the secretary for four years. He was elected a state senator at the last election to represent the people of the third senatorial district, comprising the counties of Nevada, Sierra and Plumas, by the largest majority ever received by any candidate for that office, and in his own county (Nevada) he ran over four hundred ahead of his ticket, thus confirming his position as a popular, honorable young man, appreciated by the people. His term of office will expire December, 1904. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend and he is now a member of the school board, and formerly served as secretary of the board of school trustees. Popular in fraternal circles, he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of San Francisco, the Knights of Pythias of Auburn, the Ancient Order of Foresters of Grass Valley, the B. P. O. E. of Grass Valley, and the Improved Order of Red Men, also of Grass Valley. In the last named he has filled all the offices, and is now one of the leading grand officers of that lodge.

Mr. Tyrrell was united in marriage, on the 3d of September, 1889, to an estimable young lady, Miss Minnie M. Harding, a daughter of Samuel Harding, one of California's prosperous farmers who came to the Pacific coast from the Blue Grass state. They have an interesting family of three bright sons, Samuel E., John B. and Park S. For all these years Mr. Tyrrell has been to the people of Grass Valley the personification of honor and honesty in all life's relations and his public service has been most commendable. He holds friendship inviolate and in business life he is most true and faithful to the trusts commended to his care. He has reached a position of prominence and influence as a citizen and lawyer with which a much older man might well be satisfied.

CLAEBORNE WAYNE EVANS.

Among the able, progressive, successful and prosperous practicing physicians of Stanislaus county, California, none has attained higher rank than the subject of this sketch, who is a leading citizen at Modesto. Dr. Evans was born in Cleburne county, Alabama, July 1, 1859, and is descended from English and Dutch ancestors, who settled early in the south. William Henry Evans, his great-grandfather, was a pioneer in Alabama and was the American progenitor

of his family. The Evanses were prominent in the history of both Alabama and South Carolina and were active participants on the patriot side in the Revolutionary war.

Dr. Evans, who was the second child of his parents, came to California in 1871, when he was about twelve years old, and here completed his English and classical education. He was graduated in medicine in the medical department of the University of California, in the class of 1881, and began the practice of his profession at Modesto. He at once identified himself with local interests and was accorded the esteem of the general public to an unusual degree, and, being a talented, well equipped and enthusiastic physician and surgeon, he soon acquired a large and remunerative practice in Stanislaus and adjoining counties and took a high place professionally in his part of the state. He has served the county eighteen years as county physician and has charge of the county hospital.

Dr. Evans is an extensive land-owner and devotes himself in his leisure time to raising trotting horses and thoroughbred cattle. He keeps ten of his best horses in his own stable and loses no time when called to attend to a patient or when he drives into the country for business or pleasure, and it is not probable that there is another physician in the state who has a stable of faster horses for his own driving. He is the owner of a splendid herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle purchased by him from the Leland Stanford estate, which are considered as fine as any in the state. He is an active member of the Democratic party and takes a deep interest in all public questions, whether of national or local importance, and his public spirit is such that he has proven a helpful friend to every interest affecting the advancement of the beautiful little city of Modesto, and his residence is one of the most attractive and hospitable there.

In 1881, soon after receiving his medical diploma, Dr. Evans married Miss Bessie McLean, a daughter of Dr. S. M. McLean, an eminent physician and surgeon of California, who was at the time Dr. Evans's partner. Mrs. Evans bore her husband children named Herbert M. (now at the California State University), Maron and Samuel M. (students in the high school), and died when the son last named was an infant. Dr. Evans' present wife was Miss Minnie Hurd, a native of California, who has borne him a son named John A. and a daughter named Martha Jean.

J. T. RODDA.

One of the most extensive and successful fruit growers of northern California is J. T. Rodda, who has been actively identified with the welfare and development of Nevada county since 1855. His efforts have been very effective in promoting the horticultural interests of this section of the state, and in thus establishing an industry which has become an important source of revenue to the people of the community. His marked business and executive ability, his careful management and his sound judgment have given him rank among the substantial residents of his locality, and no history of this section of

the state would be complete without the record of this honored pioneer, who for forty-five years has made his home here.

A native of England, J. T. Rodda was born in 1832, the third in a family of eight children, whose parents were John and Nancy Rodda, both natives of the same land. The father died in 1870 and the mother passed away in 1880. Their son, whose name heads this review, was reared and educated in the land of his birth and during his minority devoted much of his time and attention to agricultural pursuits. When about twenty years of age he bade adieu to home and friends and came to America, first locating in Pennsylvania. Subsequently he went to the Lake Superior mining region and for some time was engaged in taking minerals from the mines of that locality. Subsequently he returned to England, where he continued for a year, and in 1855 came to California, making a location at Grass Valley, where he has resided continuously since. For five years he was actively connected with the mining interests of this section, and for two years he followed farming.

He then spent thirteen years as a market gardener, and on the expiration of that period established his present nursery, on Auburn street, where he has large and well selected grounds, tastefully laid out with a view of producing the best results. He owns considerable land and is now extensively engaged in the cultivation of fruit, making a specialty of Bartlett pears. He is one of the largest growers of this fruit in the county, having about one hundred acres planted with pear trees. His grounds are equipped with suitable out-houses for the care of his fruit and also hot-houses for the early development of plants. He not only raises fruit but also gives considerable attention to the cultivation of flowers, shrubs and ornamental plants, and has worked up a good trade along that line. In his business career he has met with creditable success, and his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines of labor that no one will claim that his prosperity is not well merited.

Mr. Rodda was married in 1882, to Miss L. C. Klinefelter, and now has three sons: Albert, John and William.

JOHN NICHOLLS.

John Nicholls, the senior member of the banking firm of W. & P. Nicholls, at Dutch Flat, Placer county, California, was born in Cornwall, England, September 30, 1846, and is a representative of an old English family. William Nicholls, the father of John, left England in 1852 and came to California, pioneering in its mining districts. He was engaged in placer-mining at Placerville, Georgetown and Forest City, and met with gratifying success. In partnership with his brother Philip, he became the leading gold-buyer of Forest City, Sierra county, and for years the two were engaged in buying and packing gold across the mountains to San Francisco. While thus occupied they subjected themselves to much fatigue and exposure incident to the unsettled condition of the country. At times they carried as much as one hundred thousand dollars in gold dust on their pack mules, and more than once were

amplified efforts. By prudence and economy, however, they always managed to keep their treasure. In 1860 they came to Dutch Flat and established a banking business, which they conducted successfully up to the time of their death, and which their sons are still conducting. William Nicholls departed this life in 1877. He was a man of the highest business integrity and great courage, and, in short, possessed those sterling characteristics which made him what he was, the highest type of a California pioneer. He had married, in 1845, Miss Jane Nicholls, a distant relative, who died in England in 1864. Of their three children, two are living.—John and William.

John and William Nicholls were reared and educated in England, and in 1865, the year following their mother's death, they came to this country to join their father in California, making the voyage via New York and the isthmus of Panama and landing in due time at San Francisco, whence they came directly to Dutch Flat. Here John Nicholls and his cousin William succeeded to the banking business established by father and uncle, as above stated. They are also interested in various mining operations and other business enterprises and have been uniformly successful in whatever they have undertaken. Thus they have rightly gained a standing among the most prominent business men of the county.

In San Francisco, February 21, 1878, John Nicholls married Miss Olive Wilson, and they are the parents of four children, namely: John Carrol, Robert Julian, Sydney Walton and Jennie Esbella. The eldest son, John Carrol, has recently graduated at the University of California. The Nicholls' home is one of the most commodious and attractive residences in Dutch Flat and Mr. Nicholls and his family are held in high esteem by the citizens of the place.

For a number of years Mr. Nicholls has been an enthusiastic Mason, and both he and his wife are members of the Order of the Eastern Star. In Masonry he has advanced through the degrees of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and at this writing he is filling the office of treasurer in the blue lodge. Also he belongs to the Independent Order of Red Men. Politically he is a Democrat, and on one occasion allowed his name to be used as the candidate of his party for the state assembly. He is not, however, what may be termed a politician, and he has never sought official honors, preferring rather to give his undivided attention to his extensive business interests.

LEWIS M. SCHRACK.

No history of our Western California would be complete without a record of Lewis M. Schrack. He carved his name deeply on the annals by reason of his active and honorable association with events that contribute toward the substantial upbuilding and progress of this portion of the state. He is numbered among the pioneers of 1850, and for many years Calaveras county accorded him rank among her best citizens, a man whom to know was to respect and honor.

He was born in the town of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of July, 1818. His parents, Lewis and Phebe (Griffith)

Schrack, were both natives of the Keystone state, and our subject was of German and Welsh lineage. His father and mother spent their entire lives at Norristown, the former dying at the age of sixty years, the latter when fifty-eight years of age. They were members of the Episcopal church and their daily conduct was in harmony with their professions, honor and integrity characterizing them in all life's relations. Thus they commanded uniform confidence and respect, and to their children they were examples of righteousness. They became the parents of nine children, about half of whom lived to mature years and had families of their own.

Lewis M. Schrack acquired his education in Philadelphia, and in early manhood removed to Red River county, Texas, where he was engaged in merchandising for a number of years. He was married, in Paris, Texas, on the 6th of May, 1849, to Susan Bartlette Holman, and six weeks later crossed the plains to California. While en route they were attacked by Indians, were robbed and had to fight their way through. Mr. Schrack brought with him to the Pacific coast a company of forty men, who arrived in California in the spring of 1850. He had purchased the oxen, secured the outfit and altogether expended about ten thousand dollars, which was to be paid back to him, but he received back not a cent of what he had expended.

One of the Indian chiefs possessed a written record, stating that he was a good Indian. This record had become badly worn and the red man promised not to molest Mr. Schrack and his party if the former would write a new record for him. Mr. Schrack then inscribed on a piece of paper that it would be best to look out for this chief; but one of the boys reading over his shoulder, laughed at what was written. This angered the Indian, who attempted to scalp him and would not receive the paper. Mr. Schrack was then obliged to write a record similar to the one that was worn out; but he believed that the chief merely wanted to use this to get the confidence of the emigrants and put them off their guard. When the writing was given to the Indian the party continued on their way, considering they had a narrow escape.

They arrived first at San Diego and came up the coast to San Francisco, where the father of our subject engaged in the hotel business until the following June, when the hotel was destroyed by fire and he lost everything he possessed. He then went to Vallejo, built a hotel and there entertained the members of the legislature. Subsequently he made his way to the Mokelumne river, where he engaged in mining, spending the winter at Mokelumne Hill. On the 21st day of August, 1851, he camped on the site of the farm. He saw that there was water there; and as the place was on the direct trail from Stockton to the mines he decided that it was a favorable location, and entered from the government one hundred and sixty acres of land. He established a stage station and conducted a wayside hotel, which was well patronized, for there was much travel in those days and a pressing need was felt for such a place of entertainment, many guests taking accommodations there for the night. Mr. Schrack thus became widely and favorably known, his qualities being such as to commend him to the friendship and confidence of all. In his business affairs he prospered, gaining a very desirable competence. He

and several large and well-bred gentlemen of talent and ability, capable of filling almost every position in life.

In his political views he was a Democrat, and his fitness for high official honors was regarded by the public when, in 1872, he was chosen a member of the assembly. He left the impress of his individuality upon the legislation of California and had marked influence upon public thought and opinion, his fellow townsmen having a great respect for his ideas and views. He had been the editor of the *Register*, established at San Andreas. His editorials indicated marked ability, keen discrimination and logical thought. He was the author of a history of Calaveras county, which he wrote in 1880, and it was published in the *San Francisco Call*, being spoken of as a production of superior merit. He departed this life on the 7th of February, 1883, at his Golden Gate ranch, where he had so long resided. He had been an invalid for twenty years and was confined to his bed for twenty-seven months before his death, during all of which time he was faithfully attended by his devoted wife, whose care for him did much to alleviate his suffering. His influence in public affairs was always of a beneficial character and proved a potent element in the upbuilding and material advancement of the community with which he was connected. He had attained the age of sixty-four years, six months and twelve days, and his loss to the community was one widely and deeply felt throughout his section of the state.

In September, 1852, he had returned to the east for his wife, and in 1853 they came to California together by way of the isthmus of Panama, bringing with them their first born, a daughter, Nellie, then in the third year of her age. She is now the wife of Julius Toda and resides on a ranch adjoining the old homestead. There were born to them in California eight children, namely: James B., who died in his twenty-sixth year and was laid to rest in their private burying-ground on the ranch; Blanche, who is the wife of Julius Milton and resides in Fresno county, California; Annie, who died in infancy; Henry Clay, who is at home with his mother; William, who died at the age of nineteen years; Albert J., who died when a year old; Jefferson D., who also is at home; and Maud, now the wife of Frank Washburn, a resident of Valley Springs.

Mrs. Schrack is now in the seventy-third year of her age and is one of the most highly esteemed pioneer women of the state. She experienced all the hardships and trials incident to the establishment of a home on the frontier. At first they lived in a tent, with canvas windows and a dirt floor, which in the rainy season became saturated with water so that her shoes were often very wet. Afterward, however, they erected the house in which they entertained the traveling public. She cooked for the teamsters and bravely did her part in helping her husband to gain prosperity. In those early days Joaquin Murietta, the Mexican highwayman and desperado, with his band had a cave in the mountains not far from their home, and he and his followers often came to their house for a meal. Every one stood in terror of the band, but Mrs. Schrack prepared the meal for them and Murietta usually gave her twenty dollars and would accept no change.

On one occasion when Mr. Schrack was returning home through a narrow path on a dark night he was stopped by the Mexican, who drew his revolver. Mr. Schrack was surprised, but said *Amigo*, which means friend. Murietta then got off his horse, offered him a purse and made all kinds of apologies and ordered his men to dismount and take off their hats while Mr. Schrack passed on his way. He declined the gold and was glad to escape with his life. It was believed that Murietta was captured, and on one occasion the authorities thought they had his head in a jar of alcohol; but Mrs. Schrack has been informed that he is still living, in Mexico, where he has a large stock ranch and fifty ponies. As the years passed such wild scenes became less frequent and civilization replaced the chaotic condition of the early times.

Prosperity also came to the farmer of whom we write; but in 1878 their large, two-story log house in which they had resided for twenty-five years was destroyed by fire with all its contents. It was replaced, however, by their present good frame residence, which stands in the midst of beautiful forest trees planted by Mr. Schrack. He had the first peach orchard in the county and also had a fine vineyard on his place, for which he was at one time offered twenty thousand dollars; but he declined to make the sale. Another year they lost considerable wood and much of their farm products by fire, and on a third occasion their barn and two horses were burned; but with characteristic energy the family have prosecuted their labors and have eventually gained a comfortable competence. Mrs. Schrack still resides on the Golden Gate ranch, esteemed and beloved by her children and held in the highest regard by their acquaintances. Their pioneer record forms an integral part in the history of Calaveras county, for they aided in laying the foundation of its present prosperity and promoted its progress along many substantial lines of development.

LA FAYETTE JACKSON MADDUX.

That good old stock of Virginia and Maryland which has been so potent a factor in the citizenship of the United States produced the subject of this sketch, a prominent lawyer of Modesto, Stanislaus county, California, an account of whose useful and busy career it is the purpose of the editors to include in this work. La Fayette Jackson Maddux was born at Pineville, McDonald county, Missouri, August 14, 1854, and was brought to California when he was between two and three years old. He is descended in the paternal line from early settlers and active participants in the pioneer history of Virginia. His grandfather, George Nathaniel Maddux, was born in Virginia and was a pioneer in Tennessee, where his life was successful and he lived to a good old age. He married Miss Rebecca Parker, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Dr. John Parker, who was born in Maryland and took a patriot's part in the Revolutionary war.

John Parker Maddux, a son of George Nathaniel and Rebecca (Parker) Maddux, was born in Tennessee and went at a comparatively early period in his life to Missouri, where he married Miss Serena Gibson, a native of Fay-

Greenville, Washington county, Arkansas. He became a well-to-do farmer in Missouri and in 1855 took a drove of cattle overland to California, where he sold them to good advantage. He returned to Missouri and in 1857 started again across the plains to California, this time accompanied by his wife and two children, one of them, La Fayette Jackson Maddux, the subject of this sketch. He located at Healdsburg, Sonoma county, where he bought a farm and acquired other property and won success as a farmer and as a business man. He was one of the organizers of the Santa Rosa Bank, at Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, and of the Ukiah Bank, at Ukiah, Mendicino county; he was for many years a director of the former, and was connected with other prominent interests. He died in 1895, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and his widow, a woman of many virtues who is highly regarded by all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance, is living, aged sixty-three years, on the family homestead near Santa Rosa. They were the parents of twelve children, two of whom were born in Missouri and ten in California, and Mrs. Maddux has a sorrowful memory of the death of her second child during the slow and perilous journey of their then little family across the plains, which consumed six months. She remembers, too, that they were ambushed by Indians at one point and narrowly escaped with their lives. Seven of their children are now living in California. Charles P. Maddux is a practicing physician at Santa Rosa, where his brother, Dr. James E. Maddux, is also located. Loretta is the wife of Dr. Graves, of San Francisco. Her other sons, excepting the subject of this sketch, are members of her household near Santa Rosa.

La Fayette Jackson Maddux was educated in the public schools and the Methodist College at Santa Rosa, and was graduated in law at the Harvard Law School in the class of 1878. He began the practice of his profession at Winnemucca, Nevada, where he remained about a year. In 1880 he located at Modesto, where he has won a signal success professionally and is recognized as one of the leading men of Stanislaus county. In 1896 he was the candidate of the Democracy of his district for representative in the congress of the United States. He is active and influential in political work and his public spirit has led him to labor efficiently for the advancement of many interests affecting the welfare of his fellow citizens. He was appointed by Governor Budd one of the directors of the state reform school for boys at Lone, Amador county.

In 1879 Mr. Maddux married Miss May Blyth Simmons, a native of Mariposa county, California, and a daughter of the Rev. J. C. Simmons, of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, who has taken a prominent part in making Methodist history in this state. Mr. and Mrs. Maddux have two children, named Parker S. and Esther, who are attending school at Berkeley, Alameda county.

HIRAM A. MESSENGER.

The family of Messenger, of which Hiram Ashley Messenger of Gwinmine, Calaveras county, California, is a representative, is descended from English ancestors, who came to America before the Revolutionary war; and Mr. Messenger's grandfather, Cyrus Messenger, was a colonel in the colonial

army. Mr. Messenger's father, also named Cyrus, was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and married Hannah Case, a native of Canton, Connecticut, and a member of an old and honorable New England family. He was a farmer and a member of the state militia and a reliable and worthy citizen, who lived to the age of seventy-eight years, his wife dying at sixty-seven. They had nine children, of whom only three now live and of whom Hiram Ashley Messenger is the only one in California. One of his brothers fought for the preservation of the Union in 1861-65.

Hiram Ashley Messenger was born at Peru, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, July 27, 1832, and was educated in the public schools of his native county. In 1852, when in his twentieth year, he started overland for California with a company from Michigan, paying seventy-five dollars for his board and other privileges; but when he arrived at Green river he exchanged his chance to come with that party to California for an opportunity to go to Oregon with another party, with whom he traveled only a week, however, when he obtained a job of driving an ox-team, hauling freight between St. Joseph and Salt Lake, Utah.

He came on to California and from Lathrop packed his blankets to Stockton. The next day after he arrived at Stockton he went to Latimer's, now North Branch postoffice, and from there to Mokelumne Hill, then a big mining camp with a permanent gallows on which undesirable citizens were hanged from time to time! He worked for a time for the "water company" and during the succeeding winter he mined with some success. He entered the employ of the water company in the following spring and next winter "tended ditch" near Cape Horn. In the spring following he worked for Andrews and Cadwallar "driving" lumber for the completion of the flume then under construction to Mokelumne Hill. Then for two years he sold lumber in the Mokelumne lumber yards and afterward was employed on the Chili Hill ditch at Campo Seco, and then he sold water for the water company until 1857, when he was employed on the Calaveras ditch at Murphy's under "Cap." Hanford. Later he mined on his own account at Campo Seco, at Oregon Gulch and at Lancha Plana, where he was successful enough to take out about forty dollars a week. Later he mined at Jenny Lind, Whisky Hill and South Gulch, where he went with a family named Copeland. In 1861 he discovered copper mines and did the first copper-mining in that locality. In 1864 he sold out his interest, for five thousand dollars, and raised a company, at his own expense, and spent a year fighting Indians in Arizona, his command having been duly mustered into the United States service and mustered out the last of June, 1866, at the presidio at San Francisco. He rendered the government good service, for which he was paid in greenbacks that netted him forty cents on the dollar when he exchanged them for provisions. Returning to Campo Seco he associated himself with W. C. Whetstone and bought the Cosgrove ranch, consisting of one thousand acres, and began raising hay and grain. In 1884 when the railroad was built, he sold a part of his interest, but still retains a fine tract two and a half miles from Valley Springs,

where he has a good orange grove and raises many olives, the place being under the management of his son-in-law.

In 1894 Mr. Messenger removed from his ranch to Gwinmine, where he conducts an extensive boarding-house and fills the office of postmaster. Politically he has been a lifelong Democrat, but enough has been said of his record during the war to establish the fact that he was a staunch Union man. From the office of lieutenant in the home guard he was advanced to that of captain in the United States service, and he won the title worthily and bears it honorably. He was made a Master Mason in 1862 and is thoroughly posted in the work of the order, and has for many years been the master of Campo Seco Lodge, No. 100, F. & A. M. His sons are also Masons, and Mrs. Messenger and two of their daughters are members of the Order of the Eastern Star. He has been an Odd Fellow for twenty years, was active and prominent in establishing the order at Mokelumne Hill and has passed the chairs in both branches. In 1879 and 1880, just after the adoption of the new state constitution, he was a member of the California legislature and has always done everything in his power to advance the interests in his state and county. A friend of agriculture and horticulture, he has been a director in the San Joaquin County Fair Association and in the organization promoting fairs in Amador county. With Senator Vorhees and Mr. Downs he is a stockholder in the Lincoln mine.

In 1859 Captain Messenger married Harriet L. Wilkins, a native of Nashua, New Hampshire, who came to California in 1854, and they have had five children. Their son, Nelson C., is married and lives at Angel's Camp. Their daughter Mary Frances married Edward Maher and lives at Campo Seco. Maud W. married William Putnam, who has the management of her father's ranch. Hiram H., a man of a family, is a worthy citizen of Gwinmine. Harriet Marion is a student at the state normal school. Mr. and Mrs. Messenger and their family are well known and respected, and to the Captain and his good wife is accorded the especial honor due to California pioneers.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

In the history of the commercial progress and material development in the town of Grass Valley, William H. Smith deserves mention, for during many years he has been an active factor in the business interests of the town where he is now successfully engaged in conducting a wholesale and retail confectionery establishment on Mill street.

Mr. Smith is one of the native sons of Grass Valley, his birth having occurred here on the 22d of July, 1867. His father, William H. Smith, was a native of England and an attorney by profession, who, on coming to America, located in New Orleans, Louisiana, whence he removed to San Francisco in 1852. Here he engaged in the practice of law for a time and later formed a partnership with Joseph Hamilton, at Auburn, California. For many years he was a justice of the peace in Grass Valley and discharged his duties with out fear or favor, winning the high commendation of all citizens who have regard for law and order. He was married to Miss Jane Trim, a lady of

culture and refinement, who was born in New Orleans and is now residing with one of her sons in Grass Valley.

In the family of this worthy couple were eleven children, William H. being the tenth in order of birth. He was reared and educated in Nevada county and at an early age entered upon the practical duties of life, since which time he has depended solely upon his own efforts. He is now at the head of one of the oldest candy factories in the state, having established the business in 1889. He successfully conducted this for a time and then sold out to W. Williams, after which he removed to San Francisco, where he was connected with the same line of trade. Later he became the traveling representative for Robert Green, a soda-fountain manufacturer of Philadelphia, and subsequently he traveled for some time in the interest of the firm of Scott & Gilbert, of San Francisco. After resigning that position he returned to the home of his boyhood and embarked in the real-estate and insurance business, meeting with a high degree of success. Within a short time he wrote policies to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Home Fire Insurance Company, of New York; but in 1896 he returned to the confectionery business, purchasing his old store. He employs two expert candy-manufacturers and has both a large wholesale and retail trade, making extensive shipments to various towns in this section of the state. The excellent quality of the products, his reasonable prices and his thorough reliability have made his business a profitable one, and his trade is steadily growing in volume and importance.

On the 12th of August, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Mattie Nile, a native of Missouri, by whom he has one son, Caswell. Mr. Smith is an advocate of Democracy, being allied with the progressive wing of the party. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the B. P. O. E. and the Grass Valley fire department. He withholds his support from no movement or measure which he believes will contribute to the substantial welfare and development of this section of the state. He is widely and favorably known by the citizens of his native county and merits honorable mention among the leading and representative business men of northern California.

CHRISTIAN RUNCKEL.

Christian Runckel, the superintendent of schools at Dutch Flat, is one of the prominent educators of Placer county. A sketch of his life is therefore of interest in connection with biographical mention of other leading and representative citizens of his town and county, and, briefly, is as follows:

Christian Runckel was born in Dutch Flat, Placer county, California, July 27, 1868, and is of German descent. His father, Justus Henry Runckel, was born in Germany, January 13, 1832, of German parentage, and belonged to a mercantile family, generation after generation, for a period of one hundred and fifty years, having been engaged in business at the same stand.

In 1852, leaving the business and home of his forefathers, Justus H.

Runkel emigrated to America, landing at New York, where he remained until 1850, and that year came to California, making the journey by way of the isthmus of Panama. Upon his arrival in California, Mr. Runkel engaged in mining on the middle fork of the American river, where he was fairly successful. Mining, however, was not suited to his tastes, and in 1857 he came to Dutch Flat and established himself in a bakery and mercantile business, which he conducted successfully until he retired in 1892. Also he was interested in fruit-growing on lands which he owned in the town site, apples and Bartlett pears being his specialty, and most of his trees having been planted by his son Christian. An ardent Democrat, the elder Runkel was an active participant in the politics of the county, and fraternally he for years maintained membership in the I. O. O. F., being identified with both branches of the order and also with the order of Rebekahs. In 1859 he married Miss Louisa Held, like himself, a native of Germany, and of the eleven children born to this worthy couple nine are still living. The mother also is still living, and is in the enjoyment of excellent health. The father departed this life in 1896, at the age of sixty-four years.

Christian Runkel was educated in the public schools of his native town and in a private normal school in Auburn, and began his life work as a teacher, when only nineteen years of age, at Lowell Hill. For the past ten years he has taught at Dutch Flat, where, at this writing, he holds the position of superintendent of schools. Here, with the valued assistance of the school board, he has been instrumental in bringing the school interests of Dutch Flat up to a high standard. A new schoolhouse has been built, equipped with all the modern appliances found in the up-to-date schools, and the teachers work in harmony with their superintendent. It is a fact worthy of note that the county superintendent paid Dutch Flat the compliment of having the best school building in the county.

Like his father before him, Mr. Runkel has taken an active interest in the politics of the county and keeps himself as well posted in political matters as he does in educational affairs. He was at one time the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of representative of his county in the state assembly. Another honor conferred upon him by his party, and one which he esteemed more highly, was his nomination for state superintendent of education, but, although he made a satisfactory run, he, with the rest of the ticket, was defeated. A county office which he now holds is that of president of the board of education.

Mr. Runkel was the originator and organizer of the Order of the American Flag, which has received a state charter. The object of the organization is to inculcate patriotism and a love for the civil liberty which the flag represents, and also to inculcate a more thorough knowledge of the grand principles on which a government by the people and for the people rests.

In the midst of his other work Mr. Runkel was for three years the editor of the Colfax Sentinel. Nowadays, when not occupied with his educational work, Mr. Runkel busies himself among his fruits and flowers. He owns the pleasant home he occupies and a fruit ranch.

He was married in 1804 to Miss Sophia Cadwallader, a native of Nevada county and a graduate of Napa College. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Runkel was a successful teacher. They have a pleasant home in which interest centers around two little ones, a son and daughter, Christian, Jr., and Martha. Mr. Runkel and his wife are identified respectively with the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Native Daughters of the Golden West; he helped to organize the parlor in Dutch Flat, and was its first president. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs in both branches of the order.

JOHN ADAMS.

Among the representative citizens and city officials of Auburn, Placer county, California, is John Adams, who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, June 28, 1841. The Adams family, of which the subject of this sketch is a member, is of German origin and has long been identified with this country. Abraham Adams, the grandfather of John, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and was reared and married there. In 1812, with his wife and children, he moved to what was then called the Western Reserve, and in Delaware county, Ohio, took claim to a tract of land and established his home on the frontier. He became one of the prominent early farmers of Delaware county. John Adams, his son, the father of our subject, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and was twelve years old when he went with his father's family to Ohio. In the latter state he grew to manhood and married Miss Desire Cook, who was born in 1803, a daughter of Benajah Cook, one of the pioneer settlers of Delaware county. This union was blessed in the birth of eight children, five sons and three daughters, and four of the family are still living. The parents were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church and in their hospitable home was entertained many a traveling minister of the gospel. Mr. Adams donated the ground on which their church building was erected, helped to build it, and during his life aided substantially in the support of the church. Indeed, he was one of its most liberal and active members. He and his wife continued their residence in Delaware county while they lived. Both reached a ripe old age, he being in his seventy-second year and she in her seventy-sixth year at the time of death.

John Adams was the seventh born in his father's family. He was educated in the public schools, and in Central College, Franklin county, Ohio, and was still in school at the time the Civil war was inaugurated. He had just reached his twenty-first year when President Lincoln made his second call for volunteers, and on the 7th of August, 1862, in answer to that call, young Adams volunteered for service in the Union army and became a member of Company G, Forty-fifth Ohio Infantry. The fortunes of this command he shared in Kentucky and Tennessee for five months. Then typhoid fever visited the regiment, resulting in the death of no less than two hundred of its members. Mr. Adams was one of its victims, was confined to hospital eight months, and barely escaped with his life. This long sickness unfitted him for

military service at the time, and he was honorably discharged and returned to his home. It was two years before he fully recovered his health.

After this he farmed for a time. Then he became the owner of a portable sawmill, and was engaged in the manufacture of lumber for four years. In 1870 he came to California, locating in Sierra Valley, Plumas county, where he remained three years, after which, on account of the sickness of his son, he returned east. In 1880 he again came to California, this time locating in Placer county and purchasing a farm near New Castle, where he engaged in fruit-farming, making a specialty of peaches. He still retains this farm, but has for some time owned and occupied a pleasant home in Auburn.

Mr. Adams was happily married in 1867, on the 6th of February, to Miss Josephine Tyler, a native of Delaware county, Ohio, and a daughter of Lyman Tyler, of old Revolutionary stock. Her grandfather, George Tyler, was a colonel in the seven-years struggle for independence, and the family has spared its full quota of soldiers, having been represented in every war in which this country has been engaged. Joseph Tyler, the original progenitor of the Tyler family to which Mrs. Adams belongs, settled in Massachusetts in 1640. His progeny have scattered over various portions of this country and many of them have occupied prominent and influential positions. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have had four children, two of whom are living, both natives of California. Eugene is engaged in farming and resides with his parents in Auburn.

Mr. Adams has been a life long Republican. In 1886 he was elected recorder of Placer county, and it was at this time that he moved to Auburn, where he has since resided. He was again elected to the office of recorder, to succeed himself, and served two terms of two years each. He was also elected and served four years as the assessor of Placer county, and he is at present the incumbent of a city office, having been elected one of the trustees of Auburn in the spring of 1900. By his uniform courtesy and the fidelity to trust reposed in him, Mr. Adams has made a most acceptable official and given general satisfaction to all concerned. As a business man he has proved himself a success, having accumulated a competency. Besides his farm and his property in Auburn, already alluded to, he has valuable mining interests.

Mrs. Adams is a member of the Methodist church, of which the family are attendants and to which Mr. Adams is a liberal contributor. Fraternally he is identified with the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R., being a charter member of Baker Post at New Castle, in which he has always taken much interest. He has filled nearly every office in his G. A. R. Post and is now a past commander.

Such is a brief sketch of the life of one of Auburn's leading citizens.

FREDERICK FRANK.

The proprietor of the Washington Brewery, at Grass Valley, Frederick Frank, is a native of the town in which he makes his home, his birth having occurred March 31, 1871, being the fifth in order of birth in a family of thirteen children, only three of whom are now living. The parents, John and

Catherine (Lepharts) Frank, were both natives of Germany and are now deceased. The father was born in Wurtemberg, and there learned the baker's trade. In 1850 he crossed the Atlantic to America, taking up his residence in New Orleans. A year later he came to Grass Valley and for some time was identified with mining interests. In connection with David Binklemann, he established the first brewery of Grass Valley. Later he sold his interest to his partner and established another brewery, conducting the same until the time of his death, which occurred in 1883. After his demise the business was carried on under the supervision of his widow until April, 1895, when she transferred it to her sons G. W. and Frederick. The partnership between them continued until June 3, 1898, when the elder brother died. The mother's death occurred in 1896.

In the public schools of Grass Valley Mr. Frank, of this review, obtained his education and has spent the greater part of his life here. He was, however, at one time a resident of San Francisco, where he remained for four years, learning the harness-making trade during that period. After his return he became associated with his elder brother in the brewing business, and, as stated, their connection was maintained until the death of G. W. Frank, when our subject became the sole proprietor of the plant and business. He is a practical brewer, having an excellent knowledge of the business both in principle and detail. The Washington Brewery is one of the best in California and its products are very popular and have a large local sale, wherefrom Mr. Frank derives a good income.

On the 20th of February, 1895, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Frank and Miss Mary Hurley, of Nevada county, California. They now have three sons,—Ellsworth, Robert and John. Mr. Frank exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party, and affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, the Foresters of America, the Native Sons of the Golden West and the American Legion of Honor.

AMOS A. WOOD.

In no profession has there been greater advancement during the past fifty years than in dentistry. One of the ablest and most prominent exponents of this profession in Stanislaus county, California, is Dr. Amos A. Wood, of Modesto.

Dr. Wood is a native of Parke county, Indiana, and was born September 7, 1839. His ancestry was English and his progenitors in different lines settled in New England and were all members of orthodox churches. His parents were Amos and Sarasila Wood, and he was orphaned by the death of his father when he was only six months old, and when he was seven years old his mother died, leaving five children, the oldest of whom, Mary, now Mrs. Baker and a widow, living near Linden, cared for the others. Dr. Wood's eldest brother, John, came to California in 1849 and now lives in Nevada. Another brother, Zachariah, lives near Fresno, California.

Dr. Wood received his education in public schools in Indiana and Iowa

and at the outbreak of the Civil war responded to President Lincoln's initial call for troops by enlisting in Company H, Nineteenth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected the first sergeant. His first experience under fire was at the battle of Prairie Grove. He had not at that time yet fired a gun in the war. His regiment unexpectedly met an overwhelming force of Confederates and was driven back after a few minutes' fighting, with the loss of one hundred and eighty killed and wounded, including Colonel McPherson and other officers. From Prairie Grove the regiment went to Van Buren, Arkansas, and thence to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where it participated in operations against that Confederate stronghold until it fell. At Vicksburg he suffered a sunstroke which necessitated absence from his regiment for three months, during which time the regiment participated in several engagements and was captured at Baton Rouge. When he rejoined his regiment it was stationed at New Orleans, but it soon afterward embarked for Texas on board the old ship Banks. The vessel carried fifteen hundred men altogether and on the gulf of Mexico encountered a severe storm which came near wrecking it. The ship sprang a leak and it was difficult to keep it afloat even after the artillery and other heavy material had been thrown overboard. The storm lasted twenty-four hours and at times the sea ran so high that every life on board was imperiled. The regiment remained several months in Texas and later went to Alabama and fought at Mobile, where it was stationed when General Lee surrendered and the war ended. Dr. Wood was mustered out September 18, 1865, after a continuous service of only eighteen days short of the three years for which he had enlisted. He was so fortunate as not to receive even the slightest wound and was promoted to the office of second lieutenant by the governor of Iowa in recognition of faithful service rendered his country.

After the war Dr. Wood became a stock-raiser and ranchman in Kansas, but was obliged to give up the work of such an occupation on account of the sunstroke he had received in the war, the effects of which had remained. He studied dentistry and practiced his profession in Kansas until 1886, when he came to Modesto, where he has continued the practice of his profession with such success that he has gained a high reputation and acquired considerable property. He is one of the owners of Horseshoe mine in Tuolumne county and owns a stock ranch in Sanislaus county, which he is conducting successfully. In partnership with his son and another gentleman, he has a prospector in the Klondike, where they have several valuable mining claims. He has taken an interest in every public enterprise at Modesto and is one of the leading and progressive citizens of the town. He is an active Republican, a member of the Republican county central committee and of the Republican county executive committee. He is an Odd Fellow in high standing and is a past commander of Grant Post, No. 9, Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. Wood was married in 1860, to Miss Catharine Byers, a native of Ohio, a daughter of Samuel Byers and a descendant of an old and honorable family, and they have three sons and two daughters: their son, George F. Wood is the postmaster at Modesto. Minnie married James G. Smith, of

San Francisco, California, and is now a member of her father's household. C. C. Wood is a dentist at Oakdale, Stanislaus county. Jessie Kate married S. L. Hanscom, of Stanislaus county. Edward E. Wood is a popular jeweler at Modesto. Dr. and Mrs. Wood have a pleasant home at Modesto and are active and influential members of the Methodist Episcopal church in which Dr. Wood has for many years held the office of steward.

WILLIAM R. DEES.

There is ever an element of interest in the history of the self-made man, —one who starts out in life empty-handed and wrests fortune from an adverse fate. Obstacles and difficulties are encountered, but to the man of resolute purpose these but call for renewed effort and serve as stepping-stones to something higher. The life record of Mr. Dees stands in exemplification of what may be accomplished in this free land of ours where the man of ambition and determination is unhampered by caste or class.

A native of Georgia, Mr. Dees was born on the 3d of October, 1835, and represents one of the old families of that state. His father, John Dees, was born in North Carolina and married Miss Keziah Taylor. For a number of years they were residents of Alabama, and both departed this life in 1865. They had seven children, of whom only two are living.

Mr. Dees, the only one in California, was reared in the state of Alabama, where he received but limited educational privileges, his knowledge having been acquired mostly in the school of experience. He has, however, become a well informed man of practical learning, and through the exercise of sound judgment he has worked his way steadily upward. Crossing the isthmus of Panama, he made his way to the Pacific waters, having previously sailed from New Orleans to the dividing land between the continents. Making his way to the Pacific coast on one of the vessels in use in that day, he arrived in San Francisco, on the 1st of April, 1852, and thence went to Coloma, in Eldorado county, and later to Cold Springs and Placerville. He first engaged in mining at Alabama Flat, where he met with very gratifying success, making as high as one hundred dollars in a single day. He continued to mine for a number of years with the varying luck of the gold-seeker, and then turned his attention to raising sheep, having a large ranch on which he had from two to three thousand sheep at all times. He continued that industry for thirteen years and then sold his sheep for nine thousand dollars, after which he was engaged in the livery business for three years at Milton. In that enterprise, however, he lost nearly fifteen hundred dollars and then turned his attention to other affairs. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land a half mile from Milton and is now cultivating wheat, barley and hay. He keeps a number of horses and cows and has a well improved farm supplied with all modern accessories. His home is one of the pleasant residences of Milton and there he resides with his family, contentedly passing the evening of an upright and consistent life.

In 1855 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Dees and Miss Helen Virginia Burdis, a native of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Two children have come

Mr. Dees is a Democrat, but has never sought or desired public office. In 1880 at Copperopolis, he was made a Master Mason, and has since been identified with that fraternity, filling the various offices in his lodge. He now holds membership in Keystone Lodge, No. 161 F. & A. M., of Milton. He and his wife are devout members of the Methodist church and are people of the highest respectability.

CHARLES A. WERLE.

The fact that honesty, industry and perseverance will triumph over formidable obstacles has been many times proven; but the story of the struggles and successes of self-made men is always interesting. Any truthful biography of Charles A. Werle, ice manufacturer and the proprietor of the bottling works at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, must of necessity be an indorsement of the value of the priceless qualities to which reference has been made.

Charles A. Werle was born at Buffalo, New York, May 21, 1849, and is descended from German ancestry. Michael Werle, his father, was born of German parents at Paris, France, and his great-grandfather and his sons were the owners of a flouring mill in the fatherland. Michael Werle was only six months old when his parents brought him to America. They located at Buffalo, New York, and there he was reared and educated and married Miss Rosalia Baumgarten. He came to California in 1852, and mined at Mokelumne Hill with satisfactory success until 1858, when he went back to Buffalo, New York, and brought his family to California. Locating at Mokelumne Hill, he engaged in freighting between Mokelumne Hill and Stockton and between Stockton and Bakersfield, Kern county. He died in 1875, at the age of forty-seven years, of pneumonia, which resulted from a cold caused by his getting wet in Kern river, where he met with an accident in the prosecution of his business. His wife survives him and is now seventy-two years of age. Three children were born to them after they came to California. William died at the age of five years; Estella when in her twenty-first year; and Mary is in charge of the telephone office at Mokelumne Hill.

Mr. Werle was nine years old when he was brought to Mokelumne Hill by his parents in 1858. He attended the public schools there and finished his education at St. Mary's College, at San Francisco. He was engaged in prospecting and mining until 1874, when he established at Mokelumne Hill his present business of bottling all kinds of temperance drinks, with which he combines the manufacture of ice. He has built bottling works and an ice factory and keeps several teams busy distributing his goods throughout the surrounding country.

In politics he is a Democrat, and he was appointed postmaster at Mokelumne Hill by President Cleveland and held the office during that national executive's administration; and his sister, Miss Mary Werle, was his deputy. His success in life has been well earned, and he is widely and deservedly

In 1871 Mr. Werle married Miss Emma Fray, a native of Calaveras county, and they have five children, all of whom were born at Mokelumne Hill,—Charles William, Frank W., Lee, Herbert and Rosalia. The latter is the wife of Victor S. Lagarmarsino and lives at Mokelumne Hill. Mr. Werle's residence is near his bottling works and most of the members of his family assist him more or less in his business. Mr. Werle is a progressive and capable business man who has material gains to show for his labor, and his public spirit is such that he is regarded as a patriotic and helpful member of the community.

GEORGE OPEL.

George Opel was born in Germany, July 20, 1831, of German parents, John and Margaret (Keslevey) Opel, and one of a family of seven children. In 1849 the Opel family emigrated to America, locating at St. Louis, Missouri. Subsequently the father died of cholera, while on his way from St. Louis to New Orleans. The mother resided with her children in Jefferson county, Missouri, and reached a good old age, being ninety at the time of her death. Of the children only two are now living.

George Opel, at the time he came to this country, was eighteen years of age. He remained with the other members of the family in Missouri until 1853, when with four other young men he came to California. Their journey was made overland in a "prairie schooner" drawn by oxen, and it was six months before they reached their destination. The leader of the little party had been to California before and it was at his suggestion that they traveled leisurely, his idea being to reach the mines about the time the fall rains set in. Their first stop in California was at Grass Valley. There they mined during the winter, but with little success, however. Subsequently they were more fortunate on the north fork of the American river, where Mr. Opel had a claim of his own, in which he worked from 1858 until 1894, and during that time took out a great deal of gold. He sold his claim in 1894. Since then he has been more or less interested in mining, and still owns a good drift mine, but for the past ten years he has not been engaged in any active business, on account of ill health, being troubled with bronchial asthma.

Mr. Opel was married in 1885 to Mrs. Drusilla Barber, the widow of William Barber. By Mr. Barber she had ten children, five of whom are living, and in the support and education of this family Mr. Opel has shown as much interest as if they were his own. The eldest, Amelia, is the wife of Charles Kellogg, of New Castle, California; Maria H. is the widow of E. Towle; Jennie is now Mrs. Val Curran; Louise is the wife of James W. Jameson, postmaster and merchant of Dutch Flat; and the only son is Charles E. Mrs. Opel has been a resident of California since 1861. She was born in England, a daughter of James Sherrin, and in her girlhood was brought to the United States by her parents, their settlement being in Pennsylvania, where she was reared.

At the time he came to California Mr. Opel was a poor young man, with

nothing but his pluck and energy and his willing hands for capital, and as a result of his industry and good management he has acquired a sufficient amount of this world's goods to make him and his family comfortable; they occupy one of the best homes of Dutch Flat and are held in high esteem by the people of the community. The only fraternal organization with which Mr. Opel is connected is the I. O. O. F., and with this he has been identified for a number of years.

PETER KING.

Peter King, the manager of the Union Lumber Company of Grass Valley has been actively identified with the growth and prosperity of Nevada county, especially along the line of its lumber interests, for a number of years. His business ability is such as to aid in qualifying him for the control of extensive interests, and his enterprise and determination have been stepping-stones on which he has risen to the responsible place which he now occupies in commercial circles.

A native of Maine, Mr. King was born in Whitefield, Lincoln county, on the 12th of August, 1854, his parents being Enoch and Eleanor (Baily) King, both of whom were natives of the Pine Tree state. His ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides resided in America prior to the Revolutionary war, and the grandfathers of our subject were patriot soldiers in that memorable struggle which brought independence to the nation. Enoch King was a lumberman by occupation, and for many years engaged in the operation of a sawmill and the sale of lumber in Maine. He died in 1870. In the family were eight children, including a pair of twins, one of whom is our subject.

Peter King is indebted to the public-school system for the educational privileges which he received in literary lines. He afterward entered the Dirigo Business College, of Augusta, Maine, where he gained a theoretical knowledge of the principles and practices of business life. His early boyhood days were spent upon a farm and he assisted in the labors of field and meadow. Subsequently he secured a clerkship in a mercantile establishment, and was thus employed for six years. In 1877 he came to California, locating in Grass Valley, where for twelve years he was employed by the Mohawk Lumber Company, and after the expiration of that period he spent one winter in San Francisco. He then removed to Georgetown, Eldorado county, and later he had two years' experience in the boot and shoe trade in Eureka, Humboldt county. On selling out that business he returned to Grass Valley, where he entered into partnership as a member of the firm of King & Wolford, proprietors and operators of a sawmill. This business connection was formed in 1893, and the firm purchased and operated the planing-mill of George Murphy. Later the company was incorporated under the firm name of the Union Lumber Company, of which Mr. King has since been manager, the directors being George W. Towle, Sam. Wolford, Mrs. Emma Kitts, William Coyne, Grant McMullen and Peter King, who

also holds the office of manager and secretary. Messrs. King & Wolford also own other mill property located about sixteen miles from the city, and having a capacity of fifteen thousand feet of lumber daily. The business done by the Union Lumber Company has reached extensive proportions, and under the capable management of Mr. King the enterprise has proved a very profitable one. He is a man of great energy, of resolute purpose and marked executive ability, and these qualities have enabled him to secure an excellent trade.

On the 17th of November, 1890, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. King and Miss Catherine Mulkohey, a native of California, and they now have two children,—Sunrin D. and Carl. In politics Mr. King is a Republican, but has never sought or desired public office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business interests. Socially he affiliates with the Masonic order, having taken the degrees of the blue lodge and chapter. He deserves credit for his success in life, for it has been achieved entirely through his well-directed efforts, and at all times his reliability in business transactions has commended him to the confidence and regard of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

ALBERT L. CRESSEY.

The subject of this sketch has several claims to consideration. He is the president of the Modesto Bank, at Modesto, Stanislaus county, California, one of the stanchest financial institutions in that part of the state. He is one of the most prominent citizens of his town and county and was an early settler in California. He was born of old English stock and some early representatives of the family in America were prominent in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Curtis R. Cressey, his father, was born in New Hampshire and married Miss Susan Littlefield, a native of that state. They were prosperous farmers, who were respected by all who knew them and were active and consistent members of the Baptist church. Curtis R. Cressey lived to be eighty-three years old and died at Brownfield, Maine, which had for some time been his home. His wife died when in her thirty-sixth year. They had six children, of whom two are living.

Albert L. Cressey, who first saw the light of day in New Hampshire, was reared to the work of the farm and had few early opportunities for "book learning," and his education, which impresses one as being quite ample, was acquired by self-directed reading and in the broad and instructive field of human experience. Sailing from New York by way of Panama, he arrived at San Francisco in 1857, young, single and with just money enough left after having paid his passage to settle his first hotel bill at Stockton. His knowledge of farming was turned to good account and he farmed in one way or another on other men's land until he was able to take up one hundred and sixty acres of government land on his own account. He prospered and as occasion offered added to his possessions until he had a fine farm of five hundred acres. He gave his attention exclusively to farming

for a number of years, until teaming became profitable in his part of the state, when he put a number of teams on the road hauling goods from Sacramento and Stockton to Virginia City and other mining towns in Nevada. This enterprise was successful and he directed it from headquarters on the Calaveras river north of Stockton and later at a point in Merced county, where he owns a second farm.

He took up his residence in Modesto in 1875, and he and his brother, C. J. Cressey, organized and opened the Modesto Bank, the first bank in Stanislaus county, of which C. J. Cressey was the president until he organized and assumed the management of the Grangers' Bank in San Francisco, when Albert L. Cressey became the president and manager of the Modesto bank. The two brothers were partners in these and various other business enterprises until the death of C. J. Cressey in 1892. During his entire active career, Mr. Cressey has been a hard worker and his industry and business acumen have brought him well-deserved success. During a serious drought in the Calaveras valley he obtained water and irrigated his wheat-fields, and by so doing was able to insure a good yield, when the wheat crop was a failure throughout the valley, and he sold his wheat in his granaries at five cents a pound and took notes of the purchaser at two-and-a-half per cent a month, and it was ten years before he received final payment! They were for some time in the sheep and wool growing business and their enterprise in that line brought them the money with which they erected a one-story brick building and organized the Modesto Bank. Their building was used for the bank until 1893, when the stockholders erected the present bank building, which is one of the finest banking structures in the state and is a credit alike to Mr. Cressey's enterprise and to the city of Modesto. It is a three-story stone and brick building, with the bank on the ground floor, fitted up with elegance and with due regard to safety, the floors above being utilized for office purposes by some of the leading business and professional men of the town. The institution does a general commercial banking business. Frank A. Cressey, a son of C. J. Cressey, deceased, is its vice president, and G. R. Broughton has ably filled the office of cashier for more than twenty years.

Mr. Cressey owns nine thousand acres of land, including farms already mentioned in the counties of San Luis Obispo, Kings, Merced and Stanislaus and farms on a large scale. He formerly owned more than eight thousand sheep, but now gives his attention principally to wheat, horses and cattle. His Hanford ranch is devoted to the raising of horses and mules. By the importation of a Norman Percheron Draught stallion weighing thirty-two hundred pounds, Mr. Cressey not only improved his own stock but also the stock of many neighboring ranchmen. He was one of the organizers and the president of the company that made the first irrigating ditch in the county. That innovation showed the great productive possibilities of the land when properly watered, and it is believed that in all his useful career Mr. Cressey has done nothing for which he is entitled to more credit from the general public than for that unioque and beneficent enterprise. His in-

terest in the affairs of his town and county has always been active, and there has never been a movement for the general benefit to which he has not given his moral encouragement and financial aid. He has for some years been the president of the Stanislaus County Agricultural Association, which holds successful annual fairs, for the satisfactory management of which he is personally largely responsible. Mr. Cressey is, first of all, a business man, but his business enterprises are deep and broad and their success is as beneficial to the community at large as to himself. He is a tireless worker and attributes much of his success to habits of industry early acquired and to close attention to business details. He has been an Odd Fellow for more than thirty years.

In 1870 Mr. Cressey married Miss Sylvia Swan, of Maine, who immediately after their wedding came to California with him. Of their four children, Charles, the eldest, died at the age of six years. Nellie is the wife of C. M. Maze, of Modesto. Alberta married Howard Taylor and lives in San Francisco. George is a bookkeeper in the Modesto Bank. Mrs. Cressey, who died February, 1895, was a woman of great nobility of character and a most faithful and loving wife and mother, who was held in affectionate regard by all who knew her. The loss to her husband and children occasioned by her death can never be repaired, and Mr. Cressey has often said that words fail him when he attempts to offer a tribute to her life and character.

SAMUEL CHARTER PEEK.

Vermont has given California many good citizens, and one of the best known and most highly esteemed of these at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, is the prominent mine-owner whose name is above. Mr. Peek was born in Vermont, May 9, 1825, and is descended from good English ancestors who settled early in the colonies. He accompanied his father's family to Illinois in 1838 and was there educated and reared on a farm.

When he attained his majority he became a traveling salesman and collector for the Gradatour Plow Company and later he served the Moline Company in the same capacity for four years. After that, until 1859, he farmed and sold goods in Ogle county. Early in the year mentioned he started for California, and going by way of the isthmus of Panama arrived at San Francisco June 14, 1859. The next day but one he was at Mokelumne Hill, where for the seven years which followed he was a successful liveryman, notwithstanding he was three times burned out, and then he became a partner of Myher Davidson's in the mercantile business and was associated with him until 1892. During his connection with Mr. Davidson, he was interested in the management of the Quinn mine, attended to supplying it with everything necessary, paid the men employed there and ran the boarding house in connection with it. He bought five hundred acres of land, partly in the town of Mokelumne Hill and partly just outside its boundary line, and sold two hundred and forty acres of the tract for ten thousand dollars and has

bonded eighty acres more of it to a mining company for three thousand dollars, a part of which sum has been paid; and he has another mine on the same property, covering two acres, which he has bonded for one thousand dollars. As these mines are on the Mather lode of California, which has yielded such vast treasure to gold-seekers, they are considered very valuable.

Mr. Peek was the deputy sheriff of Calaveras county during the administration of George C. Tryon. He was made a Master Mason at Mount Morris many years ago and has been prominent as an Odd Fellow, having passed the chairs in both branches of the order. Mrs. Peek has passed all the chairs in the order of the Daughters of Rebekah. They have a pleasant home and are surrounded with everything tending to their comfort and convenience. Their residence was built in 1897.

Mr. Peek was married March 3, 1867, to Miss Emily Fitzgerald, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1852, and was brought to California by her mother in 1854, having been eight months en route. Mr. and Mrs. Peek have three sons and three daughters; Charles S.; Ella K., who married Dr. F. J. Blaisdell, the latter practicing medicine in San Francisco; Estella, who married Frank Bernardi, and Addie C., who married William L. Daoust, and both live at Mokelumne Hill; George F.; and Allen H. is a student at Cooper Medical College. Charles S. and George F. have recently returned from a visit to Cape Nome, Alaska, bringing with them five thousand dollars each, as the fruits of their first summer's labor, and valuable presents for the family, one of which is a magnificent watch chain and charm made of nuggets from their claim, and which was presented to their father.

PETER PURCELL.

Peter Purcell, deceased, was the proprietor of the Fashion Livery Stable of Grass Valley, and has carried on business here for many years. A native of the Emerald Isle, he was born in Kings county on the 2d of July, 1833, and was a son of Peter and Mary (Colgan) Purcell, who also were natives of Ireland. His father was a merchant tailor by occupation, and died in 1884, while his mother passed away in 1880. The family is noted for longevity.

Peter Purcell, the fourth in order of birth in their family of five children, spent his boyhood days at his parental home, and in the schools of the neighborhood acquired his education. In his youth he also learned the trade of merchant tailoring, which he followed until coming to America. In the year 1861 he determined to seek his home beyond the Atlantic, and after reaching the new world took up his abode in Peru, Indiana, where he remained for two years, after which he came to California, locating in Sweetland, Nevada county. There he engaged in mining for a short time, and in 1872 came to Grass Valley. From 1872 onward he conducted a livery business, having well equipped barns on Main street, adjacent to the Holbrook House, and where he had hansoms and carriages and other stylish turnouts which he furnished to the public at reasonable rates. He received a liberal share of

the public patronage, and his business brought to him a comfortable competence.

In July, 1873, occurred the marriage of Mr. Purcell and Miss Margaret Moroney, a lady of Irish birth. They had eight children, namely: Thomas J., Mary, Peter F., Joseph, Margaret, Catherine, William and Theresa. They also lost three children.

Mr. Purcell was a Democrat in his political views and kept well informed on the issues of the day and did whatever he could to promote the success and welfare of his party. For seven years he was connected with the Grass Valley fire department, being a member of Hose Company No. 2. He was deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his adopted city and withheld his support from no measure which he believed would prove of general good. His hope of bettering his financial condition in America was realized, and he not only won here a good business but also gained many warm friends. March 17, 1900, he was kicked by a horse, injuring him to such an extent that he passed away April 2, 1900. His loss to the community is a painful one, as he was a valuable citizen.

JOHN ROCCA.

Among the residents of Tuolumne county, California, of Italian birth, none occupies a higher place in public esteem than the well known citizen of Jamestown whose name is above and who has lived in California since 1859, when he was about fourteen years old.

John Rocca was born of Italian parents, both of whom were of old Italian ancestry, June 27, 1845. His father was Lazaro Rocca, an Italian by birth, breeding and education, who came to America in 1860 and settled at Jamestown, Tuolumne county, where he remained until 1874, when he returned to Italy, where he died at the age of eighty-two years, and where his wife survived him, having at this time (1900) attained to the same advanced age. John Rocca, who is now the only member of his family in California, was educated in Italy so far as was possible and left home while yet a mere lad, going to South America, whence he came to New York, where he labored under the disadvantage of not knowing the English language. He managed to support himself by peddling, however, and in 1859 came to California by way of the isthmus of Panama, arriving at San Francisco, August 27. From San Francisco he came to Jamestown, where he was employed four years as a clerk in the general store of his uncle, J. Lartora. After that he was employed at good wages as a miner and later worked a claim of his own, with satisfactory success. When he had acquired some capital he bought a forty-acre farm a mile north of Jamestown and engaged in the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. He prospered and added to his landed possessions until he owned one hundred and ten acres, which he sold in 1866, for a good price, in order to buy land in Algansin, four miles from Jamestown, where he prospered so well that he now owns one thousand acres, including a fine vineyard, and raises grain and stock. He is the owner also of seven business

buildings on Main street, Jamestown, in the business center of the town, and of the Base-of-the-Slope mine, a profitable property three miles from Jamestown and of important interests in other mines in the Mather lode, and is regarded as one of the wealthy men of Tuolumne county. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen who has used his influence freely for the advancement of the best interests of the county and its people. Politically he is a Democrat and he has filled the offices of county supervisor and collector of licenses and has been road overseer.

Mr. Rocco was married in 1864 to Miss Anna Stulla, who bore him six children and died in 1871. Two of his children by that marriage are dead also. In 1874 he married Miss Margaret Gianilli, who has borne him thirteen children, three of whom are dead. Mary, his eldest daughter married Lewis Gaudolfo. Theresa is the wife of William Whippy. John J. is married and lives at Stent. Anna married George Gianilli. Rosa is Mrs. E. J. Knowlin. Lottie, Millie, Kate, Laura, Madalane, Maggie, Lodge, Joseph and Angeline are members of their father's household.

JOHN P. ALLEN.

Perhaps no state of the Union has been more richly endowed by nature than California, with its vast mineral and agricultural resources, from which spring the other great branch of activity,—commerce. Its orchards furnish most unprecedented yield, its verdant valleys and fertile hillsides furnish pasturage for flocks, and its mines yield the greater part of the precious metal that forms the standard of our currency and is in use as a medium of trade throughout the country; but nature merely provides the material for the workman, and it remains to man to develop its resources and adapt them to his own use. Actively interested in the mining region of Eldorado county is John P. Allen, one of the early and well known settlers of this portion of the state and now residing in Cedar Ravine, a short distance from Placerville, where he has valuable mining interests.

Mr. Allen was born in Fairfield, Maine, on the 22d of February, 1826, and from Scotland to New England came his ancestors at an early period in the development of that portion of our country. Holoway Allen, the father of our subject, was born in Maine and there married Miss Hannah Spaulding. They became the parents of six children, and the father died at the age of seventy-four, while the mother reached the very advanced age of ninety-nine years. She was a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Allen of this sketch was reared on the farm of an uncle until his nineteenth year and then served an apprenticeship at the ship-joiner's trade. In 1858 he sailed on the *Star of the West* for California, and on reaching the Pacific Ocean took passage on the *John L. Stephens*, landing at San Francisco on the 17th of October of that year. He worked for a month at his trade in that city, but he had been attacked by the gold fever and in consequence started for the mines, going by steam to Sacramento, whence he proceeded on foot to his destination, carrying his blankets upon his back. For three years he engaged in placer mining near



J. P. Allen

Newtown, meeting with moderate success, after which he came to his present location in Eldorado county. With two partners he engaged in mining on Spanish Hill, where they continued their efforts for six months, without result. Forming another partnership, Mr. Allen put a tunnel in the hill and the property then yielded to them a good return. Subsequently he sold his property there and in the winter of 1861 purchased a claim in Cedar Ravine. Here he has since prospered, and mine yielding a good percentage of gold. In 1862 he built a pleasant and comfortable residence on the banks of the ravine, so that he is pleasantly located near his business. The hillside shows the marks of his industrious hand. He has vigorously prosecuted his work and he is accounted one of the leading representatives of mining interests in this locality.

In 1849 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Allen and Miss Crispianna Young, a native of Bath, Maine. Two children were born to them in the Pine Tree state, and in 1862 the mother and children joined Mr. Allen in his new home in California. The younger daughter, Kate, married a Mr. Hart, and the elder daughter, Mary Ann, became the wife of G. W. Van Vleck and passed away, leaving three sons. Her husband is still living in California. After arriving in this state Mr. and Mrs. Allen became the parents of two daughters and two sons: George W.; Drucilla, the wife of George Bertschi; Frederick, who is associated with his father in the breeding of Belgian hares; and Mildred C., who is assistant chief operator in the Sunset Telephone Company in Sacramento.

In 1851 Mr. Allen took the initiatory degree in the Masonic fraternity, joining Solar Lodge, No. 14, at Bath, Maine; and on the 26th of June, of the same year, was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, joining Montgomery Chapter at Bath, Maine, on the 8th of April, 1857. He afterward took a demit from Solar Lodge, No. 14, and now affiliates with Palmyra Lodge, No. 151, at Placerville, California.

Mr. Allen has been a life-long Republican, but has never sought or desired the honors of emoluments of public office. His pleasant, genial manner wins him friends wherever he goes, haughtiness and ostentation forming no part of his composition. Although well advanced in years, he is still quite vigorous. He is a typical representative of the age in which he lives and of the state which is his home, and truly his life may be termed as a success, for the principles for which he has lived he has seen adopted and honored,—a success which is above that of the millionaire.

ROBERT M. LATTA.

Robert M. Latta has spent his entire life in the Golden state and is well known to many of the citizens of Nevada county. He is now successfully engaged in business in Nevada City as the proprietor of a well-equipped livery and feed stable. He was born in the county which is still his home, on the 8th of September, 1868, and is the youngest of the five children of Robert W. and Sarah A. (Darling) Latta. The father, a native of Ohio, came to California in 1850 and for many years was connected with the

stage business, driving the stage on the Washington route. His death occurred on the 14th of November, 1877, and his wife, a native of Michigan, was one of the first teachers in Nevada county and for a number of years was thus connected with the educational interests of this locality. Her death occurred on the 2d of October, 1888.

Robert M. Latta obtained his education in the public schools near his home, spent his boyhood upon his father's farm, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He also spent considerable time in Yuba and San Joaquin counties, but in 1896 returned to Nevada county and established his present livery and feed stable at the foot of Broad street, near Plaza. He is prepared to furnish stylish turnouts at reasonable rates and his energy and earnest desire to please have secured to him a liberal patronage. While living in Yuba county he served as a deputy sheriff, but has never been an office-seeker, preferring to devote his energies to his business interests.

Mr. Latta was united in marriage, in Yuba county, February 2, 1888, to Miss Mary Stineman, a native of California and a daughter of John Stineman, a pioneer of California in 1850, and one of the Reese river victims. He is still living, making his home at Wheatland. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Latta has been blest with four children, who are yet living,—Esther, Wallace, Oscar, and Kenneth; and one daughter died in 1898. Mr. Latta affiliates with the Independent Order of Foresters, of which he is now the financial secretary, and with the Woodmen of the World and the Native Sons of the Golden West.

JOHN H. LAKAMP.

Forty-six years have passed since John Henry Lakamp came to California, and thus through more than four decades he has witnessed the growth and development of the state. To those who saw California in its early mining days and now travel over the beautiful state, rich in all the natural resources and in all the improvements that man has made, it is no wonder that her citizens feel a deep pride in her progress and upbuilding,—a pride that is amply justified by what has been accomplished. Each community has its leading men who have been foremost in promoting the work of advancement, and among this number is classed Mr. Lakamp.

A native of Hanover, Germany, he was born on the 16th of October, 1835, his parents being Joseph and Margaret Lakamp, also natives of the same country. The father died when his son was only six years of age. The mother afterward became the wife of Adam Hespera. In 1845 they came to America, bringing with them her son John. He was afterward afforded the educational privileges of a religious school in Cincinnati, Ohio. He also learned the shoemaker's trade as a preparation for life's practical duties, but was later obliged to abandon that vocation because of his health, and in 1854 he came to California, by way of the isthmus. He sailed from New York on the *George Low*. Subsequently that vessel was brought around

into the Pacific waters and was finally wrecked and sank, the passengers and crew all being lost.

Mr. Lakamp arrived at Dutch Flat on the 27th of March and worked on a ranch, being employed at the manufacture of charcoal and "shakes." He was willing to accept any employment that would yield him an honorable living until he could get a start. A little later he began mining on the river and was among the first to engage in hydraulic mining, in which enterprise he met with success. His largest find was a nugget of gold worth four hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-five cents. There were five of his party working at that place and they used to take out about one hundred dollars each in a week. They worked the mine until they supposed its mineral resources were exhausted, after which it was jumped by others and for some time still proved to be a good producer. In 1861 Mr. Lakamp resumed mining on the same river where he had worked for three years, and then sold his property to good advantage. He has since operated and owned several mines, and like most mining men he has made and lost much money; but in the aggregate his career has been a prosperous one and he has now retired from active business with a good competency, having a commodious and comfortable residence in Dutch Flat, where he enjoys the esteem of his fellow citizens to a high degree. He is still interested in various mining properties, but leaves their operation to others.

Mr. Lakamp has been a life-long Democrat, but has never sought official preferment as a reward for party fidelity. In 1860 he was made a Mason and has since continued an active and valued representative of the fraternity. He has also taken the Royal Arch and the Knight Templar degrees and is a worthy representative of the beneficent principles upon which the order is founded. His home relations have been very pleasant. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Margaret Hild, a native of Germany, and they became the parents of six children, of whom four are living, namely: Esther; Emma, the wife of M. S. Skeagen, by whom she has two children—Milton and Margaret; Frank, who has gone to Cape Nome, Alaska, to try his fortune there; and Augusta, who lives in Chicago, Illinois. The mother died in April, 1879, and her loss was deeply felt by her family. Mr. Lakamp has since remained single. He has a nice residence in Dutch Flat and Mrs. Skeagen with her husband and children reside with him. He is one of the well preserved early settlers of California who can relate many interesting incidents of the pioneer government of the state when California was largely the home of the mining population and when the seeds of civilization were being planted. He is highly spoken of in the town in which he has so long resided and justly deserves mention among its leading respected citizens.

ROBERT MUNRO.

Among the energetic, wide-awake and alert business men of Placer county is Robert Munro, who conducts a large general mercantile establishment at Dutch Flat, and is also the station agent at that place. He is a native of Embro, Oxford county, Canada, born on the 23d of June, 1849,

and is of highland Scotch ancestry. His parents, James and Effie (Gordon) Munro, were both natives of Scotland and were married in the land of the hills and heather, whence they crossed the Atlantic to Canada, in 1832, bringing with them their first-born, a little son. Their family was afterward increased until it numbered eight children, seven of whom are yet living. The parents were Presbyterians in their religious faith. The father died in the sixtieth year of his age, but the mother long survived him, reaching the ripe old age of eighty years.

Mr. Munro was a little lad of only six summers when his father died. He acquired his education in the schools of Canada and began to earn his living as a bookkeeper, being employed in that capacity first in Canada and afterward in Big Rapids, Mecosta county, Michigan. After coming to the west he followed bookkeeping in Carson, Nevada. The year 1875 witnessed his arrival in California and for a year he was employed as a salesman in a large dry-goods house in San Francisco. Subsequently he became the bookkeeper for a firm at Glenbrook, Nevada, and in 1886 he came to Dutch Flat, where he purchased the general mercantile store formerly owned by Neff & Company. Mr. Neff having been elected to the office of lieutenant-governor of California. For the past fourteen years Mr. Munro has conducted the business with marked success. His store has fifty-six hundred square feet of floor space and is divided into various departments, all separate, yet each complete in itself. There is a large basement fitted up with staple goods, having a capacity of holding ten car-loads. His stock is valued at about eighteen thousand dollars and embraces everything needed by the mining and fruit-growing community with which he is surrounded. Mr. Munro has proved himself to be a thoroughly progressive and capable business man. He employs a large force of competent clerks who aid him in carrying on his large and lucrative business. In addition to the management of his mercantile affairs he also conducts the office of the railroad company at this point to the fullest satisfaction of the corporation.

In 1872 he was happily married to Miss Jane McNaughton, a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, and they now have three children, as follows: C. H., who is a mining engineer, born in Michigan; Robert, born in Nevada, now attending school at Berkeley, California; and Fannie, who is a student in the same place. Mr. Munro has ever exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy, but aside from this gives no attention to politics, his entire time being devoted to his business. He has won a very high and enviable reputation as an honorable and successful merchant of Placer county, and his prosperity is due to his improvement of his opportunities, to his keen sagacity and to his indefatigable energy.

JAMES RUSSELL BRIGGS.

That fruitful and healthful Scotch-English ancestry which has done so much to populate the United States worthily and which has carried success to every state in the Union, produced James Russell Briggs, of Modesto, California, one of the best known and most prominent retired farmers of

Stanislaus county. Mr. Briggs was born in Pennsylvania, April 26, 1827, a son of John and Mary (Coulter) Briggs. His great-grandfather Briggs came from England to Pennsylvania at an early date and there Mr. Briggs's father and grandfather Samuel were born. Samuel Briggs was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and was with General Washington at Valley Forge. His mother was of Scotch descent and his father was a successful farmer and for some years a class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal church. He died when in his forty-first year, and his widow survived him to the ripe age of ninety-eight years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom only three survive.

James Russell Briggs, the eldest surviving member of his family, received his early education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and was later a student in public schools in Marion county, Ohio, where his father removed with his family in 1834, when the boy was seven years old. He had begun life on his own account as a farmer when the Civil war began, and, inspired by the example of his father, who was a veteran of the war of 1812, he enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was commanded by "Dick" Yates, afterward the celebrated war governor of Illinois, and was elected its first lieutenant. He fought under General Sherman in several minor engagements in Mississippi and Tennessee and participated in the five-days fight at Vicksburg. While encamped with his regiment on the bank of the Yazoo river, he contracted an incurable kidney disease and was honorably discharged from the service by reason of disability; and he was injured also by a fragment of a shell which exploded near him. He has never recovered from the chronic ailment mentioned and in consequence of it he is to this day in a sense an invalid. He had volunteered for three years and had served gallantly for about nine months, and he deeply regretted his inability to fight longer for the preservation of the Union. After he had partially regained his health, his physician advised him to go to California, in whose glorious climate it was hoped he would fully recover, and in 1864 he joined a large party of California emigrants and crossed the plains with a mule team. They chose the northern route, which, while it was more dangerous on account of Indians, afforded more and better feed for their stock than the southern route, and made the journey without serious adventure, and Mr. Briggs and his wife and five children pushed on to San Joaquin county, where they found a temporary home at Captain Weber's place.

Mr. Briggs began farming on one hundred and sixty acres of land and as he prospered he bought more land until he owned six hundred acres adjoining the town of Modesto, which increased in value rapidly as Modesto grew in wealth and population. The building of the railroad was also an aid to Mr. Briggs in a financial way, and he eventually sold some of his land, at one hundred dollars an acre, and more of it at sixty dollars an acre, and was enabled to retire on a competency to pass his declining years in a pleasant home at Modesto. He is well known as a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Santa Cruz Lodge, No. 38, Santa Cruz, California,

and has been an unswerving Republican since the organization of that party. He has never sought or accepted any political office. His career as a citizen and as a soldier has shown him to be a patriotic lover of his country, who in his life and works has done it honor.

Mr. Briggs was married March 29, 1849, in Crawford county, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Bush, and of their children we make the following observations: Mary Jane is the wife of Reuben Pixley, of San Joaquin county. Abraham is a resident of Modesto. John lives at Santa Cruz. Kate is the wife of Charles Rice, of Modesto. Ora married James Sample, of Santa Rosa. Albert is a member of his father's household in Modesto. After a happy married life of forty-seven years, Mr. Briggs was bereft of his wife by death November 28, 1896. His loss is an irreparable one and he refers to her as having been one of the best of women,—such a woman as is "God's best gift to man."

IRA HARRIS, JR.

The life story of Ira Harris, Jr., of Modesto, Stanislaus county, California, is that of the career of a self-made man, pushing, progressive and patriotic, who has shrunk from no duty and hesitated at no obstacle, a career of honest industry and a victory worthily won. Mr. Harris comes from Revolutionary stock in both lines of descent, great-grandfathers of both of his parents having fought for American independence. He was born in Rhode Island, November 18, 1848. His great-grandfather Harris was an early settler there, but Jeremiah Harris, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and his son Ira Harris, the father of Ira Harris, Jr., were both born in Massachusetts. Ira Harris married Miss Fanny Clark, a native of Massachusetts, whose father had fought in the war of 1812, following in the footsteps of his patriotic fathers. Ira Harris was a wagon-maker during his active years. He is still living at the age of eighty-four. His wife died at the age of seventy-one, having given the work of most of her years to the Baptist church. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are living.

When the subject of this sketch had attained his fifteenth year, the struggle between the north and south was at its height and the need of more volunteers to put down the slave-holders' rebellion was pressing. The boy had inherited warlike blood, the demands of which would not be denied, and July 15, 1863, he entered the United States Navy, on board the frigate *Ironsides*. He was on duty at the capture of Fort Wagner and Fort Gregg, helped to silence the Cummings battery on Morris Island and assisted to batter down Fort Sumter and participated in the operations against Fort Moultrie and other fortifications on Sullivan's Island. He was in the service about a year all told, and received a slight injury from a fragment of a shell and another from an iron lever attached to one of the guns on the *Ironsides*. He was honorably discharged at Philadelphia, and returning to his home devoted himself to acquiring a practical knowledge of the carriage-maker's and blacksmith's trades in his father's shop. He went to Colorado in the fall of 1879 and from

there to San Francisco, California, in 1883. Six months later he came to Modesto, where for four years he was employed by Mr. Englehart and for a year afterward by Mr. Harter. In 1889 he opened a shop on his own account, which he has since managed successfully, giving attention to carriage-making, ironing and repairing and to general blacksmithing, making a specialty of repairing all kinds of machinery. He has prospered satisfactorily and has acquired considerable town property. He is an influential citizen and is identified with the orders of the Druids and the Artisans, and is a Mason, a member of blue lodge and chapter, and is a past commander of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1899 Mr. Harris was elected by the citizens of the town as one of the city trustees, in which position he is earnestly laboring to administer justice to all.

Mr. Harris was married in 1869 to Mary Muhlolland, of Irish ancestry and a native of the state of Rhode Island, and the union has been blessed by the advent of eight children. Their eldest son William, following in the footsteps of his father and his ancestors, gave his services to his country as a member of Company D, of the Sixth California Regiment, in the Spanish war. The other children are named Emma Agnes, Fanny, Mary, Ellen, Josephine, George and Genever.

Mr. Harris's brother, Thomas E. Harris, also served in the United States Navy during the Civil war and he also achieved a record of which he had a right to be proud. Four of Mr. Harris's uncles,—Jeremiah, William, Abel and Oran Harris,—served in the Union army during the rebellion and two of them gave their lives in defense of their country.

BERNARD SHERIDAN.

Sons of the Emerald Isle have made their mark in California in every field of human endeavor and in every generation since civilization began there, and venturesome and enterprising Irishmen were numerous during the days of the gold excitement. One of those who came in 1853 was Bernard Sheridan, long a respected resident of Mokelumne Hill. Mr. Sheridan was a son of James and Bridget (Comeskey) Sheridan, natives of Ireland and devout members of the Catholic church. They were farmers, not faring very well in their native land, and they decided to seek better fortune in America; and their children all came to the United States at different times. Bernard, who was born in county Cavan, September 12, 1830, came in 1842, when he was twelve years old, sailing in the Olive Branch from Droghady to Boston. He fell in with one Captain Brook and was employed by him to do chores about his place, and performed his duties so faithfully that he was a member of the Captain's household for eleven years, until 1853, when he came to California.

He sailed from Boston on the John L. Stephens, which landed him at Aspinwall. He crossed the isthmus and secured passage for San Francisco, where he arrived November 20. From there he soon went to Sacramento, where he found work at planking the streets, at seventy-five dollars a month and board. He went from Sacramento to Jackson, Amador county, and

mined on the Middle Fork creek, with only moderate success. After a short stop at Jackson he mined at different camps on the Mokelumne river until 1856, when he settled at Mokelumne Hill, where he entered the employment of the Mokelumne and Campo Seco Canal & Mining Company, in which he continued until 1899,—a period of forty-two years,—when he met with an accident which disabled him somewhat and caused him to retire from active work. Soon after he came to Mokelumne Hill he bought a building lot, which he subsequently planted with trees, vines and shrubs and on which he has established a pleasant cottage home, where he is literally passing his declining years "under his own vine and fig-tree." In 1860 he voted for Stephen A. Douglas, the great war Democrat, but he voted for Lincoln in 1864 and has voted for every Republican presidential nominee since.

In 1851 Mr. Sheridan married Miss Catherine Blake, a comely Irish girl born in his own county Cavan. He sent for her and she came out to him in 1855 and five children were born to them in California: James, of San Francisco; Maria, who died at the age of twenty-four; Kate, who married Robert Randall and lives at Warner Creek; Rose, who is now her father's housekeeper; and Frank, who is a member of his father's household. Mrs. Sheridan died in 1869, in the thirty-eighth year of her age, and is remembered by husband and children as a faithful wife and devoted mother. Mr. Sheridan has always mourned her death and has tried to rear their children as nearly as possible as he believed she would have done. His life has been an honest and industrious one and he is respected not only as a good citizen but as a pioneer who has given his years to the development of the interests of his adopted state.

JOHN T. MORGAN.

John T. Morgan is the cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Nevada City, a leading and reliable business man who has been prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of this favored section of California since 1853. He is a native of the old world, his birth having occurred in the little rock-ribbed country of Wales, on the 24th of June, 1830. On both sides he represents families that for many generations had resided in that land. His parents were John and Rachel (Thomas) Morgan, the former born in 1785, the latter in 1787. They had nine children, John T. being the eighth in order of birth. The father died March 27, 1859, and the mother passed away on the 27th of March, 1865.

Mr. Morgan, of this review, was reared and educated in the land of his nativity and at the age of fourteen entered upon an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for many years. In 1851 he bade adieu to home and friends and crossed the Atlantic to the new world, making his first location in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Subsequently he removed to Dodgeville, Iowa county, that state, where he followed his trade until 1852, when, attracted by the discovery of gold in California and other sections of the Pacific coast, he crossed the plains and after a long and tedious

journey of six months reached his destination. He first went to Volcano Bar, Middle Fork of American river, where he located for a few months. He then visited what is now New Castle, Placer county, but again returned to Volcano Bar. In the fall of 1853 he came to Nevada City, since which time he has been identified with the various interests of this section of the state. In 1871 he was elected county assessor, serving for four years, and since 1876 he has occupied his present position in connection with the Citizens' National Bank. The success of the institution is largely due to his efforts. He is thoroughly familiar with the banking business in all of its departments, and his conservative methods and keen discernment in business affairs have placed the bank on a substantial basis that has secured to it a large patronage. During his residence in Nevada county he has also made judicious investments in mining property and his income is materially increased thereby.

In this county, on the 20th of June, 1857, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth J. Eddy, a lady of English birth, who accompanied her parents to Pennsylvania in 1849. The father died in the Keystone state, but the family came to California in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living, as follows: David E.; Gracie A., now the wife of F. T. Nilon; Rachel J.; Edward J.; Frank F.; Alva N.; Bessie C.; Grace and Rachel, who are deceased; and William F., who died in 1893, at the age of thirty-one years. The family are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In politics Mr. Morgan is a Republican, and socially he is affiliated with the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in both subordinate lodge and encampment. He has filled many offices in both fraternities and for many years has been the treasurer of the former. He has twice visited his native land, the second time in 1893, and amid the associations of boyhood and the friends of his youth he spent many pleasant hours. He has, however, greater love for the land of his adoption, with its boundless opportunities, its great liberties and its principles of republicanism. He is most true and faithful to all that is best in our American government, and his loyalty is equal to that of California's native sons.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TOWLE.

George Washington Towle, of the firm of Towle Brothers, Towle, Placer county, California, is the only survivor of the three brothers who established the above named firm and who built up the largest and most successful lumber-manufacturing business in northern California.

Mr. Towle was born in Corinth, Orange county, Vermont, February 2, 1836, of Welsh ancestry who settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, at a very early day and were identified with the early history of that town and later with that of the colonies. Grandfather Brocket Towle served through the Revolution, coming out with the rank of colonel, and after the

war settled on land in Orange county, Vermont. There Ira Towle, the father of George W., was born and spent his life, and the property is still in the possession of the family. Ira Towle married Miss Annie Doe, and the following named children were born to them: Edwin W.; Allen; George W.; Mrs. J. H. Robie, of Auburn, California; and Mrs. Henry Robie, of Lincoln, Placer county. The father died in the fifty-ninth year of his age; the mother in her seventieth year.

George W. Towle received a public-school and academic education in his native state, and until he was past twenty-one his life was passed on his father's farm. Then, in 1857, he came to California, making the journey by way of the isthmus of Panama. His brother Allen was already here, located at Dutch Flat, having come the year before, and the next two years the brothers worked together, mining for wages at the rate of three dollars and fifty cents per day. In 1859 the third brother, Edwin W., joined them and shortly afterward the brothers became associated together in the sawmill business, an association which was formed under the name of Towle Brothers, and which firm style is still used, though two of the brothers are deceased. Constant industry and honorable and upright business methods brought phenomenal success to the company. July 14, 1889, it was incorporated, and to-day the Towle Brothers, recognized as the largest concern of its kind in California, ships its products to all parts of this state, to various points in the east and to Europe. Their first mill, built in 1859 at Blue Canyon, had an upright saw and a capacity of about four thousand feet of lumber. The product was sold at good prices to the miners, but as mining at that point proved a failure the lumber was never paid for. Afterward they bought a mill at Dutch Flat, with a capacity of ten thousand feet of lumber per day, and equipped with a circular saw. This mill was abandoned after the timber in its vicinity had been cut. Here it was, however, that the success of the company began. Their next mill they built on the creek about where Towle now stands, it being known as the Kersage mill and having a capacity of twenty thousand feet of lumber per day. Subsequently they built a mill at Cisco and two at Donner Lake, the three having a capacity of about seventy-five thousand feet, the product from same being used in railroad construction. The Canyon Creek mill, with a capacity of thirty thousand feet per day, was the next mill erected by the company. They took a contract for and built thirty-five miles of railroad for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, from Towle to within three miles of Washington, Nevada county, having during the period of construction five sawmills along the line. They now have two sawmills in the Texas district and they manufacture as high as fifteen million feet of lumber per season; also they manufacture doors, sash, blinds and mouldings of all kinds, and they have a box factory at Towle and one at Sacramento. From time to time they have acquired large tracts of land. Recently they sold eighteen thousand acres of land for grazing and mining purposes, and at this writing they have eight thousand acres of timber land. They have nine lumber yards in Placer and Nevada counties. The town of Towle was named in honor of

them and to them owes much of the prosperity which it enjoys, they having erected good residences and a first-class hotel, and also having established a mercantile business, which they are conducting.

Edwin W. Towle died in 1888, leaving a widow and two children, Arthur and Edwin, who reside in Oakland. Arthur is a member of the firm of Towle Brothers. Allen Towle died in 1896. His children are: G. G., a partner in the above named business; Ora, now Mrs. Stevenson; and Aline and Sadie. George W. Towle was married, in 1874, to Miss F. A. Staples, by whom two children were born, both now deceased.

For the past thirty years Mr. Towle has been a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically he is a Republican. Throughout his long and successful business career he has maintained a reputation for integrity and honor, a reputation in which his brothers shared.

SAMUEL L. PRINDLE.

Scotch and German blood has always produced good pioneers. The ancestors of Samuel L. Prindle, one of the most prominent citizens of Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, California, were of such stock and settled early in New England. Nelson Prindle married Lydia Everett, a member of the prominent family of Everett, of which the Hon. Edward Everett was a representative, and was an early settler in Ohio, where he became an extensive land-owner. Samuel L. Prindle was born at Girard, Trumbull county, Ohio, June 7, 1823, and was there educated and made a fair start in life. February 12, 1849, he sailed for Aspinwall on the brig May, commanded by Captain Hayes, and after a long delay at Panama he obtained passage on the steamship Panama for San Francisco, where he arrived in August, 1849, with the party known as the Gordon company. From San Francisco he went to the mines at Downieville, and from there he went to Calaveras county, in 1851, to mine at Big Bar, on the Mokelumne river, where he says he and four others took out half an ounce each in a day and at the end of a week had two hundred and seventy-five dollars to divide among them. After that he mined at other places and eventually was appointed collector at Campo Seco for the Mokelumne & Campo Seco Canal & Mining Company and was later collector at Buckeye; and in 1862 he was elected the secretary and general manager of the company and became an active factor in its important operations and filled the position ably until his death. He served for several years as a member of the board of supervisors of Calaveras county and in that office was influential in bringing Calaveras county from a state of virtual bankruptcy to a sound financial basis, and for that achievement was given a warm place in the memory of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Prindle was married February, 1863, to Miss Nancy M. Newhall, a native of Washington, Maine, a daughter of William Newhall and a relative of George Peabody, a banker and philanthropist of Massachusetts. Mrs. Prindle, who came to California in 1862, bore her husband four chil-

dren; Charles Everett, of Mokelumne Hill; William Newhall, now in the state of Washington; Ira Nelson, of Rich Gulch, Calaveras county; and Alice Augusta, who married Joseph Dell' Orto. Mr. Prindle was long a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and always connected himself with any movement which he believed would benefit the people of Calaveras county. He prospered in life and left a fine property to his family, including Buena Vista ranch, which is given up partially to fruit of different varieties, including raisin grapes, and which is the home of Mrs. Prindle.

Charles Everett Prindle was born December 1, 1864, and at his father's death, January 1, 1889, took his place as the secretary and manager of the Mokelumne and Campo Seco Canal & Mining Company, which owns one hundred and sixty-five miles of ditch pipe and all the water of the Mokelumne river and its branches. The construction of its works was begun in 1856 and it has since sold water for mining and domestic purposes; and in this way and for the admirable motive power which it supplies the enterprise is an important one, of immense value to citizens along its line. Mr. Prindle was reared at Mokelumne Hill and was graduated at the Stockton Business College. Following in the footsteps of his father, he became an Odd Fellow and has passed the chairs in both branches of the order. As a business man he has shown that he possesses marked ability, and he is regarded as a useful and helpful citizen.

SOLON M. STEVENS.

Solon M. Stevens is the pioneer druggist of Auburn and has been an active factor in promoting the business activity of the town. He is a native of the Green Mountain state, his birth having occurred in Bethel, Windsor county, Vermont, on the 26th of January, 1829. His grandparents, Oliver and Lucy (Hayward) Stevens, were pioneer settlers of Bethel and were participants in the events that formed the early history of that locality, the grandfather serving in the Revolutionary war. In the Christian church they held membership and were people of the highest respectability. The son, Oliver Stevens, was born in Hartland, Vermont, and when he had attained man's estate married Miss Lucy Mills. Both he and his father served as captains in the militia and were men of ability and influence in the county in which they resided. Both died in Vermont at a ripe old age. The mother of our subject died when he was only six years old, leaving a family of six children, of whom only two are living, Frederick A. Stevens being still a resident of the Green Mountain state.

Solon Mills Stevens, who has traveled far from his native place to establish a home and seek a fortune on the Pacific coast, was educated in the public schools of Vermont, finishing his education in Royalton and West Randolph Academies, and there learned the carpenter's and carriage maker's trades. Subsequently he engaged in business in the east and was there happily married September 29, 1852, to Miss Olivia Cushing, a native of his

own town and a daughter of Willard Cushing, a prominent farmer of that place. In 1855 he decided to seek a home in the new and rapidly developing state of California, and by way of the isthmus of Panama he came to the Pacific coast, landing at San Francisco, whence he made his way directly to Auburn. In this locality he purchased a ranch and engaged in farming, but his fellow townsmen, recognizing his ability, soon afterward elected him to public office. He was chosen on the Republican ticket as the assessor of township No. 4, Placer county, and removed to Auburn in order to better discharge the duties of the office, in which he capably served for two years. Later he was appointed postmaster, and satisfactorily served during the administration of President Lincoln and of President Johnson. In connection with the discharge of the duties connected with his position he conducted a book and stationery store, but in 1870 sold his business and returned to San Francisco, where he resided for a year.

In January, 1871, Mr. Stevens again came to Auburn and established his drug business. For eleven years he was in a little store, but by reason of the growth of his trade he removed to his present fine building in 1882 and was for a number of years the only druggist in the town. His brick store occupies one of the best business corners of Auburn and the building is thirty-two by sixty feet, two stories and a basement in height. The upper story is used for office purposes and his rental annually augments his income to a considerable degree. Mr. Stevens continued in active business with very gratifying success until 1896, when he sold his stock to his son Fred, who has since conducted the enterprise. He is, however, the owner of the building and has also one of the most delightful residences of the town, in which he is now spending the evening of his life with his good wife, who for many years has been the partner of his joys and sorrows and has shared with him in the adversity and prosperity of his business career. For thirty years he was also the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company and has witnessed wonderful improvement in the system. In the early days it cost nine dollars to send ten words to New York, but during the latter part of his connection with the company the rate had been reduced until a message could be sent for a dollar. In pioneer days the transmission of messages to all other points was proportionately high and later proportionately reduced. He was one of the oldest managers of the Pacific division at the time of his retirement. He enjoyed the unqualified confidence of the corporation. For twenty-six years he had conducted his drug store and his labor resulted in largely promoting the commercial activity of Auburn.

Mr. Stevens came alone to California in order to prepare a home for his family, and in 1857 was joined by his wife, who brought with her their little son Clarence. He lived to manhood and at his death left a wife and two children. Three sons were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Stevens in Auburn, namely: Frederick, Frank and Willard. Frank and Willard are operating a mine at Gold Hill, and Frederick is his father's successor in the drug store. Mr. Stevens has served as supervisor of the county four years. He has been a prominent and valued member of the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows for the past thirty-three years, and has filled all the chairs in both branches of the society and has often been its representative to the grand lodge. In every position in life he has performed his part well and honorably. He is a representative of the class of substantial builders who have served faithfully and long in the enterprising west, nobly doing their duty in establishing and maintaining the material interests, legal status and moral welfare of the community.

IANTHIS J. ROLFE.

Few men can trace their ancestry farther back than can Mr. Rolfe. Tradition says that the representatives of the name are descended from Rolla, who went from Norway to England with William the Conqueror. The family was first known in New Hampshire in the early part of the seventeenth century, and in the Pine Tree state Mr. Rolfe, of this review, was born, his birth having occurred in Rumford, Oxford county, on the 8th of September, 1826. He is the fourth in a family of nine children, whose parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Hathway) Rolfe. Both parents were natives of Maine, but the Hathways were among the early and influential settlers of Rhode Island.

When Ianthis J. Rolfe was eight years of age his parents removed to Caldwell county, Missouri, where he spent his boyhood days and acquired his education in the public schools. On the tide of westward emigration, which swept over the country in 1850, he was carried to California, making the journey across the plains. As almost all of the other pioneers, he first turned his attention to mining and worked with pick and shovel in Placer and Nevada counties for about four years. In 1854 he returned eastward and was married, in the city of Boston, on the 30th of August of that year, to Miss Emily Lindsey, a native of Maine.

With his bride he returned to California, by way of the Nicaragua route, and upon his arrival in Nevada City he formed a partnership with his brother, Tollman H., and purchased the newspaper plant, *Young America*. They conducted that paper until 1863, since which time Mr. Rolfe has been a notary public and the representative of seventeen insurance companies. He carries on one of the largest insurance businesses in this section of the state, and as he takes the agency of only the most reliable companies he has the confidence of all with whom he has been associated in business affairs. In 1870 he was appointed deputy internal revenue collector and held the position for fifteen years.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rolfe have been born six children, namely: Hattie P., now the wife of J. M. Buffington; Nelly B., the wife of H. Julian Wright; Dwight F.; Belle, the widow of H. L. Douglass; Horace C.; and Emily, who died in July, 1897. In politics Mr. Rolfe is a stanch and steadfast Republican and does all in his power to promote the growth and success of the party. Socially he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and in each branch of the order he

has filled all of the offices. For the past twelve years he has been the secretary of the lodge and is the present incumbent. He is a man of exemplary habits and character, of broad sympathy, and is ever willing to lend a helping hand to those in need, thus fulfilling the precepts and tenets of the fraternal organizations with which he is connected.

HENRY A. FROST.

California would have become known to the entire country through its fruit-growing interests even if no other industry had called to it the attention of the world. Of this enterprise, which has contributed in a large measure to the prosperity of the commonwealth, Henry Andrew Frost is a representative. He resides in Dutch Flat and is engaged in horticulture. He was born in Connecticut, May 15, 1830, but was reared in the state of Vermont. He represents a family that was connected with the English royalty, but he lost his parents in infancy and became an adopted son. In the public schools of Vermont he acquired his education and when twenty years of age he went to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the manufacture of farming implements. He married Miss Alvira L. Page, and they had one daughter, Lillian Alvira, now the wife of Henry C. Keys, of Stockton, California.

In 1861 Mr. and Mrs. Frost came to California, accompanied by their little daughter, who was born February 13, 1860. Their son, Clarence A., was born August 8, 1868. They sailed on the Atlantic and the gulf to the isthmus of Panama, and after crossing the little narrow strip of land connecting the continents of North and South America they proceeded up the Pacific coast to San Francisco, whence they came direct to Placer county. In 1862 they took up their abode at Dutch Flat and Mr. Frost engaged in mining, becoming one of the owners of Central mine, which he developed, taking out considerable gold. He afterward sold his interest for two thousand dollars and the mine afterward proved to be a very valuable producer. In 1880 he became one of the pioneers of the fruit-growers in this section of the state, commencing operations on a small scale, but from time to time he extended his orchards until he has seventy acres planted in winter apples and Bartlett pears. In this business he has met with good success. The fine fruit which he raises commands an excellent price on the market. He has made a close study of the business and his knowledge of horticultural interests is accurate and comprehensive. His labor has shown the possibilities of Placer county for fruit culture and many have profitably followed in his lead in the business.

In 1878 Mr. Frost was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, who died at Dutch Flat in that year. June 14, 1881, he was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Sarah A. Waggoner, who had two sons by her former marriage, J. L. and George N. Waggoner. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Frost there is one son, Alvin E., born June 21, 1886. This union has been a very happy and congenial one, and their home is celebrated for its good cheer and generous hospitality. Mrs. Frost is an active mem-

ber of the Baptist church, also of the W. C. T. U., and has been a member of the Good Templars for many years, having passed all the chairs in the organization. In his political views Mr. Frost is a Prohibitionist. He strongly favors the temperance movement and indicates this by his right of franchise. In this respect his example and influence are valuable to the community, and in many other ways his life is worthy of emulation, for it has been characterized by the faithful following of manly and honorable principles.

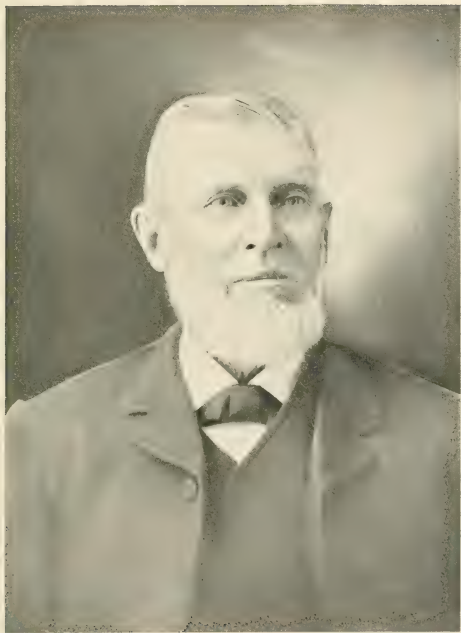
CAPTAIN STEPHEN STANLEY HILL.

This venerable citizen, who has passed the eighty-seventh milestone of life's journey, came to California at an early epoch in the development of the state, and while he was connected with the mining interests he also became an important factor in the development of the splendid agricultural resources of the state. When it was found that mining would not prove a profitable source of income to a great number of people who flocked to California after the discovery of gold, he was among those who tested the fertility of the soil and demonstrated the splendid possibilities of land here for farming purposes.

Captain S. S. Hill is a native of Concord, Essex county, Vermont, born March 28, 1813. He represents a family of English ancestors who settled in New England more than two hundred years ago. His grandfather, Moses Hill, was born in the state of Massachusetts and became a well-to-do farmer there. On the old homestead in the Bay state Elijah Hill, the father of our subject, was born, and the property is still in the possession of his descendants. He married Miss Caroline Reed, a native of New Hampshire and a daughter of Hines Reed, who served as a drummer boy in the Revolutionary army, while her grandfather, Joseph Reed, was a brigadier general and commanded a New Hampshire militia at the battle of Bunker Hill. The parents of our subject had seven children, five sons and two daughters, while three of the sons still survive. The father attained the ripe old age of eighty-eight and a half years, while his estimable wife passed away in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

Captain Stephen Stanley Hill, whose name introduces this record, was reared on his father's farm and his educational privileges were limited, only two months' attendance at the district schools during the winter, but his father was an old school-teacher, under whose direction the son studied at night. Having a thirst for knowledge he thus acquired a good education, and in his eighteenth year he enjoyed the privilege of five weeks' study in the academy of his native town. Subsequently he engaged in teaching through three winter seasons, before he attained his twenty-first year, and was highly recommended as a teacher. For about twelve years he followed that profession through the winter season, while in the summer months he worked at carpentering and as a salesman in a grocery store.

The year 1854 witnessed Mr. Hill's arrival in California, the journey being made by way of the Nicaragua route. He arrived at his destination, San Francisco, on the 1st of February, and there he was employed at anything that would yield him an honest living until the 1st of April, when he went to



C. S. S. Hill

Knight's Ferry to assist in building a saw and grist mill, being thus engaged for five months, after which he turned his attention to placer mining, making fair wages in his new venture. Subsequently he went to Keeler's Ferry, where he opened a miner's supply store and sold goods for two years, or until placer mining ceased to be profitable in that locality and the population of the neighborhood consequently decreased. He then removed his store to Knight's Ferry, where he continued in trade for fifteen years, his sales bringing him an excellent income. In 1862, however, a flood came which washed away a part of the town and eight feet of water stood in his store room and caused him a loss of ten thousand dollars. He, however, continued business until 1870, but the inability of his patrons to pay him what they owed him finally forced him to abandon his enterprise. He then located one hundred and sixty acres of land four miles above Oakdale, and purchased another quarter-section, after which he furnished wood to the railroad company under contract. In that way he gained a good start in business. In 1874 he sold three hundred acres of land for four thousand dollars and removed to Oakdale, where he worked in the depot, shipping goods. Occasionally he also did some carpenter work.

In 1879, in company with a partner, he purchased six hundred and eighty-nine acres of land, lying on two sides of the town, for which they paid fifteen dollars per acre. Mr. Hill cleared and improved his portion of the property and engaged in farming until 1885, when he returned to the east to visit friends and relatives. He was also accompanied by his wife, who had three brothers in that portion of the country. They spent that season in the east and after his return Mr. Hill platted into town lots that portion of this farm which joined the corporation limits of Oakdale, and then sold town lots and acre lots, thus disposing of about one hundred acres. He continued to farm the remainder and also purchased another ranch of one hundred and sixty acres and leased eight hundred acres. He then bought farm implements and was extensively engaged in wheat-raising; but light crops and poor prices caused him to run continually behind, and again misfortune overtook him, for his fine new barn caught fire and the flames spread to the other buildings on the place, so that the farm was almost utterly despoiled of its improvements.

Mr. Hill then sold his land, for fifty dollars per acre, and that, with the insurance on his buildings, helped him to again get a start. He reduced his debts to four thousand dollars and gave a trust deed on two hundred and sixty-five acres; but such was the stringency of the money market of the time that he could neither sell nor redeem his land, and after paying interest for a number of years he was at last compelled to let the property go. Now, in his old age, after an active and busy life, he has only four or five residences left of all his large property; yet he is hopeful and is a well preserved California pioneer, now in his eighty-eighth year. He is a good penman and writes a remarkably steady hand.

In 1843 Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Ann Bingham, of Vermont, who was reared in his own neighborhood. She has a cottage at Pacific Grove, where she spends the hot summer months. She is in her seventy-eighth year and is a faithful companion and helpmate. She has traveled

the journey of life by her husband's side for fifty-seven years. They had four children, but all died in infancy. Mr. Hill was a Jackson Democrat until 1856, when he voted for Fremont and has since been a Republican. For twenty years he was a notary public and for seven years a justice of the peace, and such was his good judgment and understanding of the law that not one of his decisions was ever reversed. His has been an honorable and upright life, and though he has met financial reverses he has ever retained the respect and confidence of his fellow men, by reason of his fidelity to duty and his unquestioned integrity.

MARTHA ELLEN TUCKER.

The state of Maine has supplied to the west some of its most excellent citizens and more than one member of the old family of Dingley has become prominent in one way or another. One of its most notable representatives in public life for many years was the Hon. Nelson Dingley, editor and statesman and author of the Dingley tariff bill. Of this same family came Samuel Dingley, an honored California pioneer of 1850, who was born in Maine in 1810 and married Mrs. Sarah Sherman, also a native of the Pine Tree state. Samuel and Sarah (Sherman) Dingley, who were the parents of Martha Ellen Tucker, of Modesto, Stanislaus county, have a most interesting history in connection with early modern civilization in California. Mr. Dingley came to this state fifty years ago by way of the isthmus of Panama and mined at different camps and kept hotel at Keeler's Ferry.

In 1853 he sent for his wife and she came from her old home in the east by way of the isthmus, bringing with her her two little daughters,—Martha Ellen and Emma Frances. The latter died September 21, 1879, aged twenty-nine years, and the former is now Mrs. Tucker, who has kindly furnished to the editors of this work the brief history of her parents and her family here given and who at this date (1900) has been a resident of California for half a century. She relates that the family remained at Keeler's Ferry for some time, until their hotel was destroyed by fire. They then removed to Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus county, and Mr. Dingley built another hotel on Buena Vista hill. This second hotel was burned, as is supposed, by Indians, but was rebuilt by Mr. Dingley and managed by him until it was again burned, without insurance, after which he engaged in stock-raising on his ranch above Knight's Ferry, an enterprise which he continued with success until he removed to Oakdale, where after several years he died, June 30, 1886, at the residence of his daughter in his seventy-sixth year, as the result of an injury received by being thrown from his buggy. He was an intelligent, progressive citizen, a Republican and during the war a strong Union man. His good wife died October 17, 1874, in the fifty-sixth year of her age. A son and a daughter were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dingley after they came to California: Albert Dingley, now the county clerk of Stanislaus county; and Etta, who is the wife of John Richards, of Fresno.

Martha Ellen Dingley attended the public school at Knight's Ferry and

finished her education at the Stockton Female Seminary. She was married, at Knight's Ferry, December 17, 1868, to Simon Enslen, who left his old home in the east and crossed the plains to California in 1854 and became a prominent sheep-grower and general business man, popular for his personal worth. Mr. Enslen died January 22, 1880, aged forty-eight years, leaving a widow and two daughters, in good circumstances. His elder daughter is the wife of Albert Holthom; his younger daughter is the wife of John McMahon, and they both live at Modesto. February 15, 1882, Mrs. Enslen married John Franklin Tucker, a native of Kentucky and a member of an old and respected family of that state and a prominent business man of Modesto, where, as a member of the firm of Tucker & Perley, he is a leader in real-estate circles. Their union has been blessed by the birth of two sons,—Clarence Eugene and Elmer Carlyle. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have a wide acquaintance throughout central California and Mrs. Tucker is highly esteemed by early settlers in all parts of the state.

JOHN R. SIMMS, M. D.

The life of Dr. Simms has not been one of unvarying monotony circumscribed by the habits, thoughts and customs of some narrow community, but contains many interesting instances that come with travel and extensive intercourse with the world. Born on the Atlantic seaboard, he has viewed many of the interesting scenes of our country and is now located in the pretty little town of Milton, where he is devoting his time and attention to the practice of medicine.

John R. Simms is a native of Virginia, his birth having occurred near Standardsville, Greene county, on the 25th of April, 1821. The ancestral history of the family accords to it an English origin and the early establishment of one of the family branches in Maryland. His paternal grandfather removed from that state to Virginia. His youngest son, the Doctor's father, was born at the family homestead in the Old Dominion, and when he had arrived at years of maturity he married Miss Lucy Early, a native of his own town and a cousin of General Early. They became the parents of eight children, but only four are now living. The father departed this life in 1861, at the age of sixty-one years.

The Doctor is the only representative of the family in California. His childhood and youth were passed at his parents' home, and when he had completed his literary education he entered upon the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. Hugh McGuire, a noted surgeon of his time. When he was well qualified for his chosen calling he began practice in 1849, in North River Mills, West Virginia, and was for a time a practitioner at Capon Springs, removing thence to Texas. He settled near Austin, in Travis county, where he was successfully engaged in practice for eighteen years, when he came to California, taking up his abode in Los Angeles county, where he remained until 1872 and then settled in Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, where he conducted a ranch until the fall of 1880. He then removed

to San Joaquin county, where he practiced until 1892, the year of his arrival in Milton. His practice has extended to many parts of the Golden state and he has had an eventful life, devoted largely to the alleviation of suffering humanity. Day or night, he has responded to the calls of those in need of his services without regard to the pecuniary return which he would receive. The poor have indeed found in him a friend, one whose generous and charitable impulses have made him a noble representative of the profession.

In February, 1858, Dr. Simms was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Kerr, a native of Virginia, and by their union have been born eight children, namely: Virginia, who died in her seventeenth year at Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, California, her death being occasioned by consumption; John K., who was one of Stockton's prominent young men and died at the age of twenty-six, mourned by a large circle of friends; James M., who died in his twenty-fifth year; Lucy, who died in crossing the plains and was buried in San Diego, California; Harry L., now a resident of San Joaquin county; Eugene S., who is a mining expert, living in Denver, Colorado, and has invented an electric hoist, on which he has secured a patent; Thomas E., of San Joaquin county; and the twin sister of Eugene S. died in infancy. The mother died in April, 1880, and was laid to rest in the Santa Rosa cemetery. She was most devoted to her family, doing everything in her power to promote the welfare and happiness of her husband and children, and by all who knew her she was held in the highest regard. The Doctor maintains his office and residence in Milton and has a liberal patronage from among the best class of people. In politics he is a Democrat, and when in Texas he was appointed by the governor one of the trustees of the blind asylum of the state. He has never been identified with fraternal organizations, finding that his professional duties occupied his entire time. His labors have been attended with excellent results, viewed from both a professional and financial standpoint, and to-day he enjoys the high regard and confidence of all with whom he has formed an acquaintance.

GEORGE C. WEST.

The honored and popular manager of the American Hotel at Auburn is a native of Placer county, born in Todd valley on the 4th of March, 1859. He is of English and Irish lineage. His father, Elliot West, was born in Belleville, Canada, on the 3d of April, 1832. He married Charlotte Carr and in 1856 came to California by the way of the isthmus route, and by steamer proceeded up the river from San Francisco to Sacramento, whence he came on foot to Placer county. He spent the first night at Auburn in the American Hotel, of which his son George C. was afterward to become the proprietor and manager. For a short time he engaged in mining and then he purchased a ranch in Todd valley. His wife afterward joined him in his new home and he continued farming and stock-raising with good success until the winter of 1861-2, when in a snowstorm the most of his stock died,

causing him to lose heavily. He afterward engaged in teaming from Auburn station to Todd's valley and other mining camps in the mountains.

In 1864 he returned to Auburn, where he purchased sixty-five acres of land, where the Freeman Hotel now stands. He built that hotel and managed it until 1869, his efforts being attended with excellent success. The land extended from the railroad to the present residence of Dr. Todd. He laid out Railroad street and donated it to the town, and this led to the upbuilding of that portion of the city, Railroad street becoming one of the most important thoroughfares in Auburn. He disposed of this property in 1869. At length he became interested in various mining claims in the county, both quartz and gravel mines, but his speculations in that direction did not prove very profitable, and he took up his abode at Iowa Hill. Here he became superintendent of the Morning Star mine, and later of the Big Dipper mine, both of which under his management became good producers.

Mrs. West, his wife and the mother of our subject, died in 1870, leaving him with two sons: James F., who is now residing at Forest Hill; and George C., of this review, who has kindly furnished us the history of his honored father. In 1895 the father came to live with his son in the American Hotel and died on the 6th of November, 1897, in the same house in which he spent his first night in Placer county forty-one years previously. Like many of the brave pioneers of California, he was a liberal, whole-souled gentleman, physically strong and robust, and in the early days was considered one of the strongest men in Placer county. He was as generous as he was strong and he left many warm friends to mourn his loss.

George C. West, the youngest of the family, was educated and reared to manhood in Placer county, and for some years was connected with mining interests, following that pursuit until 1884. He then began a successful career as the proprietor of a hotel, keeping a small hotel on the divide for eleven years. On the expiration of that period he sold his property there and came to Auburn, in 1895, purchasing the American Hotel, of which he has since been the accommodating host. This building is a fire-proof brick structure, three stories and a basement in height and containing forty rooms. The brick walls are unusually thick and it has iron shutters, and iron windows and door frames, making it an extremely safe building. It is located in the heart of the best business district of the town, and Mr. West and his excellent wife give their personal attention to the comfort of their guests. They are rightfully receiving a liberal patronage and Mr. West is known as a very popular host, owing to his uniform courtesy and his earnest desire to please his patrons. Much credit is also due to his wife for the splendid manner in which the hotel is conducted. Everything about the place is neat and the dining-room is especially popular with its patrons on account of the excellent table which is there set.

In 1879 Mr. West was united in marriage to Miss Mary F. Doherty, a native of Forest Hill, California, and a daughter of Michael Doherty, who came to this state in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. West have a very nice family of eight children, all born in Placer county, namely: Mary, Elliott, Guy and

Clayton, twins, Michael J., Walter, Agnes and Ray. The eldest son assists his father in the conduct of the hotel. The family is one of prominence in the community, its members enjoying the high regard of many friends and the hospitality of the best homes in this locality.

Mr. West is Democratic in his political affiliations. Socially he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Native Sons of the Golden West, having served as the president of his parlor. He is a wide-awake, active business man, giving close attention to the enterprise which he conducts and has a host of warm friends in the county in which his entire life has been passed.

CHRISTOPHER C. PROUTY.

Christopher Columbus Prouty, who is occupying a prominent position in political, social and business circles in northern California, was born in Knox county, Ohio, September 22, 1839, and is a son of Anson T. and Elizabeth (Helms) Prouty. On the paternal side he is of Scotch and French ancestry, while on the maternal side he is of German lineage. He represents the fifth generation of the family born in America. His great-grandfather, Cyrus Prouty, emigrated from France and located in New York, where the grandfather and the father of our subject, the latter Anson T. Prouty, were born and reared. For many years Anson T. Prouty resided in the Empire state, taking a prominent part in its public affairs, while other members of the family also aided in promoting the substantial upbuilding of the sections of the state in which they resided. Two of his uncles participated in the war of the Revolution, and Hugh Prouty, another uncle, served in the war of 1812. The religious faith of the family has been that of the Methodist church. The business of its representatives has been farming or professional duties.

Anson T. Prouty was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Helms, a native of Pennsylvania and a descendant of an old German family that was early founded in the new world. Her father was Charles Helms. By her marriage Mrs. Prouty became the mother of seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom four are now living. In 1852 the parents, with their children, started on the long journey across the plains to California. For five years previously they had resided in Iowa, where the father had located land now occupied by Newton, the county-seat of Jasper county. On the 20th of April they left their Iowa home, crossing the river near Omaha on the 9th of May. The country to the westward was an open waste, traversed by the Indians. After the party had passed Fort Laramie the cholera broke out among them and many died. The Prouty family suffered the terrible affliction of losing the husband and father, who was ill for only one day when death claimed him. The mother and children, however, escaped the dread disease, although there were many graves along their route. They were also in constant danger from the Indians, but were not attacked. Joseph Prouty, a son of the family, now deceased, emigrated to California the year

previously. The widow and her three sons, after witnessing the burial of the husband and father on the plains, proceeded on their way to the Pacific slope, arriving at Volcano on the 24th of August, 1852, after a journey of four months and four days. Mrs. Prouty's capital amounted to a few thousand dollars.

In taking up the personal history of Christopher Columbus Prouty we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Amador county. He began his education in the subscription schools of Iowa and in the summer months assisted in the work of the home farm until his father removed to California. For one year after his arrival in the Golden state he worked on a farm on Dry creek for his mother, after which he went to Ione and attended the public schools. During that time he boarded with his sister, Mrs. Dooley. The following year he built a cabin and boarded himself, continuing his education there another term of school. He then returned to his brother's farm and was employed at work upon the farm and in driving a team for two years, after which he again came to Ione and rented a house, his mother acting as his housekeeper, while he attended school for another term. In the spring of 1859 he and his mother returned to his brother's ranch and he purchased a portion of the property, after which he engaged in tilling the soil and in raising stock, his mother still keeping house for him. He was thus employed until 1864, when he purchased property and removed to Latrobe, Eldorado county, where he carried on the livery and feed business, but that venture did not prove profitable and he sold out, returning to the ranch, of which he again assumed control, operating the land until he was dispossessed by the Arroyo Seco grant. Subsequently he leased from the Arroyo Seco company the same ranch and continued his business there, meeting with good success.

On the 27th of April, 1868, Mr. Prouty was united in marriage to Miss Austrillia Bennett, a native of Missouri, who came to Sacramento county, California, in 1858. She was a daughter of Thomas and Mary Bennett, both of whom were natives of Missouri and came to the Golden state in 1854. Their union has been blessed with fourteen children, twelve of whom are yet living, namely: Anson Valentine and Clarence Simon, both of whom are married and reside in Fresno; Vincent, deceased; Clara Elizabeth, who also has passed away; Robert, who is living in Mariposa county; Francis J., who is married and resides with his father upon the ranch; Herbert V., who is now attending a medical college in San Francisco; Gladys, the widow of Rowley Druland; Christopher Columbus, who is living in Fresno; Ralph L., who makes his home in Merced county; William, who is a student in school; Elnor and Almyr Leland, who also are attending school; and Douglas, who completes the family.

In 1870 Mr. Prouty removed to Jackson valley, where he rented a ranch for two years, carrying on farming and stock-raising. He then purchased the old homestead of the Grant company which he still owns, devoting his attention to farming and stock-raising. At different times he has purchased more land from the Grant company and from others until he has

accumulated about two thousand acres of fine land well adapted to farming and stock-raising. In 1890 he purchased forty acres near Stockton and removed his family there. They reside upon that farm, but Mr. Prouty continues to manage his property in Amador county. He also owns valuable real estate in Stockton and in 1885 he became interested in a corporation in Clements, California, with which he was connected until 1891. In 1899 he aided in the organization of the Lone Creamery Company, which has proved a successful venture, bringing a good financial return to the stockholders.

Mr. Prouty is a member of the Odd Fellows society and has filled many of its chairs, including that of noble grand, and has been a delegate to the grand lodge. He was reared in the Methodist faith, but has never become a member of the church. His wife belongs to the Catholic church. In politics he was a stalwart Democrat, but afterward aided in organizing the Populist party in the county and was its first chairman. In 1890, however, he returned to the Democratic party and has since voted with it. He served his township for ten years as a school trustee, and the cause of education has always found in him a warm friend. He is a very popular man, is recognized as an excellent financier, reliable and trustworthy in business; and in every relation in life is found at his post of duty.

DANIEL S. BAKER.

Daniel S. Baker is among the "Argonauts" of 1849 who started for California in search of the "golden fleece," making the long journey around Cape Horn. Prior to the Mexican war California yet belonged to Mexico, and the customs and habits of that country were followed out in this section of the country. The land had not yet been dominated by the American spirit to any great extent, but when gold was discovered there came to the Pacific coast from all sections of the country men of resolute purpose, of strong determination and of unfailing industry and the state entered upon a new era of development and improvement, which work has been carried on unceasingly up to the present time. Daniel S. Baker was among those who sought the Golden state in the hope of benefitting his financial condition, and for more than fifty years he has been identified with the interests of Nevada City.

He is a native of the far-off state of Maine, his birth having occurred there in Lincoln county on the 29th of April, 1822. His father, John Baker, was also a native of Maine and was a representative of one of the old families of the Pine Tree state, of English lineage. He learned the carpenter's trade and followed that occupation as a means of livelihood. He wedded Harriet Sherman, also a member of an old and influential Maine family, and they became the parents of four children, of whom Daniel S. was the youngest. He was left an orphan at an early age, after which he went to make his home with his maternal grandfather. Early in life he went to sea, and during the winter season, when navigation was practically closed, he pursued his education in the public schools. He followed that occupa-

tion for eighteen years. At the age of twenty-seven he made a trip around Cape Horn to California from Bath, Maine, landing in San Francisco in 1849. Leaving the ship at that point he made his way at once to Nevada county, where for six years he engaged in mining. Later he turned his attention to merchandising, and for more than twenty-five years he has been engaged in the transfer business as the head of the Nevada City Transfer Company. Fifteen horses are used in the service and at times five men are employed. The company receives a very liberal patronage, its business being large and profitable. Mr. Baker has always been connected with mining interests during his residence in California and his income is thereby materially increased.

In 1862 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Baker to Miss Asenith Cunningham, of Maine, who came to California in 1860 and was married in Sacramento. They now have four living children: Lottie M., the wife of George Johnson, a business man of Nevada City; Emma B., the wife of George K. Danforth, who is living in Nevada county; Nellie and Edward J. They have lost two sons, Sherman B. and Bradford. Socially Mr. Baker is connected with the Knights of Pythias, being also connected with the uniformed rank. He has passed all the official chairs in the order and is an exemplary member of the society. He is also a member of the Rathbone Sisters. His political support is given to the Republican party and for more than ten years he has served as a member of the city council. His uncompromising integrity of character, his fearlessness in the discharge of his duty and his appreciation of the responsibility that rests upon him were such as to make him the most acceptable incumbent of that office, and his worth then, as now, was widely acknowledged.

ALBERT W. KENISON.

While there is to some extent truth in the claim that is made, that city politics are corrupt, it will be found that throughout this land in the smaller cities and towns, men of ability, loyal in citizenship and faithful to public trusts are filling official positions. Such a one is Albert Wesley Kenison, who is now serving on the board of supervisors of Placer county. He is a native of the far-off state of New Hampshire, his birth having occurred in Jefferson on the 13th of January, 1855. The blood of English and Scotch-Irish ancestors flows in his veins, but the family has long been represented in the new world and is strictly American in thought, purpose and sympathy. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Kenison, emigrated from Ireland and located in the state of Massachusetts, where the grandfather was born. The father, Benjamin R. Kenison, was born in New Hampshire. The latter married Miss Fanny Moulton, whose father, Nathan Moulton, was of Scotch lineage, while her mother was of English descent. They spent their married life in the old Granite state. Mr. Kenison attained the advanced age of seventy-two years, while his wife passed away in her sixty-eighth year. They had eight children, five sons and three daughters, three of the sons and two

of the daughters surviving. The parents were respected farming people and members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Albert Wesley Kenison is the only member of the family in California. He was educated in the public schools and reared to manhood in his native town. The year of 1876 witnessed his arrival on the Pacific coast. He had just attained his majority and came to the west hoping that better business opportunities would be afforded him in this part of the country. He located in Rocklin, Placer county, where he was employed in a hotel, after which he spent a year in San Francisco. Subsequently he returned to Rocklin and in 1879 bought an interest in a mine called the Dam claim on the Forest Hill divide, where he remained one year. With the capital he had acquired through his own efforts he opened a mercantile store at Bath in 1880. There he carried on business for seven years, with good success, but in 1887 he sold his enterprise there and came to Auburn, where he has since engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor business, also dealing in carbonate beverages. In this he has prospered, his sales reaching extensive proportions, and in 1898 he built the fine large block which bears his name. It is fifty by seventy-five feet and two stories and a basement in height. It is fitted throughout with every modern convenience and facility for carrying on his large business. Near by he has also erected a building for his extensive bottling works, the structure being sixty by eighty feet, supplied with all the newest appliances for bottling his products. He is also the owner of the Auburn theater, the building adjoining his own. The theater is fifty by one hundred and sixty-five feet, splendidly constructed for the purpose used, and tastefully finished and furnished throughout in modern style. It has a large stage and beautiful scenery, and is a theater that would be a credit to a city of much larger size than Auburn. It will be seen that Mr. Kenison has been actively connected with the business interests of the town and has contributed in a large measure to the improvement and substantial progress of the city. He is recognized as a popular and successful business man and his efforts have certainly been of benefit to Auburn.

In politics Mr. Kenison has been a life-long Democrat and in 1896 he became a candidate on the ticket of the party for the office of supervisor of Placer county. In that position he has served for the past four years and therein has labored untiringly for the welfare of the community. His efforts were largely instrumental in securing the erection of the county hospital, which is a credit to the people in this portion of the state, indicating their charity and kindness. It was erected at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars and its furnishings have made an additional cost of ten thousand. It furnishes a good home for the indigent old people of the county, for there those who have outlived the years of activity can spend their remaining days in quiet and comfort. Mr. Kenison is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge, chapter and commandery.

March 31, 1879, he was married to Miss Mary McCormick, a native of Placer county and a daughter of James D. McCormick, who formerly served as the county sheriff. They have four sons and one daughter, namely:

Francis, Albert, James, Benjamin and Mary Teresa. Theirs is one of the pleasant homes in Auburn and the family are highly respected in the community in which Mr. Kenison is known as a reliable and successful business man.

CHARLES J. HELLWIG.

Charles John Hellwig, one of Auburn's genial and intelligent old-time residents, came to California in 1852 and for many years has been the reliable dealer in and manufacturer of harness in the town in which he now lives. The record of his life, briefly sketched, is as follows:

Mr. Hellwig was born in Prussia on the 25th of February, 1826, a son of Carl August and Adelgumla (Schultz) Hellwig, both natives of Prussia. Carl August Hellwig was an officer in the Prussian army and participated in the war against Napoleon Bonaparte. Both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church, in the faith of which they reared their family. Of their five children, three are still living, namely: Charles John and Theodore and their sister, Mrs. Frances C. Vandeler, the last two being residents of Brooklyn, New York.

Charles J., the eldest of the surviving members of his father's family, was educated in his native land and there learned the harness and saddlery business. In 1848 he came to the United States in search of civil liberty, and upon his arrival in this country located in New York city and went to work at his trade. He was thus occupied there when news of the discovery of gold in California spread like wild-fire over the country. Imbued with a spirit of adventure and with a desire to see something of the country as well as to make his fortune in the far west, young Hellwig set out for California. He sailed from New York via the Nicaragua route for San Francisco, which port he reached in due time and whence he at once went to the mining districts. His first mining experience was in Eldorado county, near Coloma. In speaking of his early mining days, Mr. Hellwig says that the largest nugget he ever found weighed eleven ounces, and his six weeks' most successful mining averaged one hundred and seventy-five dollars per day. This was on the Middle Fork of the American river, in the latter part of the summer. The following winter he had a drift claim, in the tunnel of which he put all the money he had taken out of the river. He continued to mine for about two years, chiefly in Placer county, after which, with the money he had made in the mines, he purchased a farm. On this farm he lived two years, devoting his time to its cultivation and improvement, only to find, at the end of that time, that it was a Spanish grant and that his title to it was not good. Thus he lost the land, improvements and all. He had money enough left, however, with which to establish himself in the harness business, which he did in Auburn, in 1861, and here for the past forty years he has conducted a successful business, passing through the fires which swept away portions of the town, and surviving the financial disasters that overthrew many a business house. Throughout his whole career here he has enjoyed

the confidence and esteem of all who have in any way whatever been associated with him.

Mr. Hellwig has been a reader all his life and has kept himself well posted on the general topics of the day. In Masonry he has for years taken a deep interest, has received the higher degrees of the order, including the thirty-second of the Scottish rite, and has been honored with high official position. He is a past master of the blue lodge and past high priest of the chapter. Politically he is a Democrat, but has never sought or held office, his own private business claiming his time and attention.

JAMES H. HENNESSEY.

James H. Hennessey is the proprietor of the Empire Livery & Feed Stable and is one of the popular residents of Nevada City, for his genial manner renders him a favorite with all classes. He is a native of the Emerald Isle, where his birth occurred on the 23d of May, 1834. He is descended from a family of wealth and education, its male representatives being prominent merchants of Dublin and owners of a line of vessels sailing between New York and the Irish capital. His parents were William and Mary (Mar) Hennessey, the former a native of the city of Dublin and the latter of Queens county, Ireland. In their family were six children, our subject being the youngest and only son. His father died before his birth and the mother's death occurred two years later, so that James H. Hennessey was early left an orphan. Several of the children were brought to America in 1843 by a maternal uncle, and our subject spent his boyhood days in New York city.

During the greater part of his life he has been connected with the livery business, and is therefore an excellent judge of horses. He gives personal supervision to his stables, knows the condition of every animal to be found therein and looks after the welfare of each. He came to California in 1868, and for a brief period resided at Grass Valley, but soon afterward made a permanent location in Nevada City. His barns are located on Broad street, opposite the National Hotel, and there fashionable turnouts may be secured at reasonable rates. He is very accommodating and courteous and is always pleasant in manner, and has secured from the public a liberal patronage, which he well merits.

Mr. Hennessey gives his political support to the Democracy, and is unserving in his advocacy of its principles. He is also an earnest supporter of Catholicism, and takes an active interest in every measure that is calculated to promote the best interests of his city and county. He is light-hearted, generous to a fault and gives freely and willingly to all in need of assistance. Perhaps he is sometimes imposed upon by reason of this quality in his nature, but he never errs on the other side by withholding his aid when it is needed. His many excellent characteristics have gained him a large circle of friends, and few men in the community are more widely known than James H. Hennessey.

CHARLES LEWIS ADOLPH HEWEL.

The career of the subject of this sketch is an illustration of the declaration that faithfulness in a few things makes a man master over many and an exemplification of the value of character in the battle of life. Charles Lewis Adolph Hewel, one of the most prominent citizens of central California and one of the most public-spirited men of Modesto, Stanislaus county, was born in Hanover, Germany, May 9, 1835, a son of Ludwig and Conradine (Korosh) Hewel. His father was an officer in the German army and his mother was a daughter of a Prussian officer who fell at the battle of Waterloo. His great-grandfather was an officer in the army of Frederick the Great, and through circumstances of which he had no control he was forced into a duel, as a result of which he was forced to leave Prussia and seek refuge in Hanover. From these facts, fragmentary as they are, it will be seen that Judge Hewel is descended in both the paternal and maternal lines from families in which military men were conspicuous. The Hewels were Lutherans and the Koroshes were Catholics. Ludwig Hewel was thrown from his horse and killed in the forty-fourth year of his age, in August, 1849. His wife, Conradine, died in her sixty-sixth year and was buried in Modesto, California, while her husband was buried in his native land. They had ten children, and of their four sons Judge Hewel is the oldest and the only survivor.

Judge Hewel was educated in his native city in Hanover and was fourteen years old when his father died. Not long after that event he went to sea and during the succeeding three years he visited many parts of the world. In 1851, when he was sixteen years old, he shipped at New York for California, and, making the passage around the Horn, landed at San Francisco July 5, 1852. From San Francisco he went direct to Mariposa and engaged in mining at Agua Fria and at other camps in the southern part of Mariposa county, where he remained for about three years. In 1855 he came to Stanislaus county and mined at French Bar on the Tuolumne river, and during the forty-five years that have elapsed since he has been a resident of the county except during eighteen months when he was in Shasta county.

Judge Hewel has been a life-long supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. In 1864 he was appointed deputy county clerk of Stanislaus county and virtually had charge of the office most of the time until 1866, when he was elected county clerk, in which capacity he served with much ability and to the entire satisfaction of the general public until 1868. He began the study of law in 1862, was admitted to the bar in 1864 and was soon after appointed court commissioner. After leaving the county clerk's office he gave his attention to the practice of law at Knight's Ferry, with Abraham Shell as a partner, and gained a large and lucrative patronage.

In 1872 he removed to Modesto, where in 1876 he formed a law partnership with W. E. Turner, which existed until 1889, when he was elected judge of the superior court and as such he served on the bench five years, with great distinction. He retired from legal practice because of an impairment

of his sense of hearing, and in association with C. D. Lane became largely interested in quartz mining in Del Norte county, California, and in Arizona. Later he became a one-third owner of the Utica mine at Angel's Camp, Calaveras county. From time to time he became the owner of tracts of land which aggregate about six thousand acres, and he is a stockholder and director of the three banks of Modesto,—the Modesto Bank, the National Bank of Modesto and the Union Savings Bank; and he is the president of the Stanislaus Oil Company, which, operating in the hills fourteen miles south of Huron, in Fresno county, has drilled to a depth of fourteen hundred feet and has found abundant promise of success.

Judge Hewel is one of the most eminent Freemasons of the state of California. He was initiated as an Entered Apprentice, passed the Fellow Craft degree and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in 1874, and quickly became conversant with the work and teachings of the order, filled all the offices in the blue lodge and soon took the degrees of capitular Masonry and was exalted to the sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason and filled the several offices of his chapter. He took the degrees of chivalric Masonry and was constituted, created and dubbed a Knight Templar in 1876. After having acquired all the degrees of the York rite and all the degrees of the Scottish rite up to and including the thirty-second, when he was hailed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, ineffable degrees of the Scottish rite, he has been greeted as a member of the Ancient Arabic order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has the honor of being a past grand high priest of the order in the state of California and is held in high esteem by Masons everywhere on the coast.

In 1872 Judge Hewel married Miss Maria Fisher, a daughter of Jacob Fisher, of Schoharie county, New York, who has borne him eight children, four of whom are living: Blanche, Arabella V., Catherine S. and Clarence. The family has a delightful home at Modesto, the upper portion of its residence being the house in which Mr. and Mrs. Hewel passed the earlier years of their married life and in which their children were born. When a more spacious residence became necessary Judge Hewel, wishing to retain the old house on account of its associations, elevated it and built under it the more modern portion of his present residence.

T. J. TIRPIE.

T. J. Tirpie, who occupies the position of public administrator of Nevada City, has spent his entire life in California and is justly proud of the fact that he is a native son of the Golden state and has witnessed much of its advancement and progress. He was born in Nevada City, on the 1st of May, 1869, his parents being Frank and Bridget (McManus) Tirpie, both of whom were natives of the Emerald Isle. His father was a bookbinder by trade and and on bidding adieu to the land of his birth he crossed the briny deep to New York city, where he arrived in 1852. Here he worked at his trade for three years, after which he came to California, where he became identified with min-

ing interests. He has since been connected with the search of the metals that nature has so bountifully supplied to California and which have proved one of her chief resources of wealth.

T. J. Tirpie is the youngest of four children and at the early age of fourteen years he started out in life on his own account. He began working in the mines and for many years was connected with his father in that way. Early in 1897 he met with an accident which forced him to remain idle for several months, and when he was again able to resume work he turned his attention to the stone-cutter's trade, in which line he is now taking and executing contracts. The work done under his supervision is always of a high grade, giving satisfaction to those who engage his services. He is prompt and reliable and his business methods will bear the closest investigation.

In 1898 Mr. Tirpie was elected to the office of public administrator of Nevada City for a four-years term and is therefore the present incumbent. He is associated with the Miners' Union, was one of the promoters of the organization and is now filling the office of financial secretary. He also holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His home relations are very pleasant. On the 16th of August, 1896, he was happily married to Miss Sallie McCauley, of Pennsylvania, a lady of culture and refinement sustaining a high reputation in educational circles. For eleven years she engaged in teaching in the public schools of Nevada City, and in 1894 was the nominee on the Democratic ticket for county superintendent of public instruction. Although the county was very strongly Republican, she was defeated by a majority of only seventy-two, a fact which indicates her popularity. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Tirpie is now graced by the presence of two interesting little children,—Adrian T. and William G. Their friends are numbered among the best people of the community and their home is noted for its hospitality.

CHARLES MYRON BURLESON.

There are many men in California who have come into the state during comparatively recent years and have been a factor in its development since the war period who are especially deserving of a place in a work of this character, and one of the best known of that class is the leading citizen of Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, whose name is above.

Charles Myron Burleson was born in Iowa, April 17, 1853, and came of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Shadrach Burleson, his great-grandfather, from Scotland, was an early settler at Troy, New York, and Mr. Burleson's grandfather in the paternal line was a pioneer in Iowa, then a part of the territory of Wisconsin, in 1827, and had all the experiences of primitive civilization in that part of the country. William Burleson, the father of Charles Myron Burleson, was born in the state of New York, and was a year old when his father went west. He was educated in the public schools near his prairie home and married Miss Sarah Ann Mallard, also a native of the state of New York, who bore him four children, who with their parents are all living. Mr. Bur-

leson is now seventy-four years old, and his wife is in her sixty-eighth year. The subject of this sketch is the only member of the family not a resident of Jackson county, Iowa.

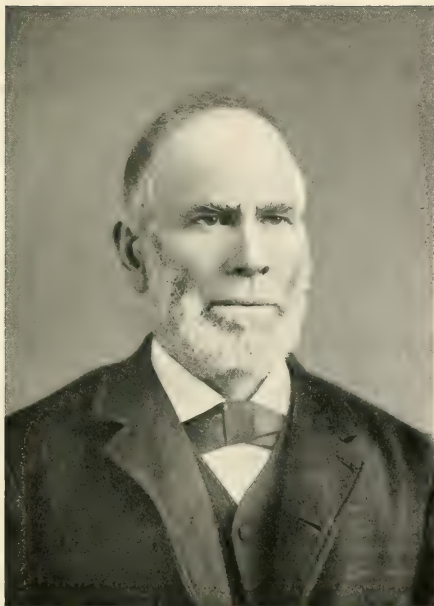
Mr. Burleson was educated in the public schools in Iowa and at the Iowa State University, at which he was graduated in the class of 1869, as a civil engineer. In 1871 he came to California and lived for a time at Oakland, but for the past twenty years has been a resident of Mokelumne Hill, where he has busied himself with mining and as a surveyor and mining engineer, and has long held the office of deputy United States surveyor. He has been the superintendent of a number of important mines, among them the Concentrator, Empire and Black Wonder mines, and the success of all these properties has been enhanced by the able manner in which he has handled them.

In 1883 Mr. Burleson married Miss Stella M. Wells, who was born at West Point, Calaveras county, a daughter of that prominent pioneer, the late William Wells, and they have three children, named Stella, Norma and Bruce. Mr. Burleson has been a Republican from his youth and he has been elected to the office of supervisor, which he has so well filled that he has no opponent to a re-election. He was received as an Entered Apprentice, passed the Fellow Craft degree and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in 1874, took the degrees of capitular Masonry, and was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason, and was constituted, dubbed and created a Knight Templar in 1876, and he has received also the degrees of cryptic Masonry and passed the circle of Royal and Select Masters. He has been secretary of his blue lodge for two decades and he and his wife are members of the Orders of the Eastern Star and Daughters of Rebekah, for Mr. Burleson is prominent also as an Odd Fellow. Mrs. Burleson and their children are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, and the family enjoys a wide acquaintance and its members are highly respected wherever they are known.

CHARLES ALLEN CURTIS.

One of the representative men of Calaveras county, California, residing at Murphy's, is the subject of this sketch. He came to the state in 1849 and has never regretted the venture.

Mr. Curtis was born in Richmond, Maine, on the 15th of April, 1825. His ancestry was English, his great-grandfather Curtis emigrating from that country to the United States and settling in Maine at a very early day. His son Charles carried on the name and the same religious belief in the same state, living to the age of eighty-four years and dying a highly respected and lamented citizen. William Curtis, the father of our subject, was born in Maine in 1798 and lived there to manhood, marrying Mary Kelley, of the same place. They lived to the average age noted by the Psalmist, having been the parents of a large number of children, three of whom survive; but Mr. Curtis, our subject, is the only resident of California. They were of the Baptist faith, good and worthy people who left the world better than they found it.



Charles A. Curtis.

Charles A. Curtis was educated in his native state and grew there to manhood. About that time the breezes from the western country began to bear tales of the golden country on the Pacific, and with the thousands of others from the east he turned his face in that direction. Under the capable seamanship of Captain Woodbury of the stanch bark, *Lanark*, he engaged passage around the Horn and arrived safe and sound, after a voyage of five months.

Mr. Curtis made his first attempt at mining at Hawkins Bar, on the Tuolumne river, but was quite discouraged for a time. He was taken sick, probably from the new conditions of life, and retired to Stockton for the winter. The following April he arrived in Murphy's and worked with success on the land immediately back of where the Michler Hotel now stands, and in different portions of the town. The diggings were rich and he did well, he and four companions picking up twenty ounces a day. He found several seven and eight dollar nuggets and in one panful of dirt had twenty-four dollars.

In 1852 Mr. Curtis became one of the organizers of the Union Water Company, continuing in charge of it for seven years, selling water to the miners. His natural ability was soon recognized and he was made the assessor and tax collector for the town, continuing in that office for four years. Good roads became almost necessities, and he was the man who, as roadmaster, for twelve years struggled with that undertaking. It required energy and capital, in those days. He was one of those who made the road to the "Big Trees," and was one of the four men who cut down the only one of those monarchs of the forest that has ever fallen. The cut was made eight feet from the ground and after the thick bark had been removed, it remained thirty-two feet in diameter.

Since that time Mr. Curtis has engaged in farming, owning several tracts of land. He built his home in Murphy's in 1854, when lumber was one hundred dollars per thousand feet. Now beautiful shade trees surround his house and it seems an ideal place in which to pass many happy years. Like many another eastern lad, Mr. Curtis had left a promised bride behind him, and when fortune had favored him he returned and in Boston, Massachusetts, was married Miss Catherine Caswell, a native of that city. The return trip was made by the isthmus. The family of Mr. Curtis consisted of five children:—Charles William and Melvin, ranchmen; Mary Jenett, the wife of Edson Thorp, deceased at the age of forty years; Richard, deceased; and Henry, who met death by accident.

In 1879 Mr. and Mrs. Curtis celebrated the first quarter-century of their married life with a silver wedding. In a cozy corner of their parlor may be seen a large collection of rich designs of the white metal, being tokens from their many friends. Their lives must be spared only three more years till the half-century mark has been reached, when they will have the pleasure of celebrating their golden wedding. Both Mr. and Mrs. Curtis are respected and beloved in the community where they are best known. Mrs. Curtis is a consistent member of the Congregational church, a good and devout woman, while both represent well the best citizens of Calaveras county.

L. J. FONTENROSE.

The original family of Fontanarosa—for such was the spelling in Italy -- has been changed to the present form of Fontenrose since representatives of the name established a home in America. For many generations the ancestors resided in sunny Italy, and there John Fontenrose, the father of our subject, was born in the province of Genoa. His wife, Maria Fontenrose, was also a native of that land, and one child was born to them in Italy, Jane, who is now the wife of Angelo Quirolo, a resident of Sutter Creek. In the year 1850 the father came to California, by way of the isthmus route, and turned his attention to mining in Tuolumne and Calaveras counties. At that time Amador county was not yet organized. He met with success in his business ventures, and returning to the east he visited his family, in 1852, after which he again came to the Pacific slope. Once more he went to the Atlantic coast, joining his family in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1857 they went to Philadelphia and thence to New York, where they took passage on a steamer bound for San Francisco. In 1859 they located at Tunnel Hill, near Jackson, where the father engaged in mining and in conducting a boarding-house, making his home there until 1874, when he was called to his final rest, in his fifty-fifth year. During the Civil war he loyally defended the cause of the Union, and was a faithful adherent to republican institutions and principles. He left a family of four sons and four daughters. His wife survived him until May 1, 1898, and passed away in her seventieth year.

L. J. Fontenrose, of this review, was their third child and was born in the city of Philadelphia, on the 27th of September, 1850. Brought to California in early boyhood, he obtained his education in the public schools of Sutter Creek, and entered upon his business career as a clerk in a general mercantile establishment. Subsequently he was employed as an engineer in the mines, attending the cages. In 1879 he was appointed deputy county clerk, recorder and auditor, and after serving in that capacity for a year was elected to that position. On the expiration of his term he was again made the nominee of his party, but was defeated by Thomas Conlon. When that term had expired the two gentlemen became nominees of their respective parties, and Mr. Fontenrose won the election. He held the office for nine years, winning the position over Mr. Conlon at two different times. His service was most commendable, being ever characterized by fidelity and loyalty. During the time he did some insurance business, and upon his retirement from office became one of the leading representatives of the insurance interests in Amador county, doing business for twenty large companies at the present time. He is an excellent penman, a man of marked executive and business ability, accommodating and reliable, and these qualities have gained for him marked success. In the year 1888-9 he traveled as a special insurance agent. He now does a large volume of business annually and is regarded as one of the most prominent in his line in this section of the state.

In 1881 Mr. Fontenrose was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Meehan, a native of Jackson and a daughter of James Meehan, a prominent and

esteemed early settler of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Fontenrose now have two sons, J. L. and John M., both attending school. In 1893 Mr. Fontenrose transferred considerable insurance business to his wife, and they are now partners in the enterprise. He is also a dealer in abstracts and does a large amount of business in that line. They have a very pleasant home on Pitt street, and the household is noted for its hospitality, which is enjoyed by their many friends. Mr. Fontenrose throughout the greater part of his life has been familiar with the enterprising and progressive spirit of the west, and his own efforts have been characterized by unremitting diligence and energy. He has been true to every trust reposed in him, and he lends his aid and co-operation to all movements intended to advance the material, social, intellectual and moral welfare of the community.

DENNIS RYAN.

Dennis Ryan, a prominent old settler of California, residing at Sonora, Tuolumne county, has now retired from active business life. He came to this state in 1854 and is a native of county Tipperary, Ireland, his birth having occurred there on the 28th of September, 1832. His parents were Dennis and Mary (Bradshaw) Ryan, also natives of the Emerald Isle. The father was a business man of ability and both he and his wife attained the age of sixty-eight years. They were devout members of the Catholic church. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom only two are now living: John, a resident of New Jersey, and Dennis, of this review.

The subject of this review was educated in the county of his nativity, and in 1844, when but twelve years of age, he crossed the Atlantic to Quebec, Canada, as a passenger on a sailing vessel. The voyage lasted two months, during which they encountered severe storms and heavy seas, the great waves dashing over the decks, the vessel seeming in imminent peril. Mr. Ryan remained in Canada for two years, working as a farm boy at eight dollars per month. In 1846 he went to Providence, Rhode Island, where he tended bar for which he received one dollar per day. Later he was employed in other and more remunerative business lines and little by little his capital was increased as the years passed.

On the 26th of June, 1852, Mr. Ryan was united in marriage to Miss Susan Flood, a native of Ireland, and in 1854 they sailed together for California, hoping to benefit their financial condition in the golden west. They brought with them their two little children: Dennis, who afterward died, at the age of nine years, and John T., who is now residing with his father in Sonora. They came direct to this place, and Mr. Ryan engaged in mining on the site of the town. He worked very hard and was successful in his ventures at first. On one occasion he was fortunate enough to pick up a nugget worth four hundred dollars, and in connection with others he on that day took out nineteen ounces more of gold. That was their best day's work. He continued working in the different mining camps in Tuolumne county, but as the years passed this industry became less profitable and in

1862 he abandoned placer mining and opened a retail liquor house in Sonora. In the new enterprise he met with creditable success and continued in that business throughout the remainder of his active career, acquiring a competence that now enables him to live retired, surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

Mr. Ryan and his wife became the parents of the following named children, in Sonora: John T.; James, who is engaged in quartz mining; Joseph B., who is now the principal of the Jamestown school; Dennis W., a printer in San Francisco; Falo, a printer in Sonora; Mary, who became the wife of M. D. Kelley and died at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving one child; and Susie, who is at home. Mrs. Ryan is also spared to her family, and they reside in a commodious dwelling which was erected by the subject of this review. They all adhere to the religious faith of their fathers and are worthy members of the Catholic church. Mr. Ryan's political views are in harmony with the principles of the Democracy, but at local elections, where no national issue is involved, he votes for those whom he thinks best fitted for the position, regardless of party affiliations. He is a member of the Chosen Friends and is one of the highly respected citizens of Sonora.

JOHN COLEMAN SAFFORD.

Figuring as one of the prominent and active business men of Auburn, Placer county, California, is the subject of this sketch. John Coleman Safford, who has for several years been a dealer in furniture. He is a native of New York, born in Perry, Wyoming county, August 14, 1851, and is descended from English ancestry.

His forefathers were among the early settlers of Connecticut, their identity with that state dating from the sixteenth century; the family was represented in the Revolutionary war and was prominently connected with civil affairs also at that early period in this country's history. Samuel Safford, the grandfather of John C., married Miss Ellen Moss. Their son John, born in Perry, New York, grew up at that place and there married Miss Caroline Coleman, also a native of Perry. She was the daughter of John and Julia (Ainsley) Coleman. They became early settlers of Seneca Lake, where he was a farmer. John Safford was a farmer and local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in the thirty-sixth year of his age, his death resulting from the effects of a cold contracted while baptizing some converts in the creek in winter. She was fifty-six years of age at the time of her death. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living, John C. being the eldest son. The others are George S., Charles S. and Helen. George has been a resident of Los Angeles, California, since 1873. Helen is now the wife of Edwy Knight and resides in Jackson, Michigan.

John C. Safford was educated in New York, and his first business experience was in a book and stationery store, after which he was engaged in the painting and decorating business. He came to Auburn, California, in 1881, seeking a change of climate, which has proved beneficial. He first pur-

sued the occupation of painter and decorator here, after which he became associated as partner with W. A. Crowell in the furniture and undertaking business. At the end of five and a half years this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Crowell taking the undertaking department and Mr. Safford the furniture. The latter now has a large furniture store, well stocked with a fine line of furniture, carpets and wall paper, and he also deals in paints and oil. From three to five persons are employed in the store, the business is successfully conducted, and the proprietor enjoys the reputation of being one of the enterprising, up-to-date business factors in the town.

Mr. Safford was married in 1871 to Miss Mary Ann Appleby, a native of Warsaw, Wyoming county, New York. She is the daughter of George Appleby, a native of England, while her mother was of French descent. Their union has been blessed with two sons: Lucius Elbert, a clerk in his father's store; and Edwy Knight, a student in Berkeley College. Mr. Safford built the pleasant home he occupies in Auburn, and has surrounded his residence with an attractive lawn, dotted over with flowers, shrubbery and shade trees, making it an ideal home.

Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, blue lodge, chapter and council, also as a member of the I. O. R. M., and politically is a Republican.

P. G. SCADDEN.

Among those who have been distinctively conspicuous in connection with the substantial upbuilding and legitimate progress of the attractive municipal corporation of Nevada City is P. G. Scadden, to whom distinct recognition must be given in a complete account of the development and advancement of the community. He is now classed among its leading merchants, and it is a well known fact that commercial activity is the main source of a town's prosperity and material growth. His entire life has been passed in California, and Nevada City is the place of his birth, which occurred on the 3d of February, 1874, his parents being Thomas and Elizabeth (Hodge) Scadden, both of whom were natives of England. The father came to California in 1857 and engaged in mining for thirty years, his death occurring in 1892. His wife became a resident of the Golden state in 1858. Her father was a merchant and followed that pursuit for many years, and also established the first brewery in Nevada county, the enterprise being located near Grass Valley.

During the greater part of his life Mr. Scadden, of this review, has been connected with mercantile pursuits. He was reared and educated in Nevada City, and after putting aside his text-books he entered upon the practical duties of life, becoming connected with the purchase and sale of merchandise. In 1894 he bought the grocery owned by James Kidd, and is now successfully conducting the enterprise, having a large and well equipped establishment. His place of business is located on Commercial street, and is characterized for its marked neatness. It is well supplied with a complete line of all staple and fancy groceries, and the energy of the owner, combined with his honor-

able dealing and earnest desire to please, have secured to him a liberal patronage.

In matters affecting the public welfare Mr. Scadden takes a deep interest and is a public-spirited and progressive citizen. For the past eight years he has been connected with the city fire department, and at this writing is chief engineer. Socially he is a valued representative of the Order of Foresters of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has taken the encampment degrees, and Hydraulic Parlor, N. S. G. W. His support and co-operation are given to every movement for the public good, and his well spent life has gained him the confidence and good will of his fellow men wherever he is known. On the 5th of June, 1895, Mr. Scadden was united in marriage to Miss Honor, a daughter of John Stephens, of Nevada City, who came with his family to California from New Jersey in 1874. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Scadden has been blessed with a little son, Malcolm, born June 6, 1897.

JACOB M. PIKE.

There are two things which are an unmistakable indication of the condition of a community. These are its newspapers and its hotels. No other enterprises so correctly mirror forth the enterprise and progressive spirit of a town or give indication of its lack of growth and advancement. As the proprietor of the Tynon Hotel, at Modesto, Mr. Pike is a typical representative of California's spirit of improvement which has led to the marked advancement of the state. He arrived on the Pacific coast on the 10th of February, 1850, finding here a collection of mining camps scattered over a territory giving little indication of the marks of civilization. From that time to the present he has ever borne his part in reclaiming the wild lands for purposes of civilization and in promoting those interests whereby is secured material and intellectual advancement.

A native of Maine, Mr. Pike was born in Eastport, Washington county, on the 23d of August, 1831. His grandfather, James Pike, emigrated from Scotland to Nova Scotia and thence made his way to the Pine Tree state. William Pike, the father of our subject, was born in Nova Scotia and accompanied his parents on their removal to Maine, where he was reared, educated and married, Miss Lydia Cutter, a native of Massachusetts, becoming his wife. He was a sea captain and died by drowning in 1837, in the thirty-fifth year of his age, leaving a widow and five children: Samuel T., George K., William, Jacob M., and Celia Ann, now the widow of George Paine, living in Eastport, Maine. Mrs. Pike nobly took up the burden of caring for her children and early instilled into their minds lessons of thrift, industry and honesty. She died in Eastport, Maine, in 1897 in the eighty-ninth year of her age.

Mr. Pike of this review acquired his education in the public schools of his native town and when eighteen years of age sailed from Eastport on the ship Nathaniel Hooper, a New York vessel, of which he was made second

mate. He had previously acquired a thorough knowledge of navigation, having sailed for four years on vessels engaged in the West Indies trade and on ships that sailed the Mediterranean sea. He arrived safely in San Francisco on the 10th of February, 1850, and proceeded at once to the mines on the Tuolumne river, but in 1851 returned to San Francisco and took passage for Mexico. When the vessel arrived at port it was sold and the crew discharged.

Mr. Pike then returned to San Francisco on the United States sloop of war Vincennes and in that city was employed for a short time, being there joined by his brothers, Samuel T. and William. Together they went to the southern mines on the Tuolumne river and spent the winter at Big Oak Flat. In 1854 they engaged in mining on the Stanislaus river and made on an average from ten to fifteen dollars each daily for some time. In 1856 the subject of this review purchased a store at Peoria, on the Stanislaus river, where he continued in business until 1858, when he sold the enterprise, but continued merchandising by opening a store in Salt Spring Valley, Calaveras county. He again sold out in 1860 and then opened a similar establishment in Copperopolis, supplying the needs of the public in his line until 1866. The mining boom in that locality then collapsed and business proved unprofitable. Mr. Pike had made considerable money, which he invested in property and when the boom was over he lost heavily.

Going again to San Francisco, he accepted a position as salesman in the tobacco and cigar store of Weil & Company, with whom he continued for five years, when, with the capital he had acquired through his diligence and economy, he purchased a restaurant in San Francisco, at the corner of Clay and Kearney streets. Three years later he purchased the United States restaurant, on Clay and Montgomery streets, conducting both establishments in a manner that secured him a liberal patronage and won him a very gratifying fortune. In 1875 he opened a wholesale grocery house at the corner of Clay and California streets and also became a stock-dealer, but through speculation he lost one hundred thousand dollars. He then closed out his wholesale grocery business and was engaged in the manufacture of cigars until 1885, when he disposed of that enterprise and became the proprietor of Swain's bakery, which he conducted for five years. Disposing by sale of that business he next purchased the Manning Restaurant, on Powell street, opposite the Baldwin Hotel, but that proved an unprofitable venture.

In 1895 he managed the Stoneman House, in the Yosemite Valley, and in November of that year came to Modesto, where he purchased the furniture and leased the Tynon Hotel, a fine modern structure built in improved style, tastefully furnished and containing sixty rooms. Mr. Pike is doing a large and remunerative business. His hotel is splendidly equipped and he employs good help and conducts his hotel in a manner entirely satisfactory to his guests. His long experience in the business has taught him how to manage a hotel so as to promote the welfare and happiness of his guests, and he spares no effort that will provide for their comfort. He is most genial, obliging and courteous, and these qualities have rendered him very popular among the trav-

eling public, and any who have once been entertained by him are always glad when they can find opportunity to become his guest.

Mr. Pike was married in 1866, to Miss Mary L. Howell, and nine children, eight sons and a daughter, were born unto them. Three of the sons, however, have passed away, while the surviving children are Charles W., a resident of San Francisco; Willis, who is living in Fresno, California; Thomas and Roy, who are in the employ of their eldest brother; Percy, who is employed by his brother Willis; and Laura, the wife of W. P. Fuller, who is prominently engaged in the paint and oil business in San Francisco. The mother departed this life in 1892. She had been a most faithful and devoted helpmate to her husband and her loving care for her children won her their filial devotion and gratitude. Mr. Pike has given to his children good educational advantages, thus fitting them for life's practical duties and they do honor to their careful training.

He is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge and chapter, with which he has been identified since 1864. He is also a member of the Druids and in politics he is a stalwart Republican, giving his earnest support to the principles of the party which stands for protection of American industries and for the honor of the American flag wherever it waves, whether it be in the western hemisphere or in the islands of the Orient.

CHARLES E. CLINCH.

Charles E. Clinch is the honored mayor of Grass Valley and one of the representatives of commercial interests in northern California. He is a self-made man who has not despised the day of small things, but has used the obstacles in his path as stepping-stones to higher successes and has a right to regard his advancement with pride. It is comparatively easy for a man of reasonably good ability to achieve a business success on capital, either borrowed or inherited; but it requires real force of character to earn a capital by hard, persistent work and save it and invest it successfully. This, however, Mr. Clinch has done, and he enjoys the distinction of being one of the leading merchants not only of Grass Valley but even of this section of the state.

He was born in Eldorado county, California, October 31, 1858, and is the eldest of the two children of Patrick and Elizabeth (Gill) Clinch. His father was of Irish birth, and in 1850 came to California, where he was actively engaged in mining up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1866. His wife, who is a native of Australia, came with her people to California in 1850.

Charles E. Clinch, of this review, was a lad of eight years when he came to Nevada county, where he has since made his home. He is indebted to the public-school system of Grass Valley for the educational privileges which were accorded him. Since his early manhood he has been connected with merchandising, first as a salesman and afterward as the proprietor. About sixteen years ago the present grocery firm of Clinch & Company was formed, and our subject has since been the manager of the business, which is one of the most extensive in its line in this part of the state. In addition to the large and

well selected stock of staple and fancy groceries, the firm carries glass, crockery, tin and agate ware, also the highest grade and best brands of bottled liquors for medical purposes. Steadily the trade has grown both in volume and importance until it has now assumed extensive proportions and a liberal income is therefore derived from the sale of their goods.

On the 16th of March, 1884, occurred the marriage of Mr. Clinch to Miss Emily Jenkins, a native of Nevada county and a daughter of John Jenkins, of English birth, who came to California in 1849 and died in 1888. Five children blessed the union of our subject and his wife, namely: Charles R., Emily M., Willis W., Janet and Marian. To the Republican party Mr. Clinch gives an earnest support. In 1882 he was elected public administrator for a two-years term, and in 1898 he was chosen by popular ballot to the responsible office of mayor. He handled the reins of the city government with great care, his administration being business-like, practical and progressive. He now affiliates with both the blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity, the subordinate lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the lodge and the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Honor and Quartz Parlor, No. 58, Native Sons of the Golden West. His standing in business and social circles is deservedly high and he is ever loyal and true to the public interests of his native state, being a public-spirited citizen who has at heart the progress and prosperity of the town of his adoption and who gives his helpful encouragement to every movement having for its object the enhancement of the welfare of its people.

ROBERT WISE.

Robert Wise, the popular cigar merchant and manufacturer of Auburn, Placer county, California, is a native of Germany, and was born December 2, 1855. In his native land Mr. Wise received a common-school education and learned the cigar-maker's trade, and in 1873 at the age of eighteen, he sailed from Germany for this country, landing in due time at New York and going from there to Richmond, Virginia, where he worked at his trade four years. At the end of that time he turned his face westward again, California the objective point, and upon his arrival in this state located at San Francisco, where he resided six years, engaged in the cigar business. From San Francisco he came to Auburn. Here he secured work in the store with which he has since been connected and of which he is now the owner. He manufactures the General Gomez cigar, for which he has a large sale, and he deals in other cigars and all kinds of tobacco and smokers' goods. A man who thoroughly understands his business and who attends strictly to it, he is meeting with deserved success.

Mr. Wise has for his wife one of the native daughters of the city of Auburn, *nee* Ada S. Lipsett, whom he wedded in 1895, and they have one child, named Robert Lipsett Wise.

Mr. Wise has for several years been identified with the Knights of

Pythias and has attained prominence in the order, serving in various official capacities. He is also a member of the Uniform Rank, K. of P. He casts his franchise with the Democratic party, but is not, however, a politician, as his business demands his time and attention. He is a member of the Cigar Makers' Association. An enterprising, thoroughgoing business man, interested in the improvement and welfare of his town, he enjoys a high standing among his large circle of friends.

SAMUEL S. MOSER.

The early 'Gos saw the advent in California of a class of men who have exerted a marked influence on the development of the state since that time and have come to the front prominently in mining, in general business or in a profession.

Samuel S. Moser, of Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, is one of the well known Californians who came to the state in 1861, and in his forty years' residence here he has made an enviable record for progress and integrity and all those other qualities which enter into the mental constitution of the successful business man and the useful citizen.

Samuel S. Moser is descended from German and English ancestors who settled in America before the Revolutionary war. Daniel Moser, his father, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1793, and married Susan Everett, who was born in that county in 1799, a member of the well known family of Everett, which produced Hon. Edward Everett, the great American statesman and orator. After his marriage he removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, where he became a farmer and died at the advanced age of eighty-one years and where his wife died at the age of fifty-seven. In religious faith they were Lutherans and in politics Mr. Moser was at first a Whig and afterward a Republican. They had nine children and three of their sons fought in the Civil war for the preservation of the Union.

Samuel S. Moser was born in Liberty township, Trumbull county, Ohio, December 9, 1837, and was educated there and lived there until 1861, when, in his twenty-fourth year, he sailed from New York for Aspinwall on the *Champion*, crossed the isthmus of Panama by rail and was taken on the *Golden Age* up along the Pacific coast to San Francisco, where he arrived April 21, without means but with an ambition to "get on in the world." He went at once to Mokelumne Hill, and, making his headquarters there, mined and taught school at different places in Calaveras and Amador counties. He prospered and became the owner of the Bonanza mine, which he opened and in which he employed from eight to sixteen men until the passage of the law prohibiting hydraulic mining, and out of which he had taken by that time one hundred thousand dollars. Meantime he had come into possession of a tailings claim, which yielded him thirty thousand dollars, and later he prospected a quartz ledge, which is bonded for fifty thousand dollars.

In politics Mr. Moser is a Republican and he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for forty years, and has passed all the

chairs in its different branches and is at present serving as the secretary in the subordinate and encampment branches. In 1868 he married Miss Almena Maria Harrington, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, who came to California, October, 1859, where her father, George F. Harrington, had been a pioneer in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Moser have three daughters, named as follows, in the order of their nativity: Eugenie C., Florence M. and Mamie E. Eugenie C. married E. C. Fisher, the express agent at Merced, Merced county, California, and a prominent citizen of that town. Florence M. and Mamie E. are popular and successful school-teachers. The several members of the family are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. The family residence at Mokelumne Hill is one of the most homelike and hospitable in the town and the Mosers are held in high esteem by all who know them.

HENRY C. MILLS.

There are few of the pioneers of 1850 left to tell the tale of the early development and progress of this section of California; but Henry C. Mills is one whose memory can picture forth the experiences of that frontier epoch. For almost half a century he has resided in Nevada county and therefore needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, to whom his personal biography, however, will prove a matter of interest. Mr. Mills is a native of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in Portage county, Ohio, July 21, 1828. His father, Uriel Mills, was born in Connecticut and was a representative of one of the old and influential families of that commonwealth. He was a lawyer by profession and was also a practical farmer, meeting with success in those widely different callings in life. He married Miss Mary Etta Streater, who was also descended from one of the old New England families. She died in 1841, the year following the removal of the family from Ohio to Marion county, Illinois. The father's death occurred in 1886.

In the Prairie state Henry C. Mills was reared to manhood, becoming familiar with the work of the farm. In 1850 he sought a home in California, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope, and made a location in Grass Valley, where he was actively engaged in mining for three years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Nevada City, where for six years he was engaged in the dairy business, after which he established a feed and livery stable, carrying on business along that line for about forty years. His barns are located at the corner of Pine and Spring streets and he now has a liberal patronage. He is also the owner of one hundred and ten acres of land, located about four miles west of the city. Of this six acres are planted to fruit, principally pear trees of the Bartlett variety. His business interests bring to him a good income that has classed him among the substantial citizens of his adopted county. He has now passed the Psalmist's span of three-score years and ten, yet displays an activity in business affairs that would do credit to a man of much younger years.

On the 1st of July, 1856, occurred the marriage of Mr. Mills and Miss Cecilia Berubush, a native of France, who died several years ago, leaving two

children,—Eugenia C. and Franklin H.,—both residents of San Francisco. The daughter is now married.

Mr. Mills gives an unswerving support to the Republican party, for its platform embodies his ideas of governmental policy. He has served upon the board of city trustees for fifteen years, and was county supervisor for three years, discharging his duties in an acceptable manner. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and affiliates with the uniformed rank of the order. Although more than seventy-one years of age he is still fond of the chase, and each fall enjoys a few weeks in hunting in the mountains in search of deer and other large game. He has been identified with this section of the state from the period of its earliest development, when the majority of its citizens were miners drawn hither by the hope of gaining a fortune through their search for gold. All the accessories of civilization have been introduced with the passing years, and with the work of progress Mr. Mills has been entirely in sympathy, doing all in his power to advance the substantial welfare of the community.

DANIEL S. COLLINS.

A member of the board of city trustees of Grass Valley, Mr. Collins was born in the place which is yet his home, July 9, 1868. His father, Daniel Collins, Sr., was a native of Ireland, born in 1822. When a youth of eleven years he crossed the briny deep to the new world, and in 1850 came to California, where for some time he engaged in mining. Subsequently he devoted his energies to merchandising in Nevada City, and for eleven years was the county assessor of Nevada county. He also filled the office of city marshal of Grass Valley for several years, and died in 1888. In 1860 he was married to Miss Hannah Finnegan, a lady of Irish birth, who came to the west in 1852 and is now residing in Grass Valley. In their family were ten children, the subject of this sketch being the fifth in order of birth.

Daniel S. Collins acquired his education in the public schools of his native town and there spent his childhood and youth. Up to 1899 Mr. Collins engaged in various pursuits, but since then has occupied a responsible position in the grocery house of Clinch & Company, one of the largest establishments in that line in northern California.

On the 12th of May, 1894, Mr. Collins was happily married to Miss Marietta Bennalack, a native of Nevada county and a very estimable lady. She died March 14, 1897, leaving a son, Donald. Socially Mr. Collins is connected with the Native Sons, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also connected with the fire department and is prominent in the public affairs of the city. For two terms he served as a deputy in the county assessor's office, his father then being his superior in that position. In 1892 he was elected public administrator for a term of two years. In 1898 he was elected a member of the city council, in which position he is now serving, and for three years was a member of Company H, California National Guard, in which he held the rank of corporal.

He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and is earnest in his advocacy of its principles. He withholds his support from no movement or measure calculated to prove a public benefit and is ranked as one of the representative and progressive men of his native town, where he has a large circle of friends who entertain for him high regard.

HENRY BRYAN.

This is distinctively an age of machinery and one in which the ingenious and judicious inventor often reaps the rewards of his enterprise. Henry Bryan, of Modesto, Stanislaus county, California, the owner of the Modesto machine shops and planing-mill, is one of the best known inventors and machinists in California. He was born in the state of New York, July 5, 1835, and is a descendant of Quaker ancestors, who settled early in New England. His grandfather Bryan was a Connecticut Yankee and his father, H. C. Bryan, who was born in New York, married Miss Elizabeth Yates, a native of that state and a daughter of Captain Peter Yates, who participated in the battle of Bemis Heights and witnessed the surrender of General Burgoyne to General Washington. H. C. Bryan began life as a farmer, but later became a manufacturer of farm implements. He was an estimable citizen and a member of the Lutheran church, and died at the age of fifty-three years, his wife surviving him until she had passed the eighty-sixth anniversary of her birth. Of their five children only two are living.

Henry Bryan was educated in the public schools in the state of New York and has given his whole life to mechanics, having learned the machinist's trade under the instruction of his father and elder brother. He came to California in 1884 and to Modesto in 1886, when he established the important business to the upbuilding of which he has since devoted himself. He has built a large machine shop, which is fitted up with expensive machinery so various in kind that he is able to do all kinds of iron and steel work in his line, and is the originator and patentee of six valuable inventions, the last of which is an attachment for reapers, an improvement for oiling, which does away with friction and prevents machines from setting the field on fire. Many hundreds of these attachments are already in use and the sale is constantly growing and extending. Mr. Bryan has proven himself a thorough mechanic, expert in everything pertaining to such machinery as is in his line, and is recognized as an inventive genius of much ability. His public spirit has impelled him to assist many movements for the public good.

He is an earnest Democrat and is not without influence in the councils of his party; but he has resolutely refused every political office which has been offered him, his taste leading him to devote himself exclusively to his business. He is not married and has never joined a secret society, but his geniality and real interest in the welfare of his fellow citizens have won him many steadfast friends, not only in Stanislaus county but also throughout central California.

SAMUEL W. PEARSALL.

Samuel W. Pearsall, deceased, of Mokelumne Hill, was one whose memory covered a long period of advancement in American history. He was a veteran of the Mexican war and a California pioneer of 1849. He was born in New York city, on the 22d of August, 1821, and on the 26th of September, 1846, he joined the American army for service in the Mexican war, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Henry S. Burton, of Stephenson's regiment. They sailed from lower California in the steamship Lexington and landed at Santa Barbara on the 4th of July, 1847. A small party was sent to hold that place and they were besieged there for thirty-one days. The United States frigate Independence afterward landed troops at San Jose and they were taken prisoners. Four months later Lieutenant Hallock arrived from Mexico and thirty-one veterans were called for to go and rescue the prisoners. Mr. Pearsall was one of the men who started on horseback, under the command of Lieutenant Hallock, at two o'clock in the morning, on this difficult mission. They rode sixty-five miles, passed the enemy and rescued their fellow soldiers, who were Lieutenant Duncan, Lieutenant Wallace and Sergeant Boyd of Company A. On the return trip they succeeded in capturing a number of the enemy, but the others afterward ambushed the American troops and a fight ensued, in which Mr. Pearsall was shot in the side. However, they fought their way back to Santa Barbara, although they had had no food or drink for thirty-six hours. There were about one hundred and two American soldiers at Santa Barbara and the enemy numbered twenty-five hundred, of whom twelve hundred fought them in the day time, while the remainder of the Mexican force engaged them in battle at night. The American soldiers became so exhausted that the men would fall asleep standing up; but soon ships came to their relief, one being the Independence and another under Commodore Jones. Both landed men for the relief, five hundred in all, and the besieged Americans were thus permitted to obtain some rest. The fighting, however, continued for six weeks before the news was received that peace had been declared.

The discovery of gold in California attracted Mr. Pearsall and others of his companions to the mines, they being among the first to engage in the search for gold. Our subject prosecuted his mining operations on Big Bar, on the Mokelumne river, and experienced all the hardships and trials of the time. Prices of provisions were very high, bacon selling for two dollars and a half a pound, flour at a dollar per pound, oysters at sixteen dollars a can, while shoes sold for twenty-five dollars a pair, boots for eighty dollars, blankets for one hundred dollars and wash-pans brought from sixteen to twenty dollars each! Fifty cents apiece was paid for nails and twelve dollars for a dozen of eggs; but Mr. Pearsall and his partner secured from sixty-four to sixty-seven ounces of gold daily and thus were able to afford the exorbitant prices asked. In 1851 a number of Frenchmen secured a rich claim at Mokelumne Hill, but some trouble arose between them and the Americans and a fight ensued, which resulted in the Americans obtaining possession of the claim. Mr. Pearsall

did not think the matter entirely just, but after the Frenchmen left he secured a claim at that point, out of which he took a great quantity of gold. Subsequently he conducted a saloon, which proved a very profitable venture, bringing him from two to five hundred dollars every twenty-four hours! Subsequently he dissolved the partnership and had charge of the bar of the first Parker House. After the fire at that place he removed to Mokelumne Hill, where he resided until his sudden death, August 2, 1900, from heart failure, in the eightieth year of his age, while his memory was still clear and filled with many interesting reminiscences.

During the Civil war Mr. Pearsall served his country against the Apache Indians, and the California troops had many fights with those blood-thirsty savages, the commander going on the supposition that "there were no good Apaches unless they were dead."

He was one of the oldest survivors of the first miners of Mokelumne Hill, and the early settlers and the native sons of California ever regarded him with much respect. The government paid him a pension of twelve dollars a month and he occupied pleasant quarters, a bedroom and living room, furnished him by Frank W. Peek. There he lived in peace and contentment with a record of service in the Mexican war and as a '49er that few could equal.

HENRY BERNHARD.

Henry Bernhard, a prominent merchant and native of Auburn, Placer county, California, was born on the 11th day of October, 1856, and is a son of the pioneer, Benjamin Bernhard. Benjamin Bernhard is a native of Germany. He was born in 1832, and in 1852, at the age of twenty, emigrated to this country, stopping first at St. Louis. From that city he came, via the isthmus route, to California. Upon his arrival in this state he located at Sacramento, where he spent one year, removing thence to Auburn and from this point carrying on a freighting business, which was then very profitable. He freighted from Sacramento to most of the mining camps, and continued the business successfully until the building of the railroad, which put an end to the freighter's profits. After this he purchased a ranch, on which he engaged in fruit-culture, in connection with which he built a distillery and manufactured both wine and brandy, being as successful in this as in his other ventures. There sailed in the same vessel from Germany with Mr. Bernhard a young lady by the name of Teresa Howe. On the voyage they became fast friends and after their arrival in this country were happily married. To them have been born seven children, only two of whom are now living.—Henry and Annie.

Henry Bernhard was reared and received his education in his native town. His first business venture was in the mercantile line in Carson City, where he remained three years, and also spent three years in Bodie in the same business. From the latter place he returned to Auburn, opened a large stock of general merchandise in a store building owned by himself in the

center of the town, and here he has since conducted a successful business and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people among whom he was reared.

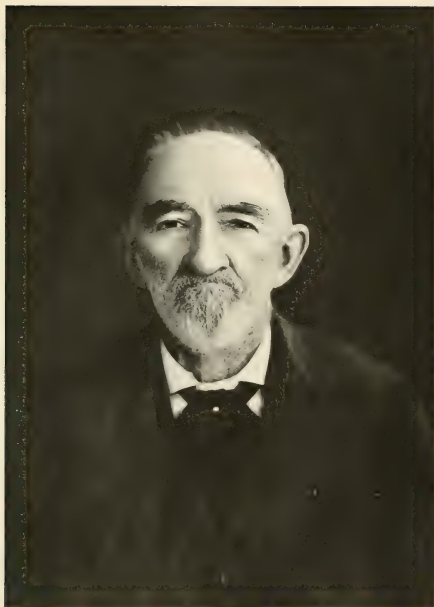
Mr. Bernhard was married in 1883 to Miss Annie Grennan, a native of Vallejo, and they have four children,—Fred, Mabel, Joseph and Alton. Their home is one of the handsome residences of Auburn and their friends are many.

Mr. Bernhard is a member of the I. O. O. F. and in politics is a Democrat, active and influential in the councils of his party. He holds to the Catholic faith, in which he was reared.

WALTER ROBIE.

For forty years Walter Robie has resided in California and is therefore one of the honored pioneers of his portion of the state. He has not only witnessed the entire growth and development of his locality but has also ever borne his part in the work of progress, and his name should be indelibly inscribed on the pages of history. The breadth of a continent lies between his present home and his birthplace, for he is a native of New Hampshire. He was born on the 25th of November, 1826, of New England ancestry, and is a son of John Robie, who was reared and educated in the old Granite state. He made farming his life work, following that occupation as a means of providing a livelihood for his family. In New Hampshire he married Miss Sophia Gibbons, also a native of that state, and they became the parents of six children, of whom only three are now living. In religious faith the parents were Congregationalists. The father lived to the advanced age of eighty-six years and the mother passed away at the age of seventy-nine.

Mr. Robie, of this review, spent his boyhood days in Canada and attended the common schools. He was a farmer until the discovery of gold in California caused him to abandon the plow and seek his fortune on the Pacific coast. He accordingly sailed on the Republic from New York city and on reaching the isthmus he and his fellow passengers went up the river in small boats, and reaching the Pacific coast they took passage on the vessel called the Tennessee, bound for San Francisco, where Mr. Robie arrived in safety in 1850. After about a week spent in that city he went up the Sacramento river to the present capital of California and thence to Georgetown, where he engaged in placer-mining, continuing there until the 1st of January, 1857, at which time he went to Sacramento, taking with him about three hundred dollars, which he had secured in his mining ventures. From Sacramento he proceeded to San Francisco, thence to San Andreas and to the Mokelumne river, where he engaged in mining with good success: his largest find of gold in one piece was six dollars, and his largest day's work netted him eighty dollars. After leaving the Mokelumne river he returned to San Andreas, where he continued mining through the three succeeding months. He then purchased an interest in a store, about three miles from the town, and engaged in selling goods for two years, on the expiration of which period he took up his abode at North



Walter Hobie

Branch, a trading post, where he continued for two years. He also had a store at Jenny Lind, which he retained for five years. His next venture was in the stock business in Calaveras county, with headquarters at Jenny Lind, meeting with creditable success in his undertakings. Later he turned his attention to the sheep industry, raising both cattle and sheep, and in connection with his son still carries on business along that line. He has had upon his ranch as high as six thousand sheep and two hundred head of cattle at one time, his business thus being carried on on a very extensive scale. He owns three thousand six hundred and eighty acres of land, on which is a good residence pleasantly situated near the town of Milton.

In 1862 occurred the marriage of Mr. Robie and Miss Berry Reed, a native of Massachusetts. They lived happily together for twenty-six years, when, in 1888, the union was broken by the death of the wife, who was to him a faithful companion and helpmeet on the journey of life. They have two children: Walter J., who is now associated in business with his father; and Georgiana, the wife of Chandler Huntington, a resident of Milton. Mr. Robie now resides with his daughter. He has been a life-long Republican, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party since its organization. He is a man of high moral character and of genuine worth. In all his business relations he is popular and influential. His marked financial and executive ability have gained him pre-eminence in agricultural circles, while his pleasant personality and unquestioned integrity have won for him the respect of all.

WILLIAM G. LORD.

Activity in business affairs, when directed by sound judgment, always results in obtaining a due measure of success, and the enterprise and energy of our subject have been such as to win to him a comfortable competence. For more than forty years he has resided almost continuously in Grass Valley and during that time has labored earnestly and perseveringly to advance the welfare of the city and promote its substantial improvement. He is a native of the Keystone state, his birth there having occurred on the 28th of January, 1854. His parents, George and Mary J. (Goyme) Lord, were both of English birth, and for many generations their families resided in the "Merrie Isle." They became the parents of six children, William G. being the eldest. The father left England when a mere lad, crossing the Atlantic with his parents and the family locating in Pennsylvania, where George Lord was educated and reared to manhood. In early life he learned the trade of the machinist, which he followed for many years, making that his chief occupation. In 1858 he came to California, taking up his abode in Grass Valley and for several years he was chief engineer of the Idaho mines and superintendent of other mining properties. He also followed merchandising and thus became an active factor in the business and industrial life of the community. His death occurred in 1897.

Mr. Lord, whose name introduces this sketch, was a child of only four

years when he came with his parents to the golden west. He was for some years the foreman of mines, and a practical engineer for a period of twelve years. In 1882 he engaged in the livery business, with which he has since been connected. He has a large number of roadsters, which he has carefully selected for their excellent points, and is prepared to meet the demands of the public along his lines of business. His efforts to please, his honorable dealing and his reliability have secured to him a large business. He has not confined his labors, however, to this one undertaking, but is the manager of the Sunset Telephone Company, whose offices are located in his building. His efforts have been productive in increasing the volume of the business done by the company, and in fact he was instrumental in having the line extended to the city. The system is a perfect one and its value and utility to the town are now widely recognized.

Mr. Lord votes with the Republican party and is deeply interested in political affairs, well informed on the issues of the day that affect the welfare of the state and nation. He holds membership in the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias lodge and with the uniformed rank of the order, and has filled all the offices in the organization. Elected a member of the city council in 1898, he uses his official prerogatives in support of the measures of progress and reform, yet withal is practical in his advocacy of the questions which are introduced for consideration by the board.

On the 25th of May, 1880, Mr. Lord was united in marriage, in Virginia City, Nevada, to Miss Jennie Pedlow, a native of Pennsylvania, and they now have five children, namely: Ethel, Anne, Clifford, Percy and Vivian. Mr. Lord is a man of liberal views and progressive ideas. In business he sustains an unassailable reputation and in all life's relations has won respect and confidence.

W. S. WEYMOUTH.

A prominent representative of the mining interests of Amador county residing in Drytown, Mr. Weymouth was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 23d of May, 1858, and is of English lineage, his ancestors having emigrated from Portsmouth, England, to the new world at a very early day. The grandfather, Shadrach Weymouth, was a prominent Methodist minister and lived to an advanced age. His son, Warren Weymouth, was born in Vermont, was educated for the ministry, and when a young man began preaching the gospel of peace on earth, devoting his entire life to the holy cause. He exercised marked influence for good and it has been an unalloyed benediction to all who knew him. He married Miss Charity Fenno, of North Springfield, Vermont, and they had four children, all of whom are living. One of the sons, George Weymouth, was a member of the United States congress, representing the fourth district of Massachusetts, and served his second term in that high office. Another son, Charles, is a Vermont farmer, and both daughters are married and reside in the old Bay state.

W. S. Weymouth, the subject of this review, obtained his early education in the public schools of Massachusetts, and was fitted for a business

career by an apprenticeship at the trade of carriage trimming. In 1883 he came to Amador county, California, in order to settle up an estate, and was so favorably impressed with the opportunities of the golden west that he resolved to make his home here. He became interested in the rich mineral resources of the great Mather lode which crossed Amador county, and since that time has been extensively engaged in mining, being connected with various valuable mining enterprises. He was the superintendent of the Cosmopolitan mine for six years, and with other gentlemen of prominence is now largely interested in the Pocahontas mine near Drytown, comprising one of the main fissures of the Mather lode. His investments have been carefully made and now bring to him rich financial returns.

Mr. Weymouth was married in 1889, to Miss Sarah A. Anderson, a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and they now have three interesting daughters,—Myrta, Hester and Helen. Their pleasant home is the center of a cultured society circle in Drytown, and all who pass beneath its portals enjoy a most gracious hospitality. Mr. Weymouth is now serving as junior warden of Drytown Lodge, No. 174, F. & A. M. He is a Republican in his political preferences, and is a citizen of a high order of intelligence and ability, being among the valued representatives of mining interests in this section of the state. He has a strict regard for the ethics of commercial life, is straightforward and honorable in all his dealings, and at the same time is energetic, ambitious and progressive. These qualities insure to him a successful career, and in the future, as in the past, his advancement along material, as well as social and intellectual lines, will be continuous.

M. J. DILLMAN.

It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of a state lies not in its machinery of government, nor even in its institutions, but in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens, in their capacity for high and unselfish effort and their devotion to the public good. Regarded as a citizen Mr. Dillman belongs to the public-spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number, and it is therefore consistent with the purpose and plan of this work that this record be given among those of the representative men of the state.

A native of Illinois, Michael Joel Dillman (or Jo Dillman, as he is familiarly called) was born on his father's farm near Plainfield, that state, on the 7th of November, 1860, and is a son of W. P. and Sarah J. (Rhodes) Dillman. He was a lad of twelve years when with his parents he came to Sacramento, where he acquired his education in the public schools, being graduated with the class of 1876. In his seventeenth year he left school and went to Reno, Nevada, where he entered the employ of the First National Bank as office boy, and through his fidelity to duty and his close application he won continual promotion until at the end of four years he was appointed assistant cashier, in which position he remained until 1884. Believing more

in the future of California than of Nevada, he that year returned to Sacramento to accept the management of the business of the Bell Conservatory Company and later became sole owner of the enterprise. In 1889 he admitted a partner to the business and to him was left the management of the nursery, while Mr. Dillman turned his attention to the colonization and settlement of various tracts of land. He dealt in lands in Placer, Eldorado and Sacramento counties, and in 1895 he disposed of his nursery interests and placed his land in the hands of a real-estate agent, in order that he might have time to assist in the organization and development of the Capital Telephone & Telegraph Company. He became one of its leading stockholders and was made vice-president and general manager. The business has increased with the utmost rapidity and has become a very important concern in commercial circles. It was established with two hundred and fifty local instruments, but has grown until it now has an exchange of fourteen hundred local telephones, together with territorial lines extending through Sacramento county into Placer, Eldorado, Amador and Yolo counties. He was one of the original founders of the Sacramento Improvement Association which did so much public-spirited work. Later he became a member of the Sacramento Street Improvement Company, and gave his time and money liberally to the work of the Sacramento Natural Gas and Development Company.

Mr. Dillman is a most public-spirited and progressive citizen, and has withheld his support from no enterprise or movement calculated to prove of general benefit. He was one of the pioneer members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; was one of the founders of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce; and for two years he served with public favor as a member of the city board of education. Also he was the president of the Sacramento County Citrus Association, which made such an elaborate exhibition of the citrus fruit in Mechanics' Pavilion in San Francisco, with other countries, in January, 1895. When the people, by the change of ownership and character in the street-railway system of the city, were about to lose the line running to the city cemetery, Mr. Dillman took hold of the matter, and, almost unaided, secured the right of way for the new Henry line along Tenth street and effected the increase in the bond issue to insure its construction. So, too, in many other public enterprises he has labored efficiently and unselfishly. He is one of that nature and disposition that pushes forward every good work on the basis of the truth that every man in the community owes it to his best energy to forward its highest interests. Mere sympathy with a good work is not enough for him: he believes in laboring for progressive ends as well as combating error and viciousness.

In 1887 Mr. Dillman was united in marriage to Miss Mary Josephine Drake, a daughter of James H. Drake, one of the pioneer citizens of Strawberry valley, Yuba county. They are the parents of three children, of whom two are living, Margaret, the eldest child, having died when two years of age. M. J., Jr., and Pauline, aged respectively ten and six years, are both attending school.

In his political views Mr. Dillman is a Republican, and his loyalty to the party in which he firmly believes is above question. In September of the present year, 1900, he received unsolicited the party's nomination for supervisor from the third district, the largest in voters in Sacramento county, and was elected by a majority of three hundred and fifty-seven, over a man who was considered the most popular the opposing party could name. Certainly few men are better qualified for office. He is precise and correct in business methods, familiar with public affairs and has a full knowledge of the economies the county should practice in the administration of its business. In manner he is cordial and genial, yet without any assumed familiarity which is so often characteristic of those who become candidates for public offices. He is a broad-minded, liberal-spirited, progressive and determined man, and his business career and private life alike commend him to the confidence of his fellow men.

JAMES J. BRADY.

James J. Brady was born in Dublin, Ireland, on the 12th of May, 1830, a son of Philip and Ann (Carlon) Brady, both of whom were natives of the Emerald Isle, where the father followed the trade of a tanner and currier. Both he and his wife were valued members of the Catholic church and they had a phenomenal family of eleven sons and eleven daughters, including several pairs of twins. The father attained the ripe old age of ninety years and the mother also lived to an advanced age.

James Joseph Brady was the eleventh son and the youngest member of the family. He was educated in the city of Dublin, but his opportunities were limited, and when only eleven years of age he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. Since that time he has earned his own living, depending entirely upon his own resources, and whatever success he has achieved is the merited reward of his labor. In 1846 he took passage on the sailing vessel *Orizaba* from Liverpool, England, and they landed at New Orleans on Christmas day of that year. There were many passengers on the ship and forty-seven died during the voyage and were buried in the ocean. Mr. Brady was then but sixteen years of age.

He came to this country with his brother John, who was the eldest of the family, and he worked at his trade in New Orleans until 1852. He was married in that city to Miss Mary McCann, a native of county Cavan, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1848. Mr. Brady left his wife with relatives in New Orleans while he proceeded to California, in 1852, hoping to acquire a comfortable fortune in the Golden state. He journeyed by way of the isthmus route, and from San Francisco made his way to Coon Hollow, in Eldorado county, where he was engaged in mining, working for wages, at six dollars a day. He remained with his first employer for four days and three nights and thus received his first start in California. Subsequently he went to White Rock where he secured a claim of his own, but he was never fortunate in his mining operations. As soon as he had acquired sufficient

money he sent for his wife, who came by way of the isthmus route in company with a young lady friend, arriving at White Rock late in July. The reunion was a happy one and in 1855 they took up their abode in Upper Rancheria, in Amador county, where Mr. Brady secured a claim which he operated for a short time, meeting with only moderate success, however. He was there twenty months, working on his own account.

He then removed to Dutch Flat, where he arrived on the 3d of July, 1857. Here he engaged in mining and working at his trade. He has erected many of the buildings in his town, and these stand as monuments to his industry and handiwork. The pleasant cottage in which he and his wife now reside was erected by him in 1858. During the forty-eight years in which he has made his home at Dutch Flat he has acquired the reputation of being one of the most reliable and trustworthy citizens of unimpeachable honesty and unflagging energy. His integrity in all business matters has gained him an unassailable reputation and he enjoys the unqualified confidence and regard of his fellow townsmen. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Brady have been born five children, namely: Charles, who is now residing in Marysville; George, of Sacramento; Ann, who won second honors in her graduating class in the San Jose normal school and became a successful teacher at Dutch Flat, but departed this life in the twenty-second year of her age, beloved by all who knew her; an infant who died at the age of fifteen months; and Carroll, who departed this life in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

Mr. and Mrs. Brady have the love and sympathy of many of the leading and influential citizens of the town. Their residence here covers a long period and they are widely known, their circle of friends being almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintances. In his political affiliations Mr. Brady has been a life-long Democrat, yet has voted for the men whom he regards as best qualified for the office at local elections where no issue is involved. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been one of its faithful and active members for the past twenty-seven years. He has filled all the chairs in the lodge and has ever endeavored to live up to the beneficent and ennobling principles of the fraternity. His career is a credit to the order and he is highly esteemed by his brethren, all of whom have a good word for the kind-hearted James Joseph Brady, who for forty-eight years has been actively identified with the interests of California.

HENRY LUKE.

Henry Luke, who has served as a supervisor of Nevada county and has been actively and honorably identified with the growth and prosperity of Grass Valley since 1866, was born in Cornwall, England, on the 14th of December, 1848, being the youngest of the eight children born of William and Anna (Ward) Luke. His father and mother were descended from old English families, and the former died in 1857; but the mother survived until 1882, when she also joined the silent majority.

Henry Luke spent his youth in the land of his nativity, and in early life

began work in the mines, where his father had been employed for many years. At the age of eighteen he came to America, taking up his abode in Grass Valley in that year, 1866. For fifteen years thereafter he was actively connected with the mining interests in that section of the state, and then turned his attention to merchandising. He established a boot and shoe store and soon afterward added a stock of dry goods, carrying on business in those lines for fifteen years. At the present date he is the proprietor of a well equipped "delicatessen" store on Main street, and his son is now the active manager of the business, the father giving his supervision thereto but devoting most of his time to other concerns.

Politically Mr. Luke affiliates with the Republican party and is deeply interested in its growth and success. He became an American citizen in 1872 and has always voted with the organization that upheld the Union during the Civil war, that has ever stood as a protector to American institutions and that is now the champion of the policy of expansion. In 1896 he was elected county supervisor of the second district, and prior to that date he served for one term in the city council of Grass Valley, doing all in his power to promote the welfare of his town. In his social relations he is a "Red Man" and a Forester, and in the former organization he has filled many offices. His home life is very pleasant. He was happily married March 20, 1875, to Miss Kate A. Eddy, a lady of English birth and a daughter of William C. Eddy, a miner of Grass Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Luke are the parents of twelve children,—William H., Lilly, John, Albert T., Effie, Hary W., Marguerite, Richard, Clifford, Mabel, Catherine and Fred. For more than a third of a century Mr. Luke has resided in Nevada county. He is a gentleman of broad intelligence, of sterling worth and unassailable reputation, and is numbered among the honored early settlers of this locality, a pioneer to whose energetic efforts his town and county owe their prosperity and progress in no small degree.

CHARLES EUGENE DAY.

Of the "art preservative of arts," Charles Eugene Day is a representative, being the editor and publisher of the Calaveras Chronicle, the oldest weekly paper in the state. The publication of this journal was begun in October, 1851, and has never missed an issue! Mr. Day has not only kept it up to its highest standing but has also improved it in many respects.

He was born on the 7th of September, 1862, and is of French descent, his father, Francis Day, having been born in France, whence he came to the United States when fourteen years of age, establishing his home at Mokelumne Hill in 1854. When making the voyage to California the vessel on which he took passage was shipwrecked on San Mezitas island, but with others Mr. Day succeeded in escaping to the island, losing, however, all of his possessions. On a whaling ship he completed his journey to California and resided at Mokelumne Hill until his death, which occurred in 1897, when he was eighty-six years of age. He had married Miss Josephine Stiquel, a

native of his own country. Their marriage occurred in New York. Mrs. Day came to California with relatives in 1856 and now resides with her son Charles E. at Mokelumne Hill, at the age of seventy-six years. She was the mother of four children, one of whom was born in the east and the others in this city.

Mr. Day of this review was educated in the public schools of Mokelumne Hill and here learned the printer's trade, continuing in the office from 1884 until 1892, after which he became a member of the force of the San Andreas Prospect for eight years. Since that time he has been the editor and publisher of the Calaveras Chronicle. He has made journalism his life work and is a capable and reliable newspaper man.

Mr. Day is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the former is a past master, while in the latter organization he has served as noble grand. He also belongs to the Order of the Daughters of Rebekah and is an exempt fireman. A lifelong Republican, he upholds the principles of that party in the Chronicle, and through the columns of his paper he has done effective service for Republican interests. He is now the chairman of the Republican county central committee and his management of the campaign is fruitful in its beneficial results.

In his business Mr. Day is associated with Alfred Pincombe, who was born in Vallejo, California, on the 28th of January, 1862, and is a practical printer. He was admitted to partnership by Mr. Day, and both gentlemen enjoy the confidence and good will of the patrons of the paper.

JAMES W. JAMESON.

James W. Jameson, the postmaster and one of the merchants of Dutch Flat, is a western man by birth, training and preference, and is imbued with the true western spirit of progress and enterprise. He was born in the state of Nevada, on the 17th of November, 1864, and is of Scotch and Welsh lineage. His father, James Jameson, was born in Scotland, in 1831, and when a young man crossed the briny deep to the new world, locating in San Francisco, in 1849. In 1854 he became a resident of Iowa Hill, where he followed the barber's trade. He at one time was a mine-owner, but lost money in his mining operations. For two years he resided in Nevada and then returned his home in California, taking up his abode at Dutch Flat, where he resided from 1865 until the time of his death, which occurred in 1886. When nineteen years of age he was married, and by that union were born three daughters. The oldest, Belle, deceased, was the wife of Frank Batchelder, of San Francisco; May became the wife of Zeb Day and resides in Oakland; while Katie is now the wife of George Dansti and resides in Nevada City. After the death of the mother Mr. Jameson was again married, in 1850, his second union being with Mrs. Susanna Anthony, who had one son, Ed. H. Anthony, by her former marriage. Two children were born of the second union: Maggie, now the wife of Charles E. Uren, a resident of Tuolumne; and James W., who is the immediate subject of this sketch. Mrs. Jameson

still survives and is now in the seventy-second year of her age, her home being with her son James in Dutch Flat. She crossed the plains with oxen in 1850 and is one of the courageous pioneer women who braved the dangers of that long and arduous journey and also met the hardships and difficulties of pioneer life during the early development of the Golden state. She is respected by all who knew her and her circle of acquaintances is extensive.

James W. Jameson was only two years of age when he came to Dutch Flat. He obtained his education in the public schools of the town, learned the barber's trade under his father's direction and at the age of fifteen began to earn his own living in that way, following the business continuously in Dutch Flat up to the present time. In 1894 he was appointed to the position of postmaster, which he has since acceptably filled, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity and thus winning the confidence of all concerned. On the 8th of April, 1900, he purchased his present business and is now carrying a large stock of dry goods and notions, meeting with a good trade in the new enterprise. Mr. Jameson was happily married, on the 7th of August, 1885, to Miss Louise Barber, a native of Alta, Placer county, and a daughter of Mrs. Opel, of Dutch Flat. Mr. and Mrs. Jameson now have one son, Ralph Edward. The subject of this review holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has filled all the chairs in both branches of the lodge. For the past eight years he has been the secretary of the lodge. His wife is a member of the Order of Rebekah and has occupied many official positions therein. She also belongs to the Native Daughters of the Golden West and is a past president of the parlor at Dutch Flat. They are people of the highest respectability and are widely known in this locality.

IRVIN W. HAYS.

Dentistry may be said to be unique among other occupations, as it is at once a profession, a trade and a business. Such being the case it follows that in order to attain the highest success in it one must be thoroughly conversant with the theory of the art, must be an expert with the many tools and appliances incidental to the practice of modern dentistry and must possess business qualifications adequate to dealing with the financial side of the profession. In none of these particulars is Mr. Hays lacking, and he is accounted one of the leading representatives of the dental profession in northern California, enjoying a large and lucrative practice in Grass Valley.

The Doctor is a native of Missouri, born March 8, 1843. His father, Irvin W. Hays, Sr., was born in Kentucky in 1818, and the grandfather, Benjamin Hays, was a native of North Carolina and a representative of one of the old and influential families of that state. In 1820 the grandparents removed with their family to Missouri, where their son, Irvin W., was educated and learned the miller's trade, which he followed throughout the greater part of his business career. At the time when the tide of emigration was steadily flowing westward he crossed the plains to California, locating at Oroville, Butte county, in 1849. One who now visits this garden spot of the

world can scarcely realize the condition of affairs at that time. The population of California was composed mainly of miners, who lived in tents or crude shanties; but as transportation facilities were improved all the accessories and conveniences of the east were introduced and California took its place among the most advanced states of the commonwealth. For two years Mr. Hays engaged in mining and butchering. In 1858, however, he returned eastward, remaining in Missouri until 1878, when he again made a visit to California. He died in Grass Valley, in 1894. His wife's maiden name was Mary Jane Carson, who died in Missouri in 1853. She was a native of Maryland and a daughter of Nehemiah and Rachel (Bull) Carson. Her father was born in the north of Ireland, and crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1795, locating in Maryland, in which state his wife was born. She was a sister of Dr. John Bull, one of the first congressmen from the state of Missouri. On both the paternal and maternal sides the families were connected with the colonial army during the Revolutionary struggle and were also represented in the early Indian wars.

In early life Dr. Hays become connected with the miller's trade. His residence in California dates from May, 1865, and for a year he followed mining and engineering. He was then called to public office, serving as deputy assessor for five years, and during that time he began preparation for the practice of dentistry, under the direction of Dr. S. M. Harris. Having acquired an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the science, he opened an office in San Francisco where he remained for some time, after which he took a post-graduate course in the Haskell Dental College, of Chicago, in which he was graduated with the class of 1882. On his return to California he located in Grass Valley, where he has since made his home. He has met with most creditable success in his chosen profession, his skill and ability winning him a very liberal patronage. He has always been a close student of the science of dentistry, and the many medical journals seen in his office indicate that he keeps abreast with the theories and discoveries that are continually being made along that line. He is a distinguished member of the State Dental Association, with which he has been connected for many years. In 1894-5 he was the first vice-president, and in 1895-6 was the honored president of the organization, a fact which indicates his high standing in the profession.

On the 9th of April, 1884, Dr. Hayes was united in marriage to Miss Lucy K. Carson, a native of Richmond, Missouri, and a daughter of George Carson, who died in 1890. She is also a granddaughter of Thomas McKenny, a native of North Carolina, and is related to the Stephens family that has furnished so many eminent representatives to the United States navy.

Politically the Doctor is allied with the progressive wing of the Democratic party and takes an active interest in political matters. He is also prominent in society circles, holding membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs, while in 1877 he was the grand patriarch of the grand encampment of the state of California. He has also filled the offices in the Order of the United Workmen. He is espe-

cially fond of out-door sports, is particularly proficient with the use of rod and gun, and is a member of the Grass Valley Gun Club and a charter member of the State Sportsmen's Association. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend and he is a public-spirited citizen who gives a loyal support to every measure calculated to secure advancement in intellectual, social, moral and material lines.

B. N. BUGBEY.

This gentleman occupies the position of tax collector of Sacramento county and is a most capable official, his loyalty to the public trust being above question. His reputation in all life's relations is unassailable, and he justly merits the confidence reposed in him by those who chose him for the important and responsible office which he is now filling. He was born in Stafford, Connecticut, on the 3d of September, 1827, and is descended from one of the good old Revolutionary heroes.

His paternal grandfather, John Bugbey, who also was a native of the Charter Oak state, joined the colonial forces when the attempt was made to throw off all allegiance to the mother country. Through seven years he fought for the independence of the nation, and after the war was over he was granted a pension of ninety-six dollars annually throughout the remainder of his life. He died in Skaungamug,—a little settlement south of Tolland, Connecticut, in February, 1838, at the age of eighty-six years and three months. His wife was in her maidenhood a Miss Peters.

His son, Eleazer Wales Bugbey, was born in Tolland, in 1793, and married Miss Hannah L. Norton, whose birth occurred in Suffield, Connecticut, and who was a daughter of Harvey and Miss (Loomis) Norton. They, too, were residents of Connecticut, where they spent their entire lives.

The father of our subject was a merchant and served as postmaster under Presidents Jackson and Polk at West Stafford, Connecticut. He served as a private in the war of 1812 and participated in the engagements at Saranac bridge, at Plattsburg, New York, where the English bullets flew thick and fast, and at New London, Connecticut, manning a gunboat and peppering the British in that memorable fog. He also devoted much of his time to church work, in which he took great interest, being a minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. His life was ever honorable and upright, commanding the respect of all with whom he came in contact. His wife died at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, at the age of eighty-eight years.

The family has always been noted for loyalty and patriotism, and when the Civil war was inaugurated two brothers of our subject entered the service and fought to maintain the Union which their grandfather had aided in establishing. George H. Bugbey became a member of Company A, Hartford Light Guards, First Connecticut Volunteers, which was the first regiment from the state that went to the front. He was the first Connecticut soldier wounded, his left shoulder being shot away at Vienna, Virginia, on the 16th of June, 1861. His brother, Charles E. Bugbey, was in Company K, Twenty-second

Connecticut Infantry, in which he served with the rank of corporal. He enlisted August 28, 1862, and faithfully defended the old flag and the cause it represented. William Bugbey, a son of E. W. Bugbey, Jr., the eldest brother of our subject, enlisted December 2, 1861, re-enlisted December 13, 1863, was wounded June 3, 1864, and died on the 11th of the same month at Cold Harbor, Virginia. Three cousins, Clark, Sumner and Frank Bugbey, the last named a member of a Massachusetts cavalry regiment, also died in the service. Other relatives were numbered among the "boys in blue," and thus the military record of the Bugbeys is one of which they have every reason to be proud.

B. N. Bugbey spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native village, acquiring his education in the schools of Stafford. At the age of nineteen he accepted a position as a commercial salesman, remaining upon the road until 1848, when he went to Quincy, Massachusetts, being connected with mercantile affairs at that place. In that year gold was discovered in California, and desiring to gain a fortune in that land of promise Mr. Bugbey returned to his home and joined a party preparing to make the trip to the new Eldorado of the west. He started in December, 1848, taking with him provisions for three years, machinery, tools, and a house which was ready to join together on reaching his destination. The Hampden Mining and Trading Company, of which he was a member, chartered a vessel, the John Castner, and ran to Brazos, or Point Isabel, thence crossed through Mexico from Matamoros to Mazatlan. As a passenger on board the French bark Olympia, he finally arrived at San Francisco, on June 12, 1849.

Immediately he made preparations to enter the mines and began his search for gold at Condemned Bar, on the north fork of the American river. In the fall of that year he went to the future capital city and at the first election held there aided in electing P. B. Cornwall to the general assembly. In February, 1850, he again returned to the mines, and on the 5th of May, of the same year, began trading at different places. He was thus engaged at Rock Spring and Condemned Bar, and was the organizer of the Rock Bar Company, of which he was made the president. They built a mill-race for the first flour-mill, in 1852.

In the fall of 1851 Mr. Bugbey returned to Connecticut, leaving California on the 4th of October, on board the old steamer Independence, bound for New York, via Nicaragua, connecting with steamer Prometheus on the Atlantic side. The ice supply on the Prometheus was exhausted during the voyage and all their fresh provisions were thus rendered unfit for use. On the way the vessel anchored in Havana Bay, off Casabianca, and without a guide Mr. Bugbey visited Morro Castle. He viewed the structure from all points and says that no picture ever printed has given a correct idea of the old fort.

Mr. Bugbey remained in the east until May, 1852, when he returned to California, arriving at San Francisco on the 25th of June. He engaged in the hotel business for a short time and afterward purchased another hotel, the Monte Cristo, on the old Coloma road eighteen miles east of Sacramento

city. Later he established a furniture store in Sacramento and built a shop for the manufacture of his goods. The big flood and fire which swept over the city caused him severe loss, and the overcrowded condition of that branch of business also led him to turn his attention to ranching. He removed to a ranch sixteen miles from Sacramento, on the American river, and there carried on agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1856, farm products at that time bringing high prices. In the operation of his land and for the purpose of conveying his goods to market he used a bull team. On his way home he would frequently go to sleep and the team would stop, standing quietly in the middle of the road until he would awaken and start them again on their way.

He was early recognized as a leader of the better element in the community and was chosen constable, which position he filled for five years. Immediately after being elected constable he commenced a war on the thieves and robbers, and the following June arrested thirteen in one gang. He continued in this work during his entire term, completely ridding the section of this class. He was elected on the 5th of November, 1861, sheriff of the county. At the close of his term it was his desire to enlist in the Union army after the breaking out of the Civil war, but Hon. F. F. Low, the governor of California, said he wanted home guards; and as Mr. Bugbey was filling the office of sheriff of Sacramento county he felt that he was doing good service for the government at home. He was chosen for the position in September, 1861, and on October 6th following, entered upon his duties, and with fearlessness discharged every task devolving upon him until his retirement in 1864. Every Saturday night he would return to his home at Folsom. He had during his incumbency established a vineyard, and for sixteen years was extensively engaged in the cultivation of grapes, being one of the pioneers in that industry in the state. His efforts were so successful and the fruits which he raised of such a high grade that he won three gold medals from the state and two from the Mechanics' Institute. He was the first man to produce raisins in America. He is yet regarded as high authority on matters of horticulture and has written many letters and articles setting forth his manner of producing fruits and other articles in this locality. His methods are very practical, yet progressive, and he is a recognized leader in this line of business.

In February, 1879, Mr. Bugbey took up his residence again in Sacramento and engaged in the real-estate business, which he continued for two years. He then accepted the position of under sheriff, under Sheriff M. M. Drew, and at the same time was connected with mining and farming interests. He has met many difficulties and obstacles, his buildings having at three different times been destroyed by fire, and on one occasion his loss amounted to over one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars! Such disaster would have utterly discouraged most men, but with determined purpose and renewed energy he resumed his work and has conquered adverse fate.

Other political offices have been accorded him, including the appointment to the position of United States commissioner. Great trouble had arisen on account of the opposition to Chinese immigrants, and the objection to the "Celestials" was carried into the realms of violence. It was necessary that

law and order should be maintained, and in order to do this Mr. Bugbey placed eighteen of the prominent leaders in jail, which was an intrepid act and one which many a man would not have performed, for influential citizens thus aroused might use their power against him; but he never for a moment shirked his duty. He served as under sheriff under Lee Stanley for one term, and during a portion of Mr. O'Neil's term. In November, 1898, he was elected to the office of tax collector and ex officio license collector on the silver Republican ticket. There were fourteen candidates against him and he made a very bitter fight, but his popularity and well known reliability triumphed over all opposition and won him the office.

He cast his first presidential vote in 1848, and since that time has manifested an active interest in political affairs, keeping well informed on all the issues of the day and earnestly supporting every measure which he believes will advance the welfare of the American people. He is now the secretary of the silver Republican county committee and is one of the leaders of the party in this state; is a member of the state central committee and was a delegate to the national convention of that party that met July 4, 1900. Socially he is connected with the Masonic Lodge, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree. He attends the Oak Park Methodist Episcopal church and gives his aid and co-operation to all measures for the public good. He well deserves mention among the honored pioneers of California, for through more than half a century he has resided in this state, and his efforts have been potent in the development and upbuilding of this great state. His business interests have ever been conducted in an honorable manner, and in public office his capable, impartial and faithful service has gained him the respect of even his political enemies.

EUGENE E. BURCE.

Eugene Edgar Burce, of Mokelumne Hill, has been a resident of California since 1854. He claims Rhode Island as the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred there on the 2nd of April, 1851. He was therefore but three years of age when he arrived in California and as he grew to manhood he became deeply interested in the affairs of the state, having ever manifested a laudable disposition to support all movements and measures which have contributed to the public good. He is of Scotch lineage, his ancestors having been early settlers of Rhode Island, where they located on crossing the Atlantic from the country of hills and heather.

Ebenezer Parker Burce, the father of the subject, was born in Massachusetts and was married there to Miss Jane Strange, a native of his own state. On crossing the plains to California in 1854 they brought with them their two children, but Judge Burce is now the only survivor. They arrived at Volcano on the 12th of August, 1854, and he was there employed in building the canal for two weeks. Subsequently he came to Mokelumne Hill and carried a hod to assist in building the first store in the town. For a year he engaged in mining and later devoted his energies to shoemaking, which

vocation he followed up to the time of his death, which occurred in the home in which he had resided from the time when they took up their abode in Mokelumne Hill. She and her husband were strong temperance people and were of very high moral worth, their influence and support being ever given to those things which tend to ennoble and uplift man.

Judge Burce was therefore reared amid the refining influences of a good home, and in the public schools of Mokelumne Hill he acquired his literary education, which was supplemented by a course of study in Heald's Business College. He was graduated there in 1871 and afterward learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Calaveras Chronicle*. He worked his way steadily upward, being connected with the paper for sixteen years. He became its able editor and publisher and is still the owner of the plant, but has leased it to its present publisher. In politics he has been a life-long Republican and ever edited his journal in the interests of that party. In political circles he is a recognized factor, his influence being potent for the good of the organization with which he is identified. In 1898 he was elected a justice of the peace and has since intelligently and ably filled that office.

Mr. Burce has one of the nice homes at Mokelumne Hill. He was married on the 3d of July, 1873, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Shire, a native of Iowa, who came to California during her early girlhood. She was reared and educated in this state and by her marriage has become the mother of three children,—Gladys, Shirley and Charles Frederick. The Judge is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, has passed all the chairs in both fraternities and has been a representative to the grand lodge. His Masonic record is most creditable. He received the sublime degree of Master Mason in October, 1898, in Mokelumne Hill Lodge, No. 298, and has since been deeply interested in the work of the order, doing all in his power to inculcate its principles among men. He is now serving his second term as the master of the lodge, an honor that is conferred upon few whose identification with the fraternity does not cover a longer period. For almost half a century he has been a resident of Calaveras county and is now widely and favorably known.

JOHN STRINGER.

John Stringer, who resides a short distance north of the town of Milton, where he has a nice residence and farm and follows general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, was long since enrolled among the pioneers of California, having arrived in this state on the 10th of September, 1853. He was born in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, on the 21st of March, 1832, and his parents, John and Ann (Kinch) Stringer, were also natives of the Green Isle of Erin. His father was a seafaring man.

The subject of this review acquired his early education in Ireland and in 1850 sailed for South Africa. He spent one year in East London, thence went to the isle of Java and later to Singapore and other ports of the far east. Ultimately he arrived in New York city and from the American metropolis sailed for San Francisco, reaching his destination forty-seven years ago. He

then made a trip to the Golden Gate to Panama, but in the spring of 1854 returned to this state and engaged in placer-mining in Plumas. He also mined in Butte and Sierra counties, but with only moderate success, and in the spring of 1860 he left Butte county, going to Big Oak flat in Tuolumne county. In the fall of 1860 he arrived in Calaveras county and for a number of years engaged in mining on Whisky Hill, near where his present farm is located. He took up his abode upon the farm in 1873 and now owns five hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he is successfully raising hay and cattle. For a number of years he also raised sheep, keeping on hand as high as four thousand.

In 1862 Mr. Springer wedded Miss Margaret Donahoe, a native of Indiana, and to them has been born a son, J. F., who is living with his father. After fifteen years of happy married life Mrs. Stringer was separated from her husband by the hand of death. In 1890 he was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Addie Swinford, a native of Stockton. She had two children, Nellie and William Swinford, by her former marriage. Mr. Stringer is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has filled all the chairs in the lodge, and in his political affiliations is a Republican. He is now spending the evening of his active and useful life in his pleasant home in Calaveras county, possessing an ample competence for all his wants. His has been a varied career, in which his experiences have been many, as he has traveled from port to port visiting many of the countries of the orient as well

JOHN G. BISBEE.

John Gould Bisbee, one of Auburn's old and highly respected citizens, came to California in 1858, arriving in San Francisco December 28, the same year, and coming to Placer county January 6, 1859.

He was born in Lisbon, Maine, March 31, 1837, and is of old English ancestry, who were early settlers in New England. His great-grandfather Bisbee was the progenitor of the family in America. He settled in North Adams, Massachusetts. The Bisbees were active participants in the early history of the country and in the Revolution. Mr. Bisbee's father, Arza Bisbee, was born in the town in which his ancestors had first settled and where several generations of the family were born. For a number of years he was the foreman in the weaving department of a large woolen factory. In 1850 he came to California, having sailed from Boston around the Horn, the journey requiring six months' time. He was first employed in a sawmill in Napa, but soon went to the mines at "Hangtown," now Placerville, where he met with moderate success at mining and for a time was also engaged in mechanical work. He prospected and had various mining claims and made and sunk money in mining speculations like many of the pioneers of the state. He was three times married. By his first wife there were two children, and by his second wife, John Gould Bisbee's mother, there were four children, three of whom are now living. There were no children by the third mar-

riage. In his death, which occurred in the seventy-sixth year of his age, California lost an honest, upright, industrious citizen.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools of his native town and after his arrival in California was employed with his father at blacksmithing and wagon and carriage making. Later he operated the Morning Star mill and was for some time its superintendent. He established a saw-mill for the Iowa Hill Canal Company and while at work there was elected treasurer of the county of Placer and came to Auburn to reside in 1880. As the first treasurer elected after the adoption of the new state constitution, he filled the office acceptably for two years and ten months, after which time he embarked in blacksmithing and wagon and carriage manufacturing in Auburn. He has since carried on the business successfully, giving the fullest satisfaction to his patrons, accumulating a competency and, what is better, retaining a good name as one of the worthy and reliable citizens of the town.

He was married November 17, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Madden. Almost immediately after their marriage he came to California with his wife and during the pioneer days she was his faithful helpmate. There were born to them at Iowa Hill seven children, five of whom are living: Clarissa, the wife of Lewis Joninon; William, associated with his father in business; Hettie, the wife of Henry McCann; George W., prominently interested in fruit-raising; and Minnie, wife of S. K. Clement. The faithful wife and kind and indulgent mother departed this life on April 21, 1878. She was very much beloved by all who knew her and her loss was seriously felt by her family. Mr. Bisbee married for his second wife Miss Morgan, who, unfortunately, was only spared to him two years. December 25, 1896, he married Mrs. Lola Van Auken, who is now the valued partner of his old age. They reside in a delightful home which he has built in Auburn.

Mr. Bisbee is a prominent and esteemed member of the I. O. O. F. and has passed the chairs in both branches of this order and was district deputy for many years. In the Masonic fraternity he also stands very high: past master of the blue lodge, past high priest of the chapter and past thrice illustrious master of the council and past patron of the Eastern Star. He is now (1900) principal conductor of the works of the Grand Council and an eminent brother in that branch of the order: for several years was district inspector of the blue lodges in his district, and at the present time is deputy grand lecturer of the chapter in his district. In politics Mr. Bisbee has been a life-long Republican. His record as a citizen of California is as bright as the sunlight of her skies.

DAVID E. BERRY.

At an early day in the history of California David E. Berry became a stage-driver and has since followed that occupation, though the years have brought many changes and wrought a great transformation. Conditions are now vastly different and the population has changed from a camp of miners to families interested in the various business affairs which are common to the east as well as to the west.

Mr. Berry was born in Liberty, in the state of Maine, on the 30th of April, 1834, and is of Scotch lineage, his parents being Samuel and Irene (Edwards) Berry, both of whom were natives of Maine and were respected farmers there. The father was a Universalist in religious faith, while his wife was identified with the Methodist church. They had six children, of whom three are now living. Mr. Berry died in 1880, at the ripe old age of eighty-three years, and his wife also attained the same age, passing away on the old homestead on which they had always lived.

David E. Berry was educated in his native state and on attaining his majority started for California. He sailed from New York on the *George Law*, and after crossing the isthmus of Panama he took passage on the *Golden Gate*, which plowed the Pacific waters until reaching the harbor of San Francisco, on the 29th of May. For a short time he was located at Mud Springs, in Eldorado county, and thence went to Railroad Flat, in Calaveras county. Later he located at Sacramento and engaged in driving stage from Sacramento to Mokelumne Hill, a distance of sixty-five miles, going out one day and returning the next. For eight years he drove from Lodi to Mokelumne Hill and returned each day, a distance of eight-four miles. During all these years he was never waylaid by highwaymen except on one occasion, and then the robbers did not get a cent. He now owns a stage route and carries the mail from Valley Springs to Mokelumne Hill. His son, William B., is now the driver of the four-horse stage and is very competent, being able to manage his horses with skill, and at the same time he is courteous to his patrons and enjoys the high regard of all with whom he is thus associated. The father also owns a livery stable at Valley Springs, where he now resides.

In 1873 occurred the marriage of our subject to Miss T. Wildermuth, a native of Illinois, who came to California in 1872. She is a daughter of Eli Wildermuth, of Illinois. They now have two sons and two daughters, namely: Laura, William, Elsie and David S. Irene, the oldest daughter, died at the age of seven, in 1881. Since the organization of the party Mr. Berry has given his support to Republican principles and has served as constable at Valley Springs for the past nine years. He has long been recognized as a thoroughly reliable citizen and has a wide acquaintance in northern California, his many estimable qualities gaining him the friendship and regard of all with whom he is associated. Not to know David E. Berry in Calaveras county is to argue one's self poorly posted, for as stage-driver and owner he has formed a very extensive acquaintance.

HENRY W. BESSAC.

Henry William Bessac is the proprietor, publisher and editor of the *News Messenger*, a weekly journal issued each Friday at Lincoln, Placer county. He is a native of Wisconsin, born at Randolph Center, on the 1st of April, 1850, and is of French lineage, although for several generations the family has been in America. The father, Henry L. Bessac, was a native of Hudson,

New York, and became one of the first settlers of central Wisconsin, being numbered among the pioneer farmers there. He married Amanda Mosher, also a native of Hudson, where the paternal grandfather of our subject had located at an early day, since which time representatives of the name have ever been found there. Henry L. Bessac died of typhoid fever at the age of thirty-two years, leaving a wife and three children, and the mother was called to the home beyond at the age of forty. One son died and the daughter, now Mrs. Maritta Alliger, is living in Wisconsin.

Henry W. Bessac spent his boyhood days in Hudson, New York, acquiring his education in the public schools there. He began his newspaper career on the old Hudson Star in 1864, a celebrated journal of that time, and since has been connected with various papers in the western and northwestern states. He has owned and sold fourteen different papers published in towns from British Columbia to Mexico. He was at one time the owner of the Santa Anna Herald, the Ontario Observer and also established the Vidette in Monteseano, Washington. In the spring of 1894 he came to Lincoln, and being favorably impressed with the town and its people he is now doing good work for this section of the country as the editor and publisher of the News Messenger. This is an independent paper devoted to the interests of Lincoln and Placer county. The journal is a six-column, eight-page paper, and has an excellent circulation and large advertising patronage. It is well conducted after the most modern methods, and is a bright and entertaining sheet that supports all measures and movements for the public good.

In 1874 Mr. Bessac married Miss Virginia Bagnall, a native of Ohio and at the time a teacher in the public schools of Wisconsin, and unto them have been born eight children: Henry William, a leading school-teacher of Placer county; Virginia G., who is occupying the position of bookkeeper; Anna O., who is attending schools in Stockton; H. Bremner, of Lincoln; Richard D., who is in his father's office; and Grace E., Charles N. and Eugene P., who are at home. The family have a pleasant residence in Lincoln and a large circle of friends. Mr. Bessac has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1874 and is a past master of the order. He is also an attendant of the Methodist church and contributes to church and charitable work in a liberal manner.

ROBERT EMMETT GREEN.

Robert Emmett Green is one of the leading citizens of Grass Valley, who by his energy and integrity has risen to a responsible and honorable position, winning the respect and confidence of his fellow men in all classes of society. He is probably the youngest justice of the peace in California, but his ability well qualifies him for the office. A native of Massachusetts, he was born in the city of Boston on the 12th of October, 1874, his parents being James B. and Elizabeth (Rowe) Green. His father was born in Massachusetts February 27, 1845, but the grandfather, Robert Green, was of Irish birth, as was the great-grandfather, who served as a soldier in the Eng-

the army under the Duke of Wellington, participating in many engagements of the peninsular wars. On the maternal side Mr. Green is descended from the McQuade family, his ancestors in that line having been residents of Ireland for many generations. The father of the Judge served throughout the war of the rebellion in America, being a member of Company K, First Massachusetts Cavalry. He took part in nearly every engagement in Florida and through the Butler campaign in that state, in Georgia and about Richmond. He was one of twelve young men who entered the service together, but ten of the number sleep in graves on southern battle-fields, Mr. Green and one of his comrades being the only two of the number who escaped.

Robert E. Green, whose name introduces this review, is the eldest of a family of eight children and was only two years of age when brought by his parents to Nevada county, California. Here he was reared and educated, pursuing his studies in the public schools. He entered upon his business career at a very early age and has been employed in various capacities. For two years he was the night clerk in the hotel at Marysville, after which he returned to Grass Valley and worked at the blacksmith's trade for eighteen months. Subsequently he was employed in a tailoring establishment; but, finding neither the hammer nor the needle to his taste, he entered upon the study of law and in this profession he has been very successful. He was first a student in the office of P. T. Riley, then district attorney, and after eighteen months continued his studies under the direction of A. Burrows, attorney at law. His last preceptor was P. H. Painter, who had filled the office of justice of the peace for twenty-eight years, and upon his retirement Mr. Green was appointed to fill out the unexpired term and in 1898 was elected to the office for a term of four years, so that he is the present incumbent. He is strictly fair and impartial in the discharge of his duty and his rulings are based upon a comprehensive knowledge of the law. His sympathy has ever been with the Republican party, whose principles he warmly advocates, believing that they contain the best elements of good government.

He has been connected with the Grass Valley fire department for four years, and socially he affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has taken the uniformed rank degree, is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen; and in his social relations he has won the respect and confidence of his brethren of the respective fraternities. He is a man of strong mentality, of great force of character and of unquestioned ability, and his friends predict for him a successful future.

GEORGE S. MAKER.

For many years this California "49er," George Samuel Maker, has been a prominent business factor in the town of Dutch Flat. His long identity with this locality and his prominence render a review of his life of more than passing interest in the present work, and the following facts regarding his life have been gleaned for publication.

George Samuel Maker is a native of Germany. He was born August 15, 1822, a son of German parents, and at a very early age was brought to this country. At Monroe, Michigan, he received his schooling. In early manhood he was variously occupied in Michigan, from there went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he had an eating-house, and from Cleveland went to New Orleans, at the latter place running a cigar and oyster establishment. Later he drifted further south, and in 1846 went from New Orleans to the Rio Grande river. Returning to the Crescent city, he loaded a schooner with brandy and whisky, to be sold at the different ports on the river. This business venture being made without the knowledge that General Taylor had issued an order forbidding the sale of liquor there, his cargo was confiscated, and he afterward saw it at the army headquarters. It had cost him sixteen hundred dollars and was a total loss, which he deeply felt at that time.

In 1849, as one of a party of ninety-six members, he started for California. While in Mexico on the journey one of the company discharged his pistol to clean it. The soldiers, coming up at that time and hearing the report, arrested the company and demanded the man who had done the shooting; and, notwithstanding the fact that the travelers explained the cause of the shot, they were compelled to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars before they were allowed to proceed! Soon after this they secured passage on a French bark bound for San Francisco. On account of the very slow passage which this vessel made, its supplies were reduced and passengers had to be put on short allowance. At last only a little hard-tack and a small quantity of stale water was allowed each person daily.

Finally, however, they arrived safe in San Francisco, and after a short time spent there Mr. Maker went up to Deer Creek, now Nevada City, where he saw some gold that had been brought from the Yuba. He went to South Yuba and at Missouri Bar learned to wash the dirt and at once settled down to mining, in which he was successful there. He had the good fortune to find one piece of gold worth five hundred and fifty-four dollars, and the same day he found that nugget his day's work brought him six hundred dollars. At Missouri Bar he remained until 1853. That year he bought a log cabin on the ridge, in which he opened a store and meat market and where he also kept what was sometimes called a hotel. This business he ran until 1858, making about three thousand dollars, after which he sold his house and the land on which it was located, reserving, however, the timber on the land. His next enterprise was to build a sawmill, which he ran for a number of years. After retiring from the sawmill business he resided in Nevada, and from there in 1864 came to Dutch Flat, where for the past thirty-six years he has been engaged in merchandising, meeting with prosperity and earning the distinction of having the largest establishment and being the oldest merchant in the town. He owns the building in which his store is located and also has a commodious residence near by, both in the center of the town.

Mr. Maker is a man of a family. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Lena Talbot, a native of Cork, Ireland, and of the five children that have been given them four are living, namely: Hannah, the wife of Alexander

Drayman; George and William, in business with their father; and Mary, the wife of William Bowen, of Dutch Flat.

While a resident of Nevada Mr. Maker received the first degree in Masonry, and after his location in Dutch Flat was given the other degrees of the blue lodge, in which he still retains membership. In his political views he has always harmonized with the Republican party.

GEORGE Z. HODGES.

George Zeigler Hodges, now deceased, was a widely known California pioneer of 1850. At the time of his death, October 20, 1897, he was an esteemed resident of Milton, Calaveras county. He was born in Sandwich, Carroll county, New Hampshire, December 18, 1815. He came of honorable ancestry, his father having taken part in the Revolutionary war, and his forefathers being among the first settlers in the state who had emigrated from Scotland and Wales.

Our subject was reared and educated in his native state, but removed to Boston, Massachusetts, at a later date, engaging there in business some years prior to his departure for California. In that city he married Miss Eliza Drew, a native of Holderness, New Hampshire, who was born there June 15, 1814. In 1849 Mr. Hodges became interested in the gold discoveries of California and sailed from Boston, in December, in the sailing ship *Herculean*. He took with him many useful articles, including a complete miner's outfit and articles for sale to the miners. His voyage around the Horn was successfully made and he reached San Francisco in good health, immediately settling at Coyote Flat, now Robinson's Ferry, in Calaveras county. He began working in the mines through Calaveras, Tuolumne and other counties until he took charge of a hotel in Springfield, going from there in the same business to Copperopolis and San Francisco. He retained the management of the Copperopolis Hotel until the time of his death, it now being the property of his daughter, Mrs. I. N. Neely.

In 1852 Mrs. Hodges started on the long journey to join her husband, leaving behind her the five children, to be educated in Boston. Her trip was one of many adventures. At the best of times it was a very trying one for a refined woman, but particularly so for one alone and unaccustomed to hardship. She was obliged to ride on a mule across the isthmus of Panama, and the ship in which she then took passage was wrecked on the coast of California. The passengers were saved in boats, but the ship went to pieces on the rocks. Mrs. Hodges finally reached her husband, and until her death was a faithful helpmate. She was a woman of superior character, brave and resourceful, one of the pioneer women of the state whose lives have been immortalized in song and story. In spite of deprivations of all kinds, Mrs. Hodges was spared to her family until she reached the age of eighty-two years, her husband surviving her but one year.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hodges came to California in 1855, these being,—Maria F., now Mrs. Isaac N. Neely, of Milton; George Henry,

Eugene L., Adalaide and Josephine,—all deceased; and Henrietta, the wife of H. W. Wright, of San Francisco. The family is a highly respected one, and among the old pioneers of the state Mr. and Mrs. Hodges' names are remembered with esteem.

SAMUEL N. KNIGHT.

Samuel N. Knight, a prominent business man of Sutter Creek and one of the leading owners of the Sutter Creek Foundry & Machine Works, was born in Brunswick, Maine, on the 14th of November, 1838, and is of English lineage. His grandfather, John Knight, was a native of England and with his family came to America when William Knight, the father of our subject, was only two years of age, the date of their arrival in Watertown, Massachusetts, being 1809. They afterward removed to the Pine Tree state, and the grandfather died in Bowdoinham, Maine, in the eighty-second year of his age. William Knight, after arriving at years of maturity, married Miriam Walker and resided upon a farm. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Baptist church, and in that faith he died, in his seventy-fifth year, while his wife was called to her final home in her forty-ninth year.

The subject of this review obtained his education in his native state and when fourteen years of age began to learn the ship-joiner's trade. Subsequently he removed to Florida and obtained employment in machine works, where he was employed at the breaking out of the Civil war. He was on the boat which captured Fort McCre and Fort Barancas, but his sympathies were not in harmony with that side and accordingly he secured passage on a schooner bound for Boston, under the command of a captain who in Maine had been a near neighbor to Mr. Knight. The latter obtained work on a fleet which was being fitted out in New York for the Banks expedition and also worked on other vessels being fitted out for naval service in the war.

In 1862 he took passage on the Garibaldi for California, and after a voyage of five months landed at San Francisco, in 1863. He made his way at once to Calaveras county and began building quartz mills, his first work being the construction of a ten-stamp mill on Calaveras creek. Subsequently he came to Sutter Creek, where he was actively engaged in building mills, bridges and hoisting works. In 1874 he purchased an interest in a machine shon in this place, with which he has since been connected, and under his management it has grown to be one of the most important enterprises in the town, employing from fifty to seventy-five men. They manufacture centrifugal pumps, hydraulic engines and all kinds of mining machinery and their output is very extensive, which indicates the excellence of their products and their reliability in trade circles. Mr. Knight is also the inventor and patentee of a very valuable water wheel, which has been received with much favor and is now quite generally used in this section of the state. It is due to his ability, energy and discretion that the foundry has grown to its present large dimensions and that its history has been one of prosperity. He is also a

stockholder in the electric light plant, which has proved a very desirable acquisition to the town.

Mr. Knight owns a nice residence in Sutter Creek and is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of the town, giving his support and co-operation to all measures which he believes will prove a public good. For many years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His success is the deserved reward of his labors. He started out without capital, but by determined purpose has steadily worked his way upward, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles and at length reaching the plane of affluence.

JOHN MULROY.

The specific and distinctive office of the biographer is not to voice a man's modest estimate of himself and of his accomplishments, or indulge in extravagant praise, but rather to leave a perpetual record establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellow men. Mr. Mulroy is a man of great modesty, but his fellow citizens recognize his worth, and thus it was that he was called to the office of justice of the peace of Grass Valley, in which position he is now serving.

He is a native of Nevada county, California, born August 28, 1864, his parents being James and Catherine (Lafferty) Mulroy, both of whom were natives of Ireland and came to California in 1852. Here the father engaged in mining until his death, which occurred in 1879. His wife, surviving him about sixteen years, passed away in 1895.

Judge Mulroy was reared and educated in the county of his nativity and began his professional study with Mr. Burroughs, of Grass Valley, for his preceptor. He applied himself closely to mastering the principles of jurisprudence and was admitted to the bar in 1891, since which time he has been actively engaged in practice in Grass Valley, winning a liberal patronage. In 1898 he was elected a justice of the peace and has discharged the duties of the office in a very creditable manner. His political support is given to the Democracy.

FRANK PIERCE OTIS.

One of the conspicuous public men of Sonora, Tuolumne county, California, a well known lawyer and now the district attorney of this county, is Frank Pierce Otis, the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Garland, Penobscot county, Maine, born there May 8, 1857, of English ancestry. He takes pride in his family tree, and finds that in 1655 his first progenitor came to America from England and settled at Dover, New Hampshire, at which place occurred the birth of his son Richard, who at one time received a wound in a battle with the Indians, about 1696. His son Stephen also had a son named Stephen, who was born in Dover but settled in Barrington, New Hampshire. His son was Hezekiah, who became the great-grandfather of our subject and was born in Barrington in May, 1765, his son Benjamin's birth taking place in the same town, in 1784. Benjamin Otis removed to Fairfield, Maine, and

here, in 1824, Joel W. Otis was born, the father of our subject. All of these ancestors had been engaged in farming and many left large tracts of improved land.

Joel Otis married Miss Francina Pooler, a native of Maine and a granddaughter of a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Otis engaged in farming until his death at the age of seventy-four, his wife having died prior to this, in her sixty-seventh year. A family of three children were born to them, all of whom are living, but our subject is the only one in California.

Frank Pierce Otis was reared in his native state, where he received his primary education in the public schools, later entering Bates College at Lewiston, Maine, at which institution of learning he graduated with honor in the class of 1879. Immediately beginning the reading of law, he was admitted to practice in 1881, and the following year he came to California, and in 1883 was admitted to practice in this state. In 1885 Mr. Otis located in Sonora and began his law practice, receiving such immediate encouragement that his success became assured. In 1886 he was elected to the office of district attorney, filling that office most satisfactorily for ten years, proving himself a capable prosecutor and a good criminal lawyer.

The marriage of Mr. Otis took place in May, 1887, when he was united to Miss Lizzie McGuire, a native of this city and a daughter of James McGuire. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Otis,—Chester F., Beth E. and Lloyd J.

Fraternally Mr. Otis is connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Foresters, in all of which he is esteemed on account of personal qualifications. The home of Mr. Otis is one of the best improved and attractive in the city, and both he and his family are among the most respected in the community.

JOHN F. DAVIS.

A distinguished representative of the bar, Judge Davis has won prominence in connection with the legal profession and the political interests of the state, his name being deeply engraved on the judicial records of northern California. A resident of Jackson, Amador county, he was born on Angel island, Marin county, this state, on the 5th of June, 1859. His father, John F. Davis, was a native of county Wexford, Ireland, and when very young came to California. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Scally, a descendant of the noted O'Kane family of Dunseverick. The father in 1860 lost his life by drowning in the bay of San Francisco. His untimely death left his widow with two children,—John F. and Margaret. Though she afterward married and the issue of the marriage was a son, named Edward, the young widow at first had a hard struggle, and Judge Davis has always claimed that he owed everything in life to his mother.

The Judge obtained his preliminary education in the (then) North Cosmopolitan grammar school of San Francisco, and later attended the Boys' High School of that city, being graduated at the latter institution in the

class of 1876. Subsequently he took a post-graduate course of one year under Professor W. T. Reid, who was afterward the president of the State University. Thus well prepared for college, in 1877 Mr. Davis entered Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was graduated in 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, winning high honors in his class. He was chosen as one of the commencement orators of the graduation exercises, and won the respect and admiration of his fellow students as well as his preceptors by his excellent scholarship. After the completion of his college course he returned to California and entered the Hastings College of Law, at which he was graduated in 1884, being again chosen one of the orators on the occasion of the graduation exercises. Admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state, he at once began practice. In order to pursue his law studies he taught Greek and mathematics in San Francisco and Berkeley during the three years in which he prepared for his chosen profession. The self-reliance, resolution and energy which thus enabled him to make his own way through the law schools have been important factors in his later success.

Becoming a member of the San Francisco bar, Mr. Davis practiced there for a short time, after which he spent two years in Europe, in travel and study, becoming proficient in the French and German languages through daily use of the same. He attended a course of lectures in Paris at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, and later returned to California, taking up his residence in Calaveras county in order to assist in the management of the Esmeralda gold mine. However, after a few years spent in the management of that mining property, he resumed the practice of law and soon won distinctive preferment as a representative of the legal profession. In the fall of 1892 he was the Republican candidate for congress in the second district of the state, but met defeat in the great Democratic tidal wave of that year. A month after the election Governor Markham appointed him judge of the superior court of Amador county, to serve out the unexpired term of Judge C. B. Armstrong, deceased. At that time Judge Davis transferred his residence to Jackson, where he has since made his home. Upon the expiration of his term on the bench he declined his party's nomination for that office and resumed the private practice of law, in which he has met with gratifying success, retaining a large and distinctively representative clientage.

On the 26th of November, 1896, the Judge was happily married to Miss Lillian Parks, a native of Sierra county, California, and a daughter of James F. Parks, who is the superintendent of the Kennedy mine, of Amador county. They now have two interesting little daughters, Mary and Ruth. Judge Davis is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, taking an active part in its work and being often a member of the grand parlor. He is also a member of the Harvard and Union League Clubs of San Francisco, of the Beta Theta Pi Greek letter fraternity, and of the California State Miners' Association. In politics he is a staunch Republican, active in the conventions of his party and earnest in his advocacy of its principles. In 1898 he was elected to the state senate from the fourteenth district, an office which he still holds.

While undoubtedly he is not without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regards the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. His is a noble character,—one that subordinates personal ambition to public good and seeks rather the benefit of others than the aggrandizement of self. His career has been conspicuously successful. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which have been added the discipline and embellishment of culture, his is a most attractive personality. Well versed in the learning of his profession and with a deep knowledge of human nature and of the springs of human conduct, with great shrewdness and sagacity and extraordinary tact, he has been in the courts an advocate of great power and influence. Both judges and jurors always hear him with attention and deep interest, and to-day he occupies a leading position in the ranks of the legal fraternity of northern California.

EDWARD MALLOWS.

Edward Mallows is the well known proprietor of the Dutch Flat Hotel, and his identification with the interests of Dutch Flat dates from the pioneer epoch of the town. The traveler of to-day as he passes through California and views its highly cultivated farms, its splendid orchards, its improved mining plants, its thriving town and cities, can scarcely realize that this great change has been wrought in less than half a century. Very different from the present, indeed, was the condition of the state when Edward Mallows came to California, in 1856. He experienced want and many of the hardships of the early days, but by his own exertions has overcome all difficulties and now in his advanced years has a comfortable competence to supply him with the necessities of life, and enjoys the respect of his fellow townsmen.

A native of New York, he was born in the town of Lyons, on the 15th of November, 1834, and is of English and German lineage. His father, Samuel Mallows, was a native of England, and after emigration to the United States was married, in Paterson, New Jersey, to Miss Margaret Ervin, a native of that state and of German descent. Some time afterward they removed to Lyons, New York, where the father followed his trade, that of brick mason. While thus engaged he sustained an injury that resulted in his death. His widow was left with the care of her two children, a daughter and son, the latter being but two years of age. The daughter, Samantha, subsequently became the wife of Dr. R. C. Green, of Chicago. The widow afterward again married, and with her second husband removed to Canton, Fulton county, Illinois. She lived to the advanced age of seventy-eight years and departed this life in Chicago.

When Edward Mallows was seven years old he was bound out to live with a Mr. Holt until he became fifteen years of age. After he had been with that man for a time he wished to go home to see his mother and the other members of the family, but Holt whipped him and forbade him going, so he ran away and went to live with Ansel Kimball, an acquaintance of the

family, who had no sons. While there Mr. Mallows attended school in the winter months and worked on the farm through the summer, working with Mr. Kimball until he became of age. About that time his friend and employer died and our subject then went to Chicago, where he arrived without a dollar. He began to learn the ship carpenter's trade and continued in that city until his emigration to California, in 1856. Shortly before his removal he had left the city and rented a farm near by, but soon after he had his land plowed he resolved to seek a home in the Golden state. This resolution came to him while he was working in the fields. He unhitched his team and drove the horses to the house. The man from whom he had rented the farm asked, "Have you broken down?" Mr. Mallows replied, "No; I am going to California;" and go he did. He came by way of the isthmus route, and when he had arrived in California he had only twenty-five cents in his pocket.

The first man he met here was Mr. Judd, his old Chicago employer, who offered him work at eight dollars per day; but he declined it, saying that he had come to mine. He proceeded to Sacramento, where he met another old friend, Mr. Madden, whom he had known in the east. From him he borrowed five dollars and at Folsom he secured work at a dollar and a quarter per day. After working four days he was told he would have to pay his board at the rate of a dollar per day, and at this he was so offended that he left the table and remained outdoors all night, refusing to again enter the house! The following morning he started in search of work, making his way up the Auburn road, and he met a man whom he asked if he knew where he could get a position. The man replied, "Mr. Harlan hires nearly every one that comes along, and he resides six miles below Auburn." Mr. Mallows therefore proceeded to the Harlan ranch, where he was informed that they needed no more help. Mr. Mallows, however, offered to work for his board until he could do better, and he was set to work building a fence. He had eaten little supper and no breakfast, and no one asked him if he had had a meal that day. He worked at the fence until two o'clock in the afternoon. He had heard no bell nor was he asked to dinner, and getting extremely hungry he went to the house and asked about dinner. Mr. Harlan said, "Why didn't you get dinner? Make me a cup of black coffee and get dinner." Mr. Mallows replied that he had not been told to do that, and was not much of a cook, but would do the best he could. He found coffee, a ham and some bread, in that way appeasing his hunger. At night he went into the store, where Mr. Harlan was as drunk as could be and all the men were drinking freely. He was then asked to tend bar, but declined. His employer then told him to put some money in the safe and handed him five thousand dollars. He did not know how to open the safe and hid the money under some papers on top of it. In the morning he was asked for the money and handed it to his employer, who said, "We need you; you must never leave me;" but Mr. Mallows replied that he must do better than work for his board. A few days later Mr. Harlan asked him how he would like to engage in mining, and said: "I will sell you my mine for three hundred dollars and you can pay me when you take the money out of the mine." The bargain

was concluded in this manner and Mr. Mallows had his partner from Folsom join him. They at once began working that mine and remained there until the Washington gold excitement broke out.

They went to Virginia City with about twelve hundred dollars each, but sank it all in unprofitable speculations. After a year passed there Mr. Mallows started back on foot with seven dollars and a half in his pocket. He had to pay a dollar for meals and the money was all spent. Mr. Mallows and his partner slept out one night in the snow without blankets, building a big fire, and from time to time changed their position to another side of the fire in order to keep warm. At four o'clock in the morning they heard the roosters crow and found that they had camped within a short distance from a house. They proceeded on their way to North San Juan, and there our subject met a friend from the east; but he was too proud to mention to him his condition, although he had had nothing to eat for four days! In passing the Buena Vista ranch he saw potatoes in a field and pulled up some and tied them in his handkerchief. Proceeding along the road a short distance he and his partner stopped and built a fire, and as soon as the potatoes were fairly warm they began to eat them. In their hungered condition the potatoes seemed more palatable than many expensive meals they had had. This was in the fall season and the fire spread through the dry leaves, extending rapidly. The boots, lower part of the trousers and the coat tails of the men were burned. In the morning they enjoyed again a good breakfast of potatoes. The potatoes had become very black in the fire, and as the men had no water with which to wash them they somewhat resembled negroes in their appearance after partaking of their morning meal. They came to a milk ranch owned by a Mrs. Barker, and there they asked for a drink of water, but the kindly woman gave them milk instead and allowed them to wash their faces there.

Again they started off happy and soon afterward Mr. Mallows began working for his friend Madden, who was building a road near Colfax. After being thus employed for a month our subject took the contract to build a mile of the road, at a dollar per rod and furnish all the tools. He had worked only half a day on the job when his partner left him and he built the entire mile of road alone. It formed a portion of the road between Colfax and Dutch Flat. When his contract was completed he became boss of the gang of chain men and superintended the road to its completion. He received for his pay a six-horse team, and for two years, in 1861-2, he engaged in teaming from Sacramento to Dutch Flat, thus making some money. He afterward graded a piece of land, on which he laid the foundation and built the hotel and barn at Marlow Station, on Canyon creek, above Dutch Flat. While located there he purchased the depot site at Cisco and built the Terminus Hotel there, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, opening it for business on Thanksgiving day of 1866. That enterprise proved profitable. Mr. Madden had leased his property and raised the money for part of the hotel, becoming the silent partner, Mr. Mallows to have the management of the enterprise. Not long afterward Madden purchased a bill of goods in San Francisco and

sent it out to Mr. Mallows, who refused to receive it, saying he did not need it and would not take it. This made trouble between the partners and Mr. Madden raised the money and purchased Mr. Mallows' interest in the hotel, the latter getting about what it had cost him,—ten thousand dollars. A month later Mr. Madden was sold out.

In 1867 Mr. Mallows returned to the east and on again reaching California located at Dutch Flat, in 1869. He worked as foreman in the mines for the Cedar Creek Mining Company, for five dollars a day, and was thus engaged for four seasons. In 1875 he purchased the Dutch Flat Hotel, which he has since successfully conducted and has thus become one of the wealthy men of the town. To quote his own words, "I have had three meals a day at any rate since 1860." He is justly accounted one of the substantial citizens of his community. In addition to the hotel property he owns twelve or fourteen dwellings in the town, is the proprietor of a brewery and has an interest in eight thousand acres of valuable land. He is also the owner of the Golden Shaft mine, on which he has built a good eight-stamp mill. He is likewise the owner of the livery stable of the town. He is a very liberal and kindly man, a popular hotel proprietor and has a wide acquaintance throughout the northern portion of the state.

In 1861 Mr. Mallows was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Stewart, who died in 1870, and in November, 1872, he wedded Mrs. Mary Starr, who by her former husband had two children, whom they have reared: Minnie, now the wife of Fred Trousdale, of Dutch Flat; and Nettie, the widow of Walter Parrett and a resident of San Francisco. They now have nine grandchildren.

In early life Mr. Mallows was a Democrat, but his love for the nation caused him to vote for President Lincoln and since that time he has been a staunch Republican. He has never been an office-seeker, but has served his district for six years as school director and is a warm friend of the cause of education. His life has been a varied one in its experience, but though his career has been checkered he is now enjoying a well earned prosperity and is surrounded by hosts of warm friends who entertain for him high regard.

HENRY EUDEY.

Henry Eudey, the honored president of the Amador County Bank, has passed the seventieth milestone on life's journey, and his activity in connection with the industrial and commercial interests should put to shame many a younger man, who, grown weary of the struggle and trials of business life, would relegate to others the burdens which he should bear. Mr. Eudey is acknowledged to be a man of excellent business and executive ability, and belongs to that class of representative American citizens who, while promoting individual prosperity, also contribute to the public welfare and success.

A native of England, he was born in Cornwall, on the 22d of March, 1829, and is a representative of an old Cornish family that for many generations was connected with the mining interests of that section of the

"Merrie Isle." His father, Alexander Eudey, was born in Cornwall, in 1789, and through a long period was a mining superintendent. He married Miss M. A. Gribble, a native of his own town, and they became the parents of fourteen children, six of whom are still living, and a large number of their descendants are now scattered throughout the western states. They were originally Episcopalians in religious faith, but afterward became connected with the Methodist church during the early history of that denomination. The father attained a ripe old age, and the mother lived to be eighty-two years of age, her death occurring in North Carolina, where some of her children resided for a number of years. The father spent his last days in California, whither he came in 1854, his demise occurring at Dutch Flat in the same year.

Mr. Eudey, of this review, spent his boyhood days in the town of his nativity and was educated under private instruction until his fourteenth year, when he began to earn his own living. For six years he was his father's assistant in the office of the mine superintendent, and on the expiration of that period he went into the mines and gained a practical knowledge of their operation. The one in which he worked contained copper and tin ore. In 1852, when twenty-three years of age, he went to Australia, attracted thither by the discovery of gold which had been made only a short time before. He prospected and mined in that country for two and a half years, meeting with the usual success of a pioneer gold hunter, who makes money easily and spends it just as rapidly. In the summer of 1855 he came to California, locating in Grass Valley, Nevada county. He engaged in placer mining at Dutch Flat, and in connection with his brother Joseph began hydraulic mining at that place. Returning to Grass Valley, they built a five-stamp mill, which they operated successfully for a number of years, taking out considerable gold and furnishing employment to a number of workmen. They took out the gold in the summer and operated the mill during the winter seasons. In 1860 Mr. Eudey went to North Carolina to visit relatives, and was induced by them to remain, assuming the superintendency of one of the copper and gold mines of that state and for ten years was connected with their development; but his health failing him he went to New York, where he remained for nine months. On the expiration of that period he journeyed westward to Wisconsin, on a visit to relatives, after which he removed to Ogden, Utah, and conducted the Utah Hotel for three years. During all this time, however, his thoughts continually reverted to California, and at length he determined to again establish a home in the Golden state. Selling out his hotel interests he returned to Grass Valley and accepted the position of foreman and secretary of the Eclipse mine, in Inyo county, where he remained for three years, on the expiration of which period he went to Arizona on a prospecting and mining trip. He continued in that territory for three years, but found that his expenses were greater than his income and accordingly returned to Grass Valley, whence he came to Jackson, Amador county, in 1881, to accept the foremanship of the Zeila mine, which position he retained for seventeen years. He has since resided in this city, and his business interests have

been attended with success. As he advanced upon life's journey Mr. Eudey felt that his labors were too arduous as foreman of the Zeila mine and accordingly retired. He then purchased stock in the Bank of Amador County, now the only incorporated bank within its borders, and his son, Frederick, became its cashier. Later he bought more stock and was elected its president. He now owns four-fifths of the stock of the bank, and under his management he has made the institution a very popular and profitable one. In its control he is associated with his son Frederick, and their business is constantly increasing in volume and importance. He still retains large mining interests, being a stockholder, director and secretary of the Argonaut Mining Company, which owns the mine and mill adjoining the Kennedy mine in the suburbs of Jackson. He is also a stockholder in the Central Eureka mine in Amador county. He is one of the promoters of the Fremont Consolidated Mining Company, this property covering the old Gover, the Fremont, the north Gover and the Loyal lead mines, all of which are operated by the company, which has secured adequate means for the prosecution of the business in the best possible manner. Mr. Eudey, whose wide mining experiences have certainly made him an excellent judge, considers the property as very valuable. He is a man of resourceful ability and of sound judgment, and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion. Throughout his entire life Mr. Eudey gave his political support to the Democracy until free silver became the paramount issue, and has kept well informed on the issues and questions of the day, but has never sought political preferment.

He was married in 1873 to Miss Elizabeth Reese, a native of Wales, the wedding being celebrated in Sacramento. They now have seven children,—Frederick, Alexander, John, Frank, Mark, Inez and Bertha; and the family circle still remains unbroken by the hand of death. The sons are now in business and the daughters are attending school. The family have a very pleasant home in Jackson, and Mr. Eudey also owns a ranch in the suburbs of the town. Like others of his name, he and his family attend services and contribute to the support of the Episcopal and Methodist churches, and they enjoy the esteem of all with whom they have been brought in contact. Mr. Eudey has a wide acquaintance among the prominent men of this section of the state, and his genuine worth has made him popular in all circles. He has watched the entire development of northern California since the days when its mountain regions and beautiful valleys were the haunts of the red men, and has borne no unimportant part in the development of the rich resources of the state,—a work that has placed California among the foremost of the commonwealths of this great western district.

JOHN P. FISHER.

The fellow citizens of John P. Fisher, taking cognizance of his ability and trustworthiness, called him to the office of county clerk, auditor and recorder of Eldorado county, and in that capacity he is now serving, his creditable course showing that the confidence reposed in him was well merited.

Throughout his entire life he has resided in California and is deeply interested in all that pertains to its advancement in lines that contribute to the public good. Born in San Francisco, on the 8th of August, 1863, he is a representative of one of the pioneer families.

His father, John Fisher, came to the Pacific coast in 1849, before the state was admitted into the Union. He was a native of Hamburg, Germany, and acquired his education in the Fatherland. Believing that he might better his condition in the new world, he sailed from his native city on the brig *Helene*, landing at San Francisco, and in August, 1849, he went to the mines at Gold Bluff, Trinity county. Subsequently he went to Yreka and operated in the North mines, with excellent success, taking out about twenty-five thousand dollars in gold dust. In 1853 he made a trip to old Mexico, remaining in the land of Montezuma until the spring of 1854, when he returned to California, as he expected, "broke" and barefoot! With others he had chartered a vessel to go to Mexico, and they were robbed by a band of Apache Indians, barely escaping with their lives. On again reaching California Mr. Fisher went to Angel's Camp; but high water caused him to leave that place and he returned to San Francisco. He had no money, but soon secured a government contract for hauling sand and gravel to the fortifications at Fort Point and Alcatraz. Soon afterward he established a brick-yard and built up a very extensive business at California City, continuing in that industry until 1860, when he engaged in the shipping business at San Francisco. He built schooners and carried on general freighting, with excellent success, receiving a patronage which necessitated the ownership of a number of schooners. He is still the proprietor of several vessels, but at present is not actively identified with business interests, having put aside the more arduous cares of life to enjoy a rest to which former toil and his advanced years justly entitle him. He has passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey, and in the evening of life receives the veneration and respect of his fellow men by reason of an upright career.

John Fisher was united in marriage to Miss Mary McConnell, a native of county Meath, Ireland. Their only son and child is John P. Fisher, the subject of this record. The mother departed this life on the 9th of August, 1889, at the age of sixty-three years.

John Peter Fisher was educated in San Francisco, being graduated in the Lincoln grammar school with a class of seventy-seven boys, and having completed the high school course in the class of 1879; and he also was graduated in a business college in 1882, and thus well prepared by theoretical training, he put his knowledge to a practical test by accepting a situation with the firm of Andrew Crawford & Company, where he soon demonstrated his ability to master the problems of business life. He remained with that house for five years, on the expiration of which period he removed to Greenwood, Eldorado county. Fond of the outdoor life of the woods and particularly attracted by the sports of the huntsman, he for some time engaged in hunting and trapping. He is a splendid marksman and secured much game, which brought good prices on the market and proved a source of income until 1890. During that time

he attained great celebrity as a hunter and was considered excellent authority on subjects pertaining to guns, ammunition and hunting, including a knowledge of the haunts and habits of game. In the winter of 1888-9 he was caught in the snow, which reached a depth of fifteen feet on the summit of the Sierras, where he suffered such severe hardships during that winter that he decided to give up the business. Subsequently he accepted a position in the employ of the American Land & River Company as an accountant and cashier, continuing with that corporation until 1895. He was next appointed deputy assessor of Eldorado county and came to Placerville. Subsequently he received the appointment of deputy sheriff and tax collector, and his services were so well performed that he was made a candidate of the Republican party for clerk, auditor and recorder. He was elected by a majority of two hundred in a Democratic county, a fact which indicates his personal ability and the confidence reposed in him. In these offices he is now serving and is a very popular and trustworthy official.

On the 4th of December, 1892, Mr. Fisher was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Summerfield, a native of Eldorado county and a daughter of J. M. Summerfield, who came to Placerville, then Hangtown, on the 7th of August, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher now have one son, James Wesley. Our subject holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a thoroughly capable public officer, a liberal and progressive citizen, and for many years he has been known for his sterling qualities and his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions.

HENRY DANIELS.

Henry Daniels is filling the position of coroner of Nevada county and is numbered among the prominent business men of Grass Valley, where he is successfully engaged in the furniture trade. He is one of the worthy citizens that the little Welsh nation has furnished to America and in his life he displays the strong purpose, fidelity and reliability so characteristic of his race.

Mr. Daniels was born in Wales, October 24, 1856, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Johnson) Daniels, who are still living in the old world. The father is a farmer by occupation and our subject was reared in that pursuit. At the age of twenty-two years he bade adieu to home and friends and crossed the ocean to the new world, taking up his abode in California. For a short time he engaged in farming near Marysville and thence came to Grass Valley, where he accepted a clerical position. Later he purchased the express and jobbing business, which he conducted for nine years, meeting with very creditable success in the undertaking. On the expiration of that period he established his furniture store on Mill street, where he carries a large and well selected line of all the latest improved styles of furniture. He is also conducting an undertaking and embalming business and in both departments receives a liberal patronage.

In 1888 Mr. Daniels was elected coroner for a term of four years, and

for the second time is now filling that position, proving a competent official. He votes with the Republican party and is stanch and earnest in his advocacy of its principles. For several years he has served as a member of the fire department of Grass Valley and does all in his power to promote its welfare and upbuilding. In fraternal orders he has a wide acquaintance, being identified with the Knights of Honor; Chosen Friends; Knights of Pythias; Rathbone Sisters; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degrees of the chapter and Eastern Star; the Improved Order of Red Men; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His home relations are pleasant, for he was happily married on the 3d of September, 1884, to Miss Josephine Gill, a native daughter of California, the father, Thomas Gill, being among the pioneers of the state in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels now have two interesting children,—Ernest and Florence,—and they have also lost two,—Marguerite and Roy. Mr. Daniels has lived an honorable and upright life, has won prosperity through determined purpose and indefatigable effort, and at all times has enjoyed the esteem of his fellow men by reason of those sterling qualities of manhood which in every land and every clime awakens admiration and regard.

RUDOLPHUS C. DAVIS.

A man's reputation is the property of the world. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being submits to the controlling influence of others, or, as a master, wields a power for good or evil on the masses of mankind. There can be no impropriety in justly scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public, social and business relations. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the path along which others may follow. One whose record will bear the closest scrutiny and stand the test of public criticism is Rudolphus C. Davis, a prominent business man and mine owner of Columbia, Tuolumne county. He is a loyal citizen and true gentleman whom the community numbers among its valued residents. His identification with California dates from 1853.

Mr. Davis was born in Dayton, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, December 16, 1845, and is of English descent. His grandfather, John J. Davis, was the owner of large plantations in Texas and became one of the men of wealth and influence in that state. John S. Davis, the father of our subject, was born in Ohio, in 1809, his father having located there in pioneer days. As he neared man's estate he determined to devote his energies to the practice of medicine and for fifty years was actively interested in the profession in different parts of the country. When the subject of this review was but two years of age he lost his mother by death, he being the youngest of her four children. Dr. Davis was married again, his second union being with Mary Ann Speed, of Louisville, Kentucky. With his wife and children he crossed the plains to California. They started from Illinois along

the southern route, but remained for a year in Texas with an uncle of Mr. Davis, who was buying a large herd of stock to bring to this state. The uncle had crossed the plains before and was the captain of the train which Mr. Davis and his family joined and which consisted of sixty families, three hundred young men who were single, with one thousand head of cattle and a large number of horses. It was one of the best equipped outfits that made the journey to the Pacific coast ere the advent of railroads, the trip being planned and the outfits superintended by a man of broad experience. At El Paso a man who was en route to California with a herd of cattle had his stock stolen by the Mexicans, and in order to get even he took possession of all the cattle he could find along the way! At El Paso he was arrested and put in jail by the Mexicans. A request was sent to the train with which the Davis family traveled to rescue the man. In order to do this they had to cross the river and make an attack on the jail; but a drunken member of the party disclosed their plans so that the Mexicans were prepared for them and a severe battle ensued in which twelve of the Americans were killed and several wounded. They were obliged to retreat and the man remained in jail there for eighteen months, while the Davis train was forced to travel night and day in order to get away from the enraged Mexicans. It was a very trying experience, which they might have avoided had they not attempted to rescue the imprisoned American. The Indians also occasioned considerable trouble by stampeding the stock, although they were bribed by gifts of meat, sugar and coffee, the emigrants believing that it was a cheaper and better way to give them those groceries than to fight them and perhaps lose many lives.

Upon arriving in California Dr. Davis and his family located on a farm on the Tuolumne river, near French Bar, the uncle of our subject there owning a large amount of land, a ferry-boat and a tavern. In November, 1855, they arrived at Columbia, reaching their destination just after the execution of a man by the name of Bartlett, who had been hung for murder. Dr. Davis practiced his profession for three years at Columbia and returned to the east, and again came to California in 1896, and died in Ukiah, Mendocino county, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. One of his sons, T. R. Davis, was shot by the Indians in Arizona, where he was freighting. The red men killed him and his teamsters and robbed the wagons. One daughter of the family, Mary, is deceased, while the other daughter, Charlotte, became the wife of Judge McGary and resides in Ukiah, Mendocino county, California.

In 1880 was celebrated the marriage of R. C. Davis and Miss Florence M. Trask, who was born in Columbia, and is a daughter of P. M. Trask, one of the highly respected pioneers of Tuolumne county. The pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Davis has been blessed with three children: George M., who is now acting as his father's bookkeeper; Harry and Josephine Florence, who are in school. Theirs is a delightful home, celebrated for its warm hospitality, and the members of its household enjoy the esteem of all who know them. Socially Mr. Davis is a member of the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been a representative for the past twenty-seven years. His political support is given untiringly to the Republican party, and, though he has never been an office-seeker and has refused to become a candidate for different official positions, he has done effective service in the interest of education as a useful and active member of the school board. He has always taken a deep and active interest in the growth and development of this section of the state. He is a public-spirited, progressive citizen and his labors have been an important factor in the substantial progress and improvement of California. He now lives in the enjoyment of peace and plenty, held in the highest esteem by all as one of California's best and bravest pioneers.

WILLIAM B. OFFICER, M. D.

The indulgence of prolix encomium upon a life which is eminently one of exceptional modesty would be palpably incongruous, even though the record of good accomplished, of kindly deeds performed and of high relative precedence attained might seem to justify the utterance of glowing eulogies. The subject of this review is a man who stands "four-square to every wind that blows," who is possessed of marked ability and who is vitally instinct with the deeper human sympathies, and yet who in his useful career avoided everything in the nature of display or notoriety; and in this spirit would the biographer wish to have his utterances construed.

The Doctor was born in Harrison county, Missouri, on the 13th of December, 1865, and is the fourth in order of birth in a family of nine children, whose parents were William H. and Martha (Enloe) Officer. The father was a native of Ohio and during his childhood removed to Missouri with his parents. He there learned the carpenter's trade and for many years followed contracting and building. He served with distinction throughout the war of the Rebellion, holding the rank of orderly-sergeant in a regiment that was connected with the Federal forces. Later in life he studied pharmacy and became a druggist. His wife is a native of Missouri and in that state they are still living.

During his early boyhood William B. Officer pursued his education in the public schools and was also instructed by private tutors. He entered upon his business career in the capacity of clerk in a mercantile establishment, and while thus engaged began reading medicine. He pursued his lecture course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis, and was graduated in that institution in 1892, receiving the third prize for scholarship in a class of one hundred and five. After a brief clinical experience the Doctor returned to McFall, Missouri, and practiced there for a time, and then came to the Pacific coast, locating near Jacksonville, Oregon, in the extreme southern part of the state. After practicing there for about five years, the Doctor came to Grass Valley and at this writing holds the position of county health officer and is also a member of the city board

of health. He enjoys likewise a large private practice, his skill and ability being widely recognized.

In southern Oregon, on the 2d of June, 1897, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Officer and Miss Cora E. Brown, a lady of culture and refinement, who was born in Oregon. They now have one daughter, Allison. In politics the Doctor is a Republican, and socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Foresters of America,—in each of which he is the examining physician. He is also an assistant examining physician of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company. He holds high rank in the social and professional circles and is widely and favorably known in the community in which he makes his home.

GEORGE GUNNULDSON.

Through almost five decades George Gunnuldsen has been an eye witness of the growth and improvement of California, for he is numbered among the pioneers of 1853. Only three years had passed since its admission to the Union when he landed on the Pacific coast, to find here a mining population, a state of mining camps with few of the comforts known to the east and isolated from the highly improved section of country by long stretches of barrens, by rocky fastnesses and by ocean water.

Mr. Gunnuldsen is a native of the land of the Midnight Sun, his birth having occurred in Norway, on the 25th of July, 1829. His father, George Gunnuldsen, also a native of that country, married Miss Inga Hansdaughter. They were members of the Lutheran church, in which the father served as a deacon. In their family were ten children, nine sons and a daughter. Five of the sons are still living, the eldest residing upon the old home farm in Norway. The father died in the sixty-seventh year of his age and the mother passed away at the age of seventy-seven.

George Gunnuldsen acquired his education in the schools of his native country and remained upon the home farm until twenty-two years of age. He then sought a home in America, and in Wisconsin worked as a farm hand until he had saved one hundred and twenty dollars, when he came by way of the Nicaragua route to California, landing at San Francisco with just twenty-five cents left in his pocket. This he spent for something to eat. A man who had come with him to the Pacific coast paid his passage to Plumas county, where he began mining on the east branch of the north fork of Feather river, and in three weeks he was enabled to pay the man fifty dollars for the twenty-five he had borrowed of him. The percentage exacted was exorbitant, but Mr. Gunnuldsen paid it. The doctor with whom he lived loaned him four hundred dollars, with which he bought an interest in the Bunker Hill mine, taking no note for the indebtedness and asking for no security. He also incurred an indebtedness of seventy dollars for provisions, all to be paid when the mine yielded him a sufficient sum. All through the winter he took out about seven dollars per day, and in the

spring he discharged his obligations to the doctor, also paying the other debt and had some money left. He continued to operate the Bunker Hill mine for two years, during which time he had taken out and saved three thousand dollars. He was then paid four hundred dollars for his interest in the mine.

Having been fortunate in his work he decided to return to Norway to visit his relatives, and with his money in a belt around his body he started for his old home. There were eleven hundred passengers on board the Yankee Blade, on which they left San Francisco, and when four hundred miles from that port the vessel ran on a breaker. Her stern became deeply submerged in the water, while her bow was pointed skyward. About one hundred and sixty passengers, mostly women and children, were taken to shore with the boats. One of the boats, however, was swamped. It contained among others a woman who was washed ashore and saved. She had put life-preservers on her two little girls and herself, and, as stated, the waves carried her to land, but the life-preservers on her children had slipped, thus letting their heads into the water and they were drowned. The following day the steamer Goliath sighted the disabled Yankee Blade, cast anchor and sent boats to the relief of the passengers, who were then taken on board and carried to San Diego. Two bullocks swam ashore from the wreck and furnished food for those that were left on land. Only a few minutes after the last of the passengers were taken off the ill-fated vessel she parted in the middle and sank. Captain Rundall, of the Yankee Blade, had agreed to return the passengers to San Francisco, but he did not keep his promise and the opposition line finally took pity on them and conveyed them to the Golden Gate.

On again reaching San Francisco Mr. Gunnuldson deposited his money with P. Bacon & Company, bankers, but a policeman with whom he became acquainted told him that it would be better for him to loan it and thus get interest on it. He acted upon this advice and loaned it to a man whom both he and the policeman regarded as financially safe, the man promising to return it on three days' notice. Not long afterward the policeman informed Mr. Gunnuldson that the man was gambling, and our subject therefore investigated the matter, finding his debtor betting twenty-dollar gold pieces on faro. The next day he went to the man's shop to demand his money, but found that the business had been attached, thus causing him to lose the entire amount. Our subject then began working for forty dollars a month, being thus employed until he had saved money enough to get back to the mines.

Mr. Gunnuldson then went to Iowa Hill, where he worked for twenty-two dollars per week for a year. He was connected with different mining interests and made considerable money. He owned a gold claim at Damascus, and after working it for some time sold the property for fourteen hundred dollars, disposing of it on account of ill health, which prevented him from engaging in its operation. He then came to Dutch Flat and had a claim at "Ne'er a Red" (which meant not a cent). He also had a mine at

Monumental canyon, which he worked for three years, taking out as high as three hundred dollars in a single day. At this time he saved money and in the passing years was actively identified with mining interests, so that not until recently did he find time to again undertake the voyage to his native land. He, however, once more visited Norway, but his mother had died in the meantime and he made only a short stay. He now has a good home at Dutch Flat and owns valuable real estate in this vicinity, both in timber and in farming lands. He has been persevering, industrious and economical, and he richly deserves his prosperity. He has met hardships and trials in his business career, but fate has been kind to him and has rewarded his perseverance by a handsome competence. He can never forget the dreadful hours spent in the bow of the *Yankee Blade*, when it seemed that he and his fellow passengers must be engulfed in the waters of the Pacific. It was a time of such fearful peril that it baffles all description.

In 1877 Mr. Gunnuldsen was happily married to Miss Katie Lang, a daughter of Leopold Lang, of Germany. She was born in that country and came to California in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Gunnuldsen now have two daughters: Eva, a successful school teacher; and Anna, who is with her parents. Since the time of the Civil war our subject has been a stalwart Republican, yet does not consider that he is bound by party ties. He and his wife are members of the Order of Chosen Friends, and have a wide acquaintance in the community where they have so long resided. Although his experiences have been varied and oftentimes unsuccessful, yet viewed in the light of his present prosperity his career has been a fortunate one and he feels no regret that he left the land of the *Midnight Sun* to seek a home in free America, where advantages are so freely offered to all who care to improve them.

DIOVOLI B. SPAGNOLI.

In viewing the mass of mankind in the varied occupations of life, the conclusion is forced upon the observer that in the vast majority of cases men have sought employment not in the line of their peculiar fitness but in those fields where caprice or circumstances have placed them, thus explaining the reason of the failure of ninety-five per cent. of those who enter commercial and professional circles. In a few cases it seems that men with a peculiar fitness for a certain line have taken it up. Such is the fact in the case of the subject of this biography, Diovol Benedetto Spagnoli. He is one of the most capable members of the bar in this section of the state and has shown that he is endowed with a strong mentality and keen analytical powers that enable him to win prominence in connection with judicial interests. He is also numbered among the early pioneers of the state, having arrived in California on the 1st of August, 1852.

Mr. Spagnoli is a native of Predmont, Italy, born on the 30th of November, 1840, and is descended from an old Roman family of prominence. His father, Donato Spagnoli, was born in Predmont, and after arriving at the

age of maturity wedded Marie Antoinette Fantoli, also a native of Piedmont. The father was a merchant and a prominent road contractor and builder. In 1854, with his wife and two sons, he sailed for California, landing in New York, the American metropolis, on the 1st of July. On the 5th of that month he took passage for San Francisco, making the journey by way of the Nicaragua route, and on the 1st of August the steamer in which they sailed dropped anchor in San Francisco, California. The father engaged in mining for a few months, but afterward established a mercantile store at Clinton, Amador county, where he continued to carry on a successful business up to the time of his death, which occurred September 24, 1863, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His good wife, surviving him for a decade, departed this life on the 17th of March, 1873, at the age of sixty-six years. Their other son, Sylvester G. Spagnoli, is now the treasurer of Amador county.

Mr. Spagnoli, whose name introduces this review, obtained his literary education in Italy and in France, and pursued his law studies under the direction of Judge R. M. Briggs and United States Senator J. T. Farley. He has always been an active advocate of Democratic principles and on the ticket of the party was elected clerk and recorder of Amador county in 1869, filling the position for two years. Later he was admitted to practice law in the district courts, the supreme court of the state and in the United States district court, and in 1895 was licensed to practice before the supreme court of the United States. The same year he had the honor of being appointed by President Cleveland to the position of United States consul at the city of Milan, in the kingdom of Italy, and served his country in that capacity in a most creditable manner for three years. On the expiration of that period he returned to California and resumed the practice of law in Jackson, where he now has a large and distinctively representative clientage. At the bar he has won great honor by reason of his superior ability, his close application to his business, his devotion to his clients' interests and the able manner in which he handles his cases. His keen analytical power enables him to determine easily the important points in the suit and these he presents in a forceful manner to judge and jury.

In 1889 Mr. Spagnoli was united in marriage to Miss Rose Isabella Bryan, a native of Penobscot, Maine. To them were born five sons and a daughter, but only two of the sons are now living: Sylvester Nelson D., who was born in San Francisco, served as United States vice consul to Italy during his father's term and is now reading law in his father's office; and the other son, Urbano G. D., is a graduate of the School of Pharmacy of California, at San Francisco. The mother died on the 8th of August, 1874, and in 1881 Mr. Spagnoli was joined in wedlock to Miss Ida B. Kerr, a daughter of Professor A. W. Kerr, a prominent educator of this state. Their marriage has been blessed with a son and daughter,—Ernest B. D. and Roma Venetia,—both attending school.

Mr. Spagnoli has not only been a successful law practitioner but has also made profitable investments in mining and other property interests. He

owns considerable stock in large quartz mines, has five hundred acres of mining and agricultural lands, and is the proprietor of a drug store in Jackson, which business is now carried on by his son Urbano. He also built and owns the Spagnoli block building, opposite the court-house at the county seat. His residence is one of the most tasteful and attractive homes in Jackson and he enjoys the warm regard of a host of friends. Mr. Spagnoli is one of the oldest representatives of the Masonic fraternity in the county. He received the sublime degree of Master Mason in Amador Lodge, No. 65, F. & A. M., of Jackson, in 1866 and is now a past master. He has also taken the Royal Arch degree, and the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and is past patron of Chapter No. 66, in the Order of the Eastern Star. He is likewise a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has filled all of its offices, and belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Chosen Friends. He is well and favorably known by the citizens of the county, being a pioneer of the state, and merits honorable mention among the representative men of California.

JOHN E. ISAAC.

Within the past few years, a period of less than a decade, many events have occurred which will ever find a place upon the pages of the world's history, and these events have clearly demonstrated the fact that the Anglo-Saxon race will become the dominant power of the world. The triumph of the American arms in the Spanish war not only overthrew the rule of a Latin nation in the West Indies but also resulted in the establishment of American influence in the islands of the east. At the present time a great war is being waged in Africa by an English-speaking people, with which Mr. Isaac, through the ties of nationality, is closely identified. It was the English race that laid the foundation for the American republic, sending many of its best representatives into the wilderness of the new world to found here a country whose power and importance is now acknowledged by the oldest races of Europe. From an Anglo-Saxon lineage Mr. Isaac is descended, his birth having occurred in London, England, on the 21st of September, 1840. For many generations as far back as his ancestry can be traced, the family are English.

The father of our subject became one of the California pioneers of 1849. He located in the capital city and for many years was connected with the detective force of Sacramento, with which delicate and important service he was connected from early manhood up to the time of his death, in 1877. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Alice Cooper, died in 1895. In their family were eight children, the subject of this sketch being the fourth in order of birth. He was about sixteen years of age when he came to California, and at different times he resided at Virginia City and Carson, Nevada, spending about twelve years in that way. During that time he followed clerking and was connected with the post-office in Carson for a number of years. In 1873 he came to Nevada City and some years ago was appointed deputy sheriff. He also filled the position of health officer for one year, and in

May, 1899, he was elected assessor. He has been a member of the fire department for twelve years; has held the office of chief engineer and secretary of the board of delegates, which position he still holds. He is a painter, paper-hanger and decorator by trade, and in connection with his business he has discharged the various duties entrusted to him by his fellow townsmen in a most acceptable manner.

While residing in Nevada Mr. Isaac was married, in July, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Whilden, a lady of culture and refinement whose birth occurred in Wales. Her father, Edward Whilden, came to California in 1854 and for many years followed mining at Nevada City. His death occurred in April, 1895.

In politics Mr. Isaac is a staunch Republican, taking an active interest in public matters, frequently serving as a delegate to county conventions. Socially, he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has passed all the chairs of the subordinate lodge, and also has become a member of a lodge of the Rebekah degree. He belongs to the subordinate lodge and uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias, has filled all of its offices, and has been secretary for twelve years. He is a valued representative of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, has been honored with its various official positions, has been a representative at the grand lodge for several years and has taken its degree of honor and become a member of the society of the Rathbone Sisters. He is a man of marked ability and energy and therefore is always in demand in connection with the important activities in business and public life.

MICHAEL D. KELLY.

The well known resident of Stent, Tuolumne county, California, whose name appears above is not only a mining man but is also the son of a mining man. His father, Dennis Kelly, and his mother, Ellen Harrington, were born in Ireland, were married there and there five children were born to them. In 1847, Mr. Kelly came to the United States and found employment in the mines in Wisconsin, and in 1848 he sent for his wife and children, who joined him at New Diggings, in La Fayette county, that state, where Michael D. Kelly was born September 30, 1850. Four other children were added to Mr. and Mrs. Kelly's family after they came to Wisconsin and four of their offspring are living at this time, including the subject of this sketch, two of his sisters in Colorado and one on the family homestead in Wisconsin, where the father died at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years, his wife at the age of eighty-three.

Mr. Kelly was educated in the public schools near his home in Wisconsin, and in October, 1868, went to Colorado, where he was for six years engaged in mining, part of the time as the foreman of the Dolly Varden mine. In the fall of 1874 he returned to Wisconsin and early in the following year he went to Virginia City, Nevada, where he arrived on the 5th of February. After mining there for a short time he went to Silver City, Idaho, but soon returned to Nevada, where he mined with more or less success until

1877, when he went to Bodie, Mono county, California, where he was the underground foreman of the Standard mine until 1880. Then going to Tombstone, Arizona, he was employed there for some time in the same capacity. In 1883 he became an underground foreman of the Bonanza King mine in San Bernardino county, California. He attained some success also in working mines of his own at Calico. In 1887 he assumed charge of the Dublin Bay mine in Nevada county, California, and from there he came to Tuolumne county, where for a year he was the foreman of the Buchanan mine. After that he devoted five years to pocket mining at Sonora. In 1896 he came to the Jumper mine at Stent and after two years' service as foreman was given his present position as superintendent. He is held in high esteem as a mining man and his career as such has been active, successful and productive.

He was made a Master Mason at Bodie, California. In political affiliation he is a Democrat, but while influential in the councils of his party he is not an active politician and sought the office of sheriff of Mono county in 1878.

October 24, 1894, Mr. Kelly married Miss Mary Ryan, of Sonora, Tuolumne county, a daughter of Dennis Ryan, a respected pioneer. Their union was blessed with the advent of a daughter, whom they named May. Mrs. Kelly died January 11, 1900, deeply regretted by all who had known her.

JAMES MEEHAN.

Fifty years have passed since James Meehan became a resident of California, the date of his arrival in the state being February, 1850. Probably no living resident of California has a more intimate knowledge of the mining interests and the history of the mining development of this state than he. Born in county Monaghan, Ireland, on the 1st of November, 1833, he is descended from one of the old families of the Emerald Isle. His father, George Meehan, was born in Ireland and there married Miss Mary McKenna, a native of his own town. They were honest and industrious farming people and devout members of the Catholic church. The father lived to be seventy years of age and was twice married, his family numbering twelve children, seven by the first marriage and five by the second.

Mr. Meehan, of this review, was a lad of thirteen years when, with his older brother, Patrick, he arrived in New Orleans, in the year 1846, and the country was engaged in war with Mexico. The Crescent city was then but a small town and he obtained work on a milk-ranch, peddling milk throughout New Orleans, receiving for his services nine dollars per month and his board. Later he was employed in a bakery, and in 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he sailed for San Francisco, making the voyage around Cape Horn on the ship Ontario. The trip was a very long one, consuming nine months, but at length arrived safely in port in February, 1850. It was not until the 9th of September following that California was admitted into the Union. Mr. Meehan at once made his way to the mines, his first claim

being on Poverty Hill, Tuolumne county. He was one of the first to secure a claim in that "digging," but the property yielded to him a good return in gold. With three companions he worked the claim, taking out thirty-six ounces of gold daily. When the water supply failed them he was one of the company that went to Downieville and sunk the first shaft on the old Durgan flat. They found plenty of gold there, but having no adequate means to pump the water they abandoned the work. The claim, however, has since been operated and has proved very rich.

From that place Mr. Meehan went to Goodyear's Bar and was one of the party that built the tunnel to Slate creek; but he continued there only a short time, going to Horse-shoe Bend, on the American river, where they began to turn the river. They whipsawed lumber and pulled it down the mountains by hand in order to build a flume; but even when this work was completed, at great expense, the water still leaked through and they were obliged to abandon the mine. Some men, however, determined to continue their labors there. Mr. Applegate was conducting a general merchandise store there and agreed to provide such miners as had no money with provisions and to be paid when they could secure gold, but the venture did not prove successful and Mr. Applegate therefore was a very heavy loser. Mr. Mehan and his partner, however, always had plenty of money to provide themselves with the necessities of life, and moreover possessed a hopeful and courageous disposition which enabled them to press forward when many a man had grown discouraged.

He then returned to Tuolumne county and again engaged in placer-mining on Poverty Hill, where he secured a good claim and met with excellent success. While here he took out a fine nugget, weighing two pounds. Later he returned to New Orleans, leaving San Francisco in July, 1852. He arrived at the Crescent city at a time when the yellow fever epidemic was raging, but his strong constitution warded off the disease. When he once more reached Poverty Hill he found that his claims had been jumped and he accordingly made his way to Columbia, securing a claim on Chinaman flat. There he also prospered, operating a claim on what is now the principal street in Sonora. After prosecuting mining operations in various places in that locality he removed to Calaveras county, where, in company with Ben Thorn, he engaged in mining on San Antonio creek.

In 1854 Mr. Meehan came to Amador county and purchased an interest in the old Georgia claim at Volcano, where he successfully engaged in mining for thirteen years, getting out gold in lumps valued at from three to five dollars, and he also owned other mining interests there. In 1867 his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, elected him as a nominee on the Democratic ticket to the position of county treasurer, after which he removed to Jackson, filling the position in a most acceptable manner for eleven years. On the expiration of that period he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of Jackson, and administered the affairs of the office for four years and two months, during all this time, however, being still interested in mining. He is now the sole owner of the quartz mine in Echo county, Nevada, which is

being operated with good returns, and he also has a paying mine at Crown Point and valuable mining property in Amador county.

In 1857 Mr. Meehan was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Rawle, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Matthew Rawle, one of the early and brave California pioneers. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Meehan, but two died from that dread disease, diphtheria, in early life, and one son, Emmett James, passed away when twenty-four years of age. John, died at the age of fourteen, and one died in infancy. The four still living are George M., a mining engineer; Raymond, who also is connected with mining interests and resides in Jackson; Mrs. Nellie Fontenrose, also of Jackson; and Loretta, who is still with her parents.

Mr. Meehan and his wife have a very pleasant home situated on one of the beautiful hills. The spacious grounds are eleven acres in extent and form a pretty setting to their residence. Mr. Meehan belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Chosen Friends, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church. From the early age of fourteen years his life has been one of ceaseless activity and all that he has acquired is the reward of his own labors. He is a man of strong purpose and resolution who brooks no obstacles that can be overcome by earnest and honorable efforts, and it is this laudable quality that has led to his success.

EDWARD C. VOORHEIS.

Perhaps no announcement has ever caused more wide-spread interest in business circles than that concerning the discovery of gold in California, and upon the growth and development of the nation it has had a marked effect, causing the tide of emigration to flow steadily westward and making this section of the country one of the most potent in the affairs of the Union. From the time when Marshall first found the precious metal, the development of the rich mineral resources of the state has been one of its leading industries, and for many years Mr. Voorheis has been actively identified with the mining interests of Amador county. As a business man he is energetic, indefatigable, resolute and possessed of keen discernment and marked executive power. These qualities have insured him success, and at the same time he has been classed among the representative American citizens who, while advancing individual success, contribute largely to public prosperity and welfare. High official honors have been conferred upon him and these he has borne with signal fidelity.

Mr. Voorheis is a native of Michigan, his birth having occurred in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 7th of August, 1850. He is of Holland Dutch ancestry, the progenitor of the family in America having been Stephen Coert Voorheis, who left his home in Dreith, Holland, in 1660, sailing for the new world in company with his wife and seven children. From them are descended many of the name in this country. The early members of the family in America were farming people and were members of the Dutch Reformed church. For several generations they were natives of New York. The great-

grandfather of our subject was John Voorheis, the father of Isaac Voorheis, who was an active participant in the Revolutionary war and loyally aided the colonies in their struggle for independence. His son, William C. Voorheis, the father of our subject, was born in Ovid, New York, in March, 1813, and married Sophia Garland, of Bangor, Maine, whose birth occurred in April, 1815, and who was of Scotch ancestry. Mr. Voorheis engaged in merchandising. He had made his way to Detroit, Michigan, in 1825, immediately after his father's death. He was then only twelve years of age, but from that time forward he was dependent entirely upon his own resources. He worked his way to the west, and from Detroit removed to Ann Arbor, where he later embarked in merchandising, which he carried on for a number of years.

When the Republican party was formed under the oak trees at Jackson, Michigan, he was made a delegate to that meeting and took an active part in the formation of the new organization, which has since made such a glorious record in upholding American institutions and in establishing the supremacy of the flag throughout the Union and on the islands of the sea. He was a friend and contemporary of Zachariah Chandler, Jacob M. Howard and Governor Kinsley S. Bingham, all prominent in the formation of the Republican party. Later in life he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where his death occurred in 1895, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife survives him and is now in the eighty-fifth year of her age. They were both devoted members of the Presbyterian church, taking an active part in its work, while Mr. Voorheis served as a deacon for many years. In the family were seven children, of whom three sons and three daughters are yet living.

Edward C. Voorheis, the fourth child, was educated in Ann Arbor until his fourteenth year, after which he pursued a course in Swensberg Business College, in Grand Rapids. He graduated in 1868. Subsequently he accepted a clerkship in the manufactory of W. H. Powers, and for a time engaged in clerking in a store. Later he was connected with office work for a railway corporation, and in the spring of 1877 he came to Sutter Creek, California, becoming connected with reduction works. Since that time he has been an active factor in reducing ore in this section of the state and has largely promoted the mining interests of northern California, thus contributing to the general prosperity. For several years after his arrival he was in the employ of C. J. Garland, and in 1880 he associated himself in business with E. S. Barney, purchasing some very valuable mining property. In 1898 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Voorheis purchasing Mr. Barney's interest, since which time he has carried on operations alone.

A man of resourceful ability and marked enterprise, he has been instrumental in establishing a number of industries which have brought good financial returns to the stockholders. He is one of the founders of the Amador Electric Railway & Light Company, in which he was associated with C. R. Downs. They furnish electric power for illuminating purposes at Sutter Creek, Jackson and Amador, and the business is constantly increasing. Mr. Voorheis was also active in promoting the development of the Gwin mine in California, being associated in the enterprise with M. W. Belshaw, F. F. Thomas,

David McPhire, Jr. and Charles P. Wells. They opened the mine, which has since been one of the best paying mines of the county. Ten thousand tons of ore taken therefrom are crushed each month, yielding from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars in gold. In 1897, with the gentleman above mentioned, Mr. Voorheis organized the Lincoln Gold Mining Development Company, and is now actively concerned in the work of the corporation. The Lincoln mine was formerly owned by Leland Stanford and R. C. Downs, and in the early days was one of the best producers in California. The new mining company is making extensive plans for its operation, expecting to find a continuation of the rich mineral deposits which at one time made the property so valuable.

In 1880 Mr. Voorheis was united in marriage to Mrs. Clara E. Keys, a daughter of E. B. McIntyre, of Sutter Creek, who removed from Lancaster, New Hampshire, to California. Mr. and Mrs. Voorheis now have one daughter, Gertrude, who is attending school in Oakland. They have one of the most delightful, attractive and commodious homes in Sutter Creek, and enjoy the warm regard of a very extensive circle of friends. Mr. Voorheis is one of the prominent Knight Templars of his state and has also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite of Masonry. He likewise belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is ever loyal to the benevolent principles of those fraternities. In politics he has been a life-long Republican, and his fitness for leadership led to his selection for the office of state senator, in 1890. Four years later he was re-elected and proved a very competent and prominent member of the upper house. He was the chairman of the financial committee for three consecutive sessions, during which time he labored most effectively and beneficially in the interests of the constituents of his state. He has made a close study of the political issues and questions of the day and he has built a monument for himself of duty performed and of greatness achieved. He was elected the president of the California Miners' Association November 20, 1900. This association is a state organization, composed of men from all parts of the state who are engaged in the mining industry. The people of California are to be congratulated upon a character so splendidly developed that has conserved the best interests of the commonwealth, justly gaining a place among the able statesmen of California. His public and private life are above reproach, and his name is now conspicuous on the long roll of eminent men.

JAMES L. GIBBS.

James L. Gibbs is a resident of Carter's and is one of the native sons of Tuolumne county. He was born on his father's ranch, situated on the banks of the Tuolumne river, four miles from the town, his birth occurring on the 21st of March, 1864. His father, William D. Gibbs, came to this state in 1849. He was a native of Alabama, born April 4, 1827, and was descended from one of the old southern families. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Texas, and he was therefore reared in the Lone Star state.



W. D. Gibbs.

When James Marshall discovered gold at Coloma, the news of that discovery spread like wild-fire throughout the country and from all sections there flocked to California men of strong purpose who were resolved to seek fortune in the mines. Mr. Gibbs crossed the plains with mules and a pack train, leaving home in April, 1849, and arriving in San Francisco in August. While en route the party with which he traveled had several encounters with the Indians, in which a number of the emigrants lost their lives and many of their horses and other animals were stolen by the red men. The company was a very numerous one when they started, but after a time they separated into several divisions, and, thus divided, the smaller companies continued on their way. The train with which Mr. Gibbs traveled proceeded to Los Angeles and thence up the coast. He at once made his way to the mining district and began the search for gold at Big Oak Flat, where he was very successful, taking out several ounces of gold each day. Later he went to the Tuolumne river and built a dam across the stream, but when the heavy rain storms came it was washed out and the money he thus expended was lost. Subsequently he engaged in ranching near La Grange, and in 1861 he came to Carter's, which was then called Summerville. Here he became interested in quartz mining and prosperity again attended his efforts. He was also in the butchering business for a time, but ultimately removed to his ranch, where he had three hundred and twenty acres of valuable land. He carried on stock-raising extensively and his fields were highly cultivated. He had a good home upon his place and for thirty-five years it was his residence. A man of much intelligence, Mr. Gibbs was formerly a very active and influential member of the Democratic party, but he left office-holding to others. He was a valued member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Gibbs was united in marriage, December 24, 1853, to Miss Mary F. Summers, a native of Missouri and a daughter of a California pioneer. They had sixteen children, twelve of whom reached years of maturity, while eleven are still living. The father died on the 9th of September, 1895, but his good wife still survives and is now in the sixty-fifth year of her age, one of the highly esteemed and brave pioneer women, whose identification with California covers a long period. The children living are: G. J., now a resident of Texas; Laura E., the wife of Robert A. Sowrie, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; Flora E., the wife of William R. Barger; James Lee and his twin sister, Lee Dora, the latter the wife of Fordy Ball; Frances, the wife of W. E. Booker, one of the supervisors of the county; H. J., who is in Texas; W. A., a resident of Chinese Camp; Rosie, the wife of Rev. Z. Needham, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; J. J., who is now in the store with his brother; and Roy, who is in Fresno county.

James Lee Gibbs, whose name introduces this review, and who has so kindly furnished the material for the history of his honored parents and family, was educated in the public schools of Tuolumne county, and resided on the ranch with his father until his twentieth year, when he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed at Carter's until 1896. He then embarked in merchandising and now carries a new and well selected stock of general merchan-

dise, keeping everything needed for the population of the town and surrounding country, including mining supplies. He is a very obliging and popular merchant, his straightforward dealing and courteous treatment of his customers securing him a very liberal patronage, which is constantly growing. His trade thus grows in volume and importance and is now a profitable source of income.

Mr. Gibbs was married August 24, 1898, to Mrs. Dell Pruett, a widow with two children,—Harvey and Jessie. Mr. Gibbs is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has followed in the political footsteps of his honored father, being a staunch Democrat. He has a wide acquaintance in the county in which he makes his home and where his entire life has been passed, and those who have known him from boyhood are numbered among his warmest friends,—a fact which indicates that his career has been worthy of regard.

DAVID MATTLY.

Since an early period in the development of California David Mattly has resided within the borders of the Golden state and is now an esteemed resident of Jackson, Amador county. For many years he was a representative of the industrial interests, carrying on an extensive dairy business, but at the present time he is living retired, enjoying the rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves.

A native of the land of the Alps, he was born on the 25th of December, 1831, and his parents, Felix and Kate (Gerrich) Mattly, were also natives of that land, belonging to old families of that country. Our subject was reared and educated there and in 1853 came to America. Two years later he made his way to California, by way of the isthmus route, crossing Panama on the railroad, which had just been completed. He came direct to Placerville, where he was engaged in placer-mining for some time. The work, however, was very hard and at most he could make only twelve dollars a day. On one occasion he took out a nugget worth ten dollars, found near Georgetown.

He followed mining only for a year, however, and then started out in the milk business at Placerville, having twenty-five cows. He received a dollar per gallon for milk in the early days and made money very rapidly, his business steadily increasing in magnitude. After a time he was forced by popular demand to keep forty cows, and throughout the surrounding country he sold the products of the dairy until 1857, when he disposed of his business at Placerville and moved to Jackson, where he purchased fifteen acres of land. There he again embarked in the dairy business, and owing to his industry and systematic methods his trade steadily increased and his income proportionately grew. As his financial resources became larger he added to his landed possessions until he is now the owner of two thousand acres, in Jackson and adjacent counties. He has had and handled as many as two hundred head of cattle at one time; but he is now living retired, the fruits of his former toil supplying him with all the necessities and many of the luxuries

of life. He made the dairy business his chief occupation throughout his active career, but at one time was the owner of the Globe Hotel at Jackson.

In 1899 Mr. Mattly erected a very attractive and commodious residence on Main street in Jackson and there he and his family are living. He was married in 1860, on Sutter creek, to Miss Mary Yager, a native of Switzerland, and their union has been blessed with nine sons, six of whom are living, namely: William, David, George, John, Albert and Joseph. These sons are still with their father and are carrying on the dairy business as his successors. Mr. Mattly is of the Catholic faith, while his wife is a Protestant in her religious belief. He has been a life-long Democrat and since 1862 has been connected with the Masonic fraternity. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Chosen Friends.

For many years his life has been one of ceaseless activity in the business world. Industry and enterprise are numbered among his chief characteristics, and through the aid of these qualities he advanced steadily on the road to prosperity. Meeting with creditable success, he won a handsome competence and is now in possession of a property that enables him to live retired. He has surrounded himself with a large circle of friends who were won to him by his genuine worth and his unselfish interest in his fellow men.

EDMUND C. SNOWDEN.

This highly respected retired business man of Auburn, California—Edmund Christopher Snowden—is a native of England, but has been a resident of this country since his boyhood and is thoroughly identified with its interests, having fought for the preservation of the Union during the days of civil strife and having enjoyed a long and prosperous business career. The following sketch of his life is of interest in this connection.

Edmund Christopher Snowden was born in England in 1838, and there spent the first fourteen years of his life. Then he accompanied his relatives to this country. They located on a farm in the state of New York. After leaving the farm he tried several branches of business, after which he took up the study of medicine and was preparing himself for a professional life when the Civil war broke out. In the meantime he had taken up his abode in Texas, but on the opening of hostilities he went north to Illinois. There in 1861, in answer to President Lincoln's call for one hundred thousand volunteers for three years' service in the suppression of the rebellion, he enlisted and went to the front as a member of Company E, Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was with his command in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama and participated in nearly all the actions in which it was engaged. At Belmont he was wounded, a ball passing through his hand. At the expiration of three years he re-enlisted, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he remained until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged.

After the war Mr. Snowden resided for some time in Iowa. From there he removed to Concordia, Kansas, and engaged in the drug business, and was thus occupied at that place until 1874, the year he came to California. His first location in this state was in Santa Cruz county, where he opened a drug store. He remained there, however, only a short time, coming thence to Auburn. Here he engaged in the drug business and was very successful. Having for his motto "Live and let live," he conducted his store on a liberal basis, and soon acquired a large trade. From time to time he made investments in property, acquiring both city and farm realty. His residence is modern and attractive, is located on the top of a hill, and commands a pleasing view of the town.

Mr. Snowden has been twice married. In 1871 he wedded a Mrs. Jackson, with whom he lived most happily until her death in 1889. She left no children. On the 13th of May, 1891, he married Miss Bertha E. Meyer, and the following year, on the queen's birthday, a little daughter was born, whom they named Frances Victoria, and who is now the sunshine of their home.

Mr. Snowden has all his life harmonized with the Republican party, not, however, being active as a politician. For a number of years he has served the town of Auburn as a trustee. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

THOMAS CONLON.

Thomas Conlon, a leading representative of the insurance business and one of the early settlers of Amador county, who for more than forty-three years has been a reliable business man of Jackson, was born in county Clare, Ireland, on the 12th of July, 1836, his parents being Daniel and Anna (Hayes) Conlon. They have two children, and the mother died in early life, after which the father was again married, his second marriage being blest with five children. He lived to a ripe old age and commanded the respect of all who knew him.

Mr. Conlon, of this review, obtained his early education on the Emerald Isle and in 1852 bade adieu to friends and home preparatory to seeking his fortune in the new world. On the 19th of May he boarded the sailing vessel William Tell, bound for the harbor of New York. The ship carried one hundred and forty-five passengers in addition to the crew and Mr. Conlon made some pleasant acquaintances on board. After forty-five days spent on the water they reached the American port and Mr. Conlon remained for some time in New Jersey and New York, where he followed farming and was also employed as a clerk in a dry-goods store in New York city. Subsequently he came by steamer to San Francisco and went direct to Mokelumne Hill, where he operated a placer-mining claim. He was associated with three partners and they took out from seventy-five to one hundred dollars' worth of gold per week. Later Mr. Conlon removed to Butte City, Amador county, and was also engaged in placer-mining at Scottville, where he took out a gold

nugget of large size. On account of its size he valued it very highly, but it was stolen from him. He met with average success in his mining ventures and at length came to Jackson to fill the office of county clerk. He afterward served as the clerk of the district court and as a deputy assessor for eight years, and for a similar period was a deputy sheriff. During his long public service he discharged his duty with marked ability and promptness, and over the record of his official life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He is now serving as a notary public and is very extensively engaged in the insurance business, representing several good insurance companies, chief among which are the North British and London Assurance corporations.

In 1895 Mr. Conlon was united in marriage to Miss Ella Lanord, a native of Calaveras county and a daughter of John Lanord, a California pioneer. Their marriage has been blessed with two little daughters, one of whom is living and is named Anna C., in honor of Mr. Conlon's mother. Our subject and his wife are members of the Catholic church. He has kept well informed on the political issues of the day and since becoming an American citizen has exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party and is a stalwart advocate of its principles. He is a charter member of Jackson Lodge, No. 138, A. O. U. W., and enjoys the high regard of his brethren of the fraternity. In his business life he has met with creditable success and is regarded as a citizen of the highest worth.

WILLIAM A. FREEMAN.

The pioneers of a country, the founders of a business, or the originators of any undertaking that will promote the material welfare, or advance the educational status and moral influence of a community, deserve the gratitude of humanity. Mr. Freeman is numbered among the early settlers of California, and is now a representative citizen and a trustee of Auburn.

He was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of October, 1837. His father, Abel Freeman, was born in Vermont and married Sarah Campbell, and became the father of eight children. In 1841 he removed with his family to Ohio, William A. being four years of age. Not long after the father went to Illinois to seek a location in what was then a new country, and was there taken sick and died. The means of communication were then so primitive that he had been dead for several months before the sad news reached his family. They were left comparatively poor in a new country and the support of the children devolved upon the widowed mother.

Mr. Freeman, of this review, remained with his mother until his seventh year, when he went to live with a family in Delaware, Ohio, continuing a member of that household for seven years. He then made his way to the neighborhood in which his mother was living, near Columbus, Ohio, and continued to serve as a farm hand in that locality until his twentieth year.

In the meantime gold had been discovered in California and toward this Mecca the pilgrims of the east turned their faces. Mr. Freeman was among the number who sought a home on the Pacific coast. He sailed on the Golden

Age and after crossing the isthmus he took passage on the *Moses Taylor*. This was his first experience on the salt water and he was very seasick. Two of the passengers on board were buried in the ocean ere they reached San Francisco. When our subject landed at the Golden Gate he went directly up the river to Sacramento and thence to Forest Hill, working in the mines by the day. Later he engaged in lumbering and teaming, which work continued to occupy his time for seven years. With the capital he had then acquired through his own efforts, he purchased an interest in the Paragon mine at Bath, and during his three-years ownership of a part of its stock the mine declared dividends to the sum of thirty-one thousand dollars. On the expiration of that period Mr. Freeman sold his interest for twenty-five thousand dollars, realizing a handsome profit, for it had only cost him eleven thousand, five hundred dollars. Subsequently he removed to Oakland and engaged in the produce business for three years, when he returned to Forest Hill and purchased the Young America mine, which he operated for three and one-half years, then selling the property to a French company. He made money out of this investment also. A million dollars were afterward taken from the mine.

Removing to Auburn, Mr. Freeman purchased the Freeman Hotel, for ten thousand dollars, and for seventeen years conducted this house with eminent success, selling the property for twenty-eight thousand and five hundred dollars. He also retired with realty to the value of eight thousand dollars, which he had purchased with the profits of his hotel. He is now the owner of Black Hawk mine at Forest Hill, which adjoins the Mayflower and is considered a valuable property. Two and one-half miles from Auburn is located a quartz mine which he owns and which is now bonded to a San Francisco company for thirty thousand dollars. He is also the owner of a farm of one hundred and eighty acres, on which he is growing stock and fruit, and both departments of work annually contribute to the augmenting of his capital.

A life-long Republican he is unswerving in his support of the principles of that party, and he has had the honor of serving as a trustee of Auburn since the incorporation of the city, with the exception of two years. He has ever exercised his official prerogatives in support of those measures calculated to advance the material progress and substantial upbuilding of the city, and for his progressive, energetic methods he deserves much credit, as they have contributed in no small degree to the advancement of Auburn. In November, 1900, he was elected county supervisor, with the largest majority ever given a candidate in his district.

For more than thirty years he has been a faithful member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; he also belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men and to the Knights of Pythias. He was married in January, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Laycock, a native of Illinois, returning to that state for his bride. They have three children: Charles H., now a practicing physician at Angel's Camp, Calaveras county; Rose and Edgar, who are with their parents.

Mr. Freeman is a strong, active, well preserved man, full of life and vigor, and ready for any emergency. Deprived of a father's care in early life,

in his youth he was thrown upon his own resources and from his seventh year he has practically earned his own living. As the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well. Indolence and idleness have never found a place in his character, and he has mastered all difficulties through determination and perseverance. In business affairs he is energetic, prompt and notably reliable, and justice has ever been maintained in his relations with his fellow men.

WILLIAM TREWARTHA.

Among the young business men of Angel's Camp, Calaveras county, California, none are more pleasantly or conveniently located than is the subject of this sketch. He is the proprietor of the drug store of the town and has gained the confidence of his patrons to such a degree that success has attended his efforts almost beyond expectation.

William Trewartha was born at Confidence, Tuolumne county, California, March 17, 1871. He is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth A. (Oliver) Trewartha, both of English birth, who in 1863 came from their native home to the United States, locating immediately in California. He settled in Mariposa county, where he engaged in mining, which occupation he has followed ever since and now resides in Sonora, one of the highly respected citizens. Of a family of nine children, seven are still surviving.

Mr. Trewartha, of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of his native county and engaged in the study of pharmacy under the instruction of his brother Samuel, a graduate of the state board of pharmacy. After completing his course Mr. Trewartha remained with his brother in Tuolumne county for several years, but in 1892 he opened his present place of business. His capital was small, but the same careful methods and thorough understanding of drugs which made him reliable during his stay with his brother in this business has enabled him to build up here a fine trade, and he has the satisfaction of owning both the store and the house he occupies.

Mr. Trewartha was married, in 1894, to Miss Fannie Drown, a native of San Jose, and they have been blessed with one bright little son, Oliver.

The parents of Mr. Trewartha are members of the Methodist church, and he was reared in that faith also, but Mrs. Trewartha is a member of the Congregationalist church. Socially our subject is popular and has identified himself with the I. O. R. M., the Foresters and the K. of P. In politics he believes in the principles of the Democratic party, is intelligently informed upon all of the important issues of the day, does his own thinking and makes a valuable citizen.

JACOB L. SARGENT.

Amador county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state of California, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which are certain to preserve continuous

development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of the section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs in official capacity, and in this connection the subject of this review demands representation as one who has served the county faithfully and well in positions of distinguished trust and responsibility. He was formerly a member of the state legislature, and by his commendable course honored the commonwealth which thus honored him.

Mr. Sargent is a native of San Joaquin county, California, his birth having occurred on the 4th of July, 1871. The family is of English origin and was established in New Hampshire in 1630. Many of its representatives have been prominent in the public affairs which form a part of the history of the nation. His grandfather, Jacob Sargent, was a captain in the Revolutionary war, serving throughout the entire struggle which brought independence to the nation. Subsequently he emigrated westward, becoming one of the first settlers of Chicago, where he built the old Canal House, which he conducted up to the time of his death, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Andrew Jackson Sargent, the father of our subject, was born in New Hampshire and married Miss Julia Moffatt, a native of county Mayo, Ireland. The wedding was celebrated in Chicago, and by way of the isthmus route they came to California, in 1853, locating in Sacramento. After a short time, however, they removed to San Joaquin county, taking up their abode near Stockton, where Mr. Sargent's brothers, J. L. and R. C. Sargent, owned a large stock ranch. At a later day, however, our subject located on Mokelumne Hill, where he engaged in stock-raising and in the butchering business with his brother, B. V. Sargent. He next engaged in mining on the middle fork of the Mokelumne river, where he continued for a number of years, and also mined in the state of Nevada and on Reese river near the coast. Subsequently he returned to Calaveras and Amador counties and became the owner of various large mining interests. In 1890 he removed to Salinas, Monterey county, where he improved a fruit farm, making it his home until he sold the property and removed to Lodi, San Joaquin county. He is now living upon his old stock farm, and is accounted one of the trustworthy and reliable citizens of the community. In his family were seven children, four of whom are living, namely: Elizabeth, who was the wife of S. Wilson and is now a resident of Jackson; Frank Webster, who served as deputy county clerk, and is at present under sheriff of Monterey county; James Richard Hardenberg, who is living on the stock farm near Lodi; and Jacob L., who resides on one of the old homesteads on Middle Bar, near Jackson.

Mr. Sargent, of this review, was reared to manhood under the parental roof and in early life became identified with the business interests to which his father gave his attention. He is now the owner of a number of valuable mining properties and one hundred and sixty acres of land, the three great fissures of the Mather lode running across the property. His residence is situated on a knoll overlooking the river and is surrounded by magnificent trees, forming a most attractive and picturesque home. Mr. Sargent acquired his early education under the direction of his mother and later attended the

San Joaquin Valley College and the Santa Clara College, but his eyesight becoming defective he was forced to leave the latter institution just before his graduation. Later he engaged in teaching school for a number of terms in Amador county, and was the candidate of his party for superintendent of schools, but was defeated by thirty-two votes. He has always been an active Democrat, has kept well informed on the issues of the day and has attended many of the county and state conventions. In 1892 he was elected a member of the state assembly, and in that session was made chairman of the committee on education. He did effective work in the interest of the schools and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the bill reforming the school law of the state. He was also a member of the committee on mines and mining, on constitutional amendments and on prisons and reformatory institutions. He proved a very useful and faithful member of the house, and his record was indeed creditable.

In 1891 Mr. Sargent was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Quinn, a native of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, and to them have been born three children,—Dorothy, Jacob L. and Robert M. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent are members of the Catholic church, and are well and favorably known in the community where they have so long resided. He has made a good record as a talented member of the legal profession, but his time and attention are more largely given to mining and he is now actively interested in the development of the mineral resources of the state. As a public officer he has been courteous, obliging and thoroughly capable, and these facts have not lacked recognition on the part of the people, who have accorded him due commendation. His popularity in the community is unmistakable and he is justly entitled to consideration in this work as one of the representative men of northern California.

WILLIAM B. HAMILTON.

William B. Hamilton is one of the best known and most popular officials in Sacramento county. A man of splendid character and of unusual ability, for years he has been connected with public affairs and has made a record which commends him to public confidence and assures him the highest respect of the community. For twenty years occupying the position of county clerk, he has manifested marked integrity and fitness in the office, and, with the multitude of delicate duties which his public service has caused him to discharge, he has acquitted himself with such singular credit as wholly to disarm envious partisan criticism and steadily add to his deserved popularity. In fact he has usually been the candidate of all parties in seeking office. Few men have been so fortunate in public life. On starting out with the determination to administer every public trust with honesty, to regard himself as the servant and never as the master of the people and to be courteous and obliging to all, his ability supplied all else that was necessary to insure his success and popular esteem. Endowed in a large measure with personal magnetism, a thorough gentleman at all times, bright and entertaining and

full of that sparkling energy which always charms, he makes friends more readily than it is possible for most men to do.

Mr. Hamilton is a native of England, born in 1848, of Scotch and English ancestry. His parents came to America, however, when he was only about a year old, landing in New Orleans in 1849. The father, in that year, continued his journey to California with the adventurous and determined pioneers who were attracted hither by the report of the Marshall gold discovery at Coloma. In 1854 the family, who had been left in Ohio, followed the father to the land of gold, by way of the Nicaragua route, across the isthmus, locating in Eldorado county, at a place called American Flat, where they resided until 1856. At that time Eldorado county was probably the most populous county in the state excepting San Francisco, and had equal representation with the latter. It was also then the mining Mecca of the world. The gold that was discovered at Coloma by Marshall was the lodestone that attracted the ambitious youth from the eastern states and Europe; it brought about the upbuilding of California by enterprising and talented men in all the walks of life, and thus a great commonwealth was laid by men of worth, nearly all of whom have now passed away; but their work is still appreciated by this generation and will be by posterity through all time to come.

In 1856 the Hamiltons removed to Sacramento, and in the capital city of California the subject of this review acquired his education, being thus fitted for the important responsible duties which were later to devolve upon him. During the formative period of his life, when his character and impressions were being molded, he was fortunate in having for his friend, counselor and adviser the late James W. Coffroth, a brilliant lawyer and orator and a magnetic leader of men. It was under the direction of this gentleman that Mr. Hamilton received his training as a law student. In 1874 he was appointed by Judge W. R. Cantwell to the position of clerk of the police court of Sacramento, and in 1876 he received the appointment of deputy county clerk under the late A. A. Wood, and continued in that position through the terms of Colonel T. H. Berkey and Charles N. Cogan. In 1884 Mr. Hamilton was elected county clerk of Sacramento county by a majority of one thousand three hundred and one, and two years later was re-elected by a plurality of three thousand, and at each subsequent election, with one exception, he received the vote of the people, not of parties, and has been elected by a very large majority. In 1898 he was elected for the fourth term, so that he is the present incumbent of the office; and when his time for retirement will have come, in 1902, his political life will have extended over twenty-five years which is a sufficient commentary on his high standing in the community and his irreproachable course in office.

Mr. Hamilton is well known in social circles, and holds membership in the following fraternities: A. F. & A. M., Improved Order of Red Men, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Benevolent Order of Elks, and Del Paso Outing Club. He is a great lover of the gun and rod. In manner he is plain and unassuming, qualities which have won him the regard of many friends. His courtesy and affability are innate traits of his character, and

are manifest at all times and under all circumstances. His manner is genial, his sympathy broad, his temperament kindly. He wins friends wherever he goes, and holds friendship as most inviolable. True worth at all times wins recognition from him, and he believes in the fraternal spirit which so endears a man to the great masses, for in his dealings and manner of address he knows no rich, poor or middle classes. In all his associations he is valued for his high standard of manhood, his courteous bearing and his individuality. Where the prominent men of the community are representatives of the best manhood, the future of the state opens constantly with the most brilliant promises, for it is manly men who make the history that the world delights to read, and who develop civilization and encourage the realization of the fondest hopes of the race.

GEORGE ALLEN.

In the death of George Allen, on the 6th of September, 1896, Sutter Creek and northern California lost one of their most prominent and highly respected citizens. As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontime of activity and its evening of completed and successful effort, ending in the grateful rest and the quiet of the night, so was the life of this honored man. His career was a busy and useful one, but although an earnest business man devoting his whole daily time and attention to the further development of his commercial and industrial interests, he never allowed the pursuit of wealth to warp his kindly nature, but to the end of his career was a genial friend and courteous gentleman with whom it was a pleasure to meet and converse.

Mr. Allen was born in New York city, on the 11th of July, 1841, and was of English lineage. His parents, natives of England, emigrated to New York city in their early married life, and both died of cholera in the first year of their residence in the new world, leaving their little son of only one year. He was reared by an uncle in Rochester, and in his nineteenth year took passage on a sailing vessel for San Francisco, arriving at Sutter Creek on the 2d of March, 1860. Here he began the battle of life in earnest, working as a laboring man for twenty-five dollars per month. In early manhood he was employed as driver of a team, but he saved his money and soon had a team of his own. He then began business on his own account, and later he took up government land, which was heavily wooded. Becoming engaged in lumbering, he was for thirty-five years the principal lumber merchant at Sutter Creek, and sold nearly all of the lumber used in the construction of the buildings in this town. As his patronage increased he enlarged his facilities, and his trade steadily grew until it had assumed extensive proportions. He also became the owner of large tracts of land, on which he raised grain, hay and stock, becoming prominent in that department of industry. He was a man of energy, good judgment and high moral character, and not only won a richly deserved success in his business endeavors but also gained the high regard of all with whom he came in contact.

In 1870 Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Annie E. Bradbury, of Montville, Maine, a daughter of John Bradbury, who was born in the Pine Tree state and was descended from English ancestors, several generations of the family, however, having been born in America. Their union was blessed with five children, three of whom are living, namely: George E., Sophie M. and John F. They now assist their mother in the conduct of the large business interests belonging to the estate and are energetic and progressive young men, a credit to the family name. In connection with the lumber business they now have three thousand acres of land, on which they are raising cattle; and the ranch yields to them an excellent income as a result of their capable management. Two daughters of the family, Flora E. and Annie E., have both passed away, the former at the age of six years and the latter when five years of age. In his political views Mr. Allen was a Republican, earnest and active in the support of the principles of the party. He was also a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the Knight Templar degree, and at his death was laid to rest with Masonic honors. He passed away on the 6th of September, 1896, after a short illness of pneumonia, and his loss was deeply deplored not only by his immediate family but by many friends. His commendable principles of conduct at all times won him the regard of those with whom he came in contact and his many estimable characteristics gained for him a large circle of true friends. Mrs. Allen and her sons and daughters reside in a very pleasant home in Sutter Creek, and in social circles they occupy an enviable position. They are surrounded by the comforts which it is possible for them to obtain through the estate left them by the honored husband and father, but they do not claim this as the greater part of their heritage, having received from him the priceless treasure of an untarnished name.

JOHN STUDARUS.

This gentleman, who is now a leading, well known representative of the business interests of Sacramento county, is conducting a large general store at Mills post-office, which in the olden days was known to the pioneer settlers as Hangtown Crossing. He is a representative of one of the early families of California, and the name of Studarus is closely interwoven with the history of the development of this section of the state, especially in agricultural lines. His father, John B. Studarus, was for many years a leading farmer and fruit-grower of Brighton township.

He was born in the land of the Alps, his birth having occurred in St. Gall, Switzerland, December 10, 1824. Upon a farm in the land of his nativity he spent the first seventeen years of his life and then learned the baker's trade, which he followed for five years in one locality. In 1847 he determined to try his fortune in America, and after a voyage of forty-two days landed at New York. It was his intention to go to Cincinnati, but on reaching Pittsburg he found that the Ohio river was too low for navigation, and accordingly remained at Allegheny City until 1850. For a time he was

employed as a gardener and then engaged in operating a dairy farm, on his own account, in connection with Nokear Stahele, a friend who had accompanied him on the voyage to the new world. Mr. Studarus drove a milk wagon for his friend.

In the fall of 1848 he went down the Mississippi to New Orleans, but, not successful in an attempt to secure work there, he returned to Cincinnati, where he found employment. For the first three weeks he was engaged on a packet steamer running between Cincinnati and Madison, Indiana. He was then taken ill and thus exhausted his small supply of money so that he was obliged to accept the first work that offered. Accordingly he drove a milk wagon in that city, for seven months. During this period the awful cholera was raging to a fearful extent. Over five thousand people died there in three months! In August he went to Pittsburg, and being taken ill was cared for by his old friend Mr. Stahele. He there met a young lady whom he had known in Europe—Miss Mary Reisch, and they were married, in Allegheny City. After a short time, however, they went to Wellsville, West Virginia, where they were both employed in the family of a Mr. Arbuckle.

After six months, however, they began operating the farm on shares, remaining there until March, 1853, when, with their two children, they made the overland journey to California, arriving at Diamond Spring, Eldorado county, about the 1st of September. At a place called Logtown Mr. Studarus began mining, but a year later came into the Sacramento valley, renting a farm on the American river, at Brighton. He had that property for two years, and then, in 1857, he purchased a squatter's title to the place, which is a part of the old Folsom grant. He then became the owner of three hundred and thirty-eight acres of rich land, most of it being in the river bottom. For several years he engaged in raising barley and wheat almost exclusively, and then added to this the cultivation of broom-corn, Indian corn and melons. After the Central Pacific Railroad was completed the demand for fruit increased so greatly that this turned his attention to horticultural pursuits, planting fine orchards and vineyards. This industry also gave rise to others, and Mr. Studarus became one of the charter members and a director of the Sacramento Cannery, which was established in the summer of 1888. His well directed efforts in business life won to him a handsome competence and he became a substantial farmer of his adopted county.

In October, 1872, Mr. Studarus was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. Thirteen children were born to them, of whom three sons and six daughters are now living. In 1873 he married Barbara Bollenbacher, who died December 10, 1884, leaving three children,—one son and two daughters. In his political sympathies Mr. Studarus was a Republican during the Civil war, but afterward affiliated with the Democracy. He is also a charter member of the American River Grange and was a public-spirited citizen, who took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of his adopted county. He died May 10, 1899, and thus passed away an honored pioneer who played no unimportant part in the work of development in central California.

John Studarus, whose name introduces this review, was born in Hancock county, West Virginia, and the duties and labors that fell to the lot of the agriculturist early became familiar to him. He worked in field, meadow and orchard and in the winter season attended the public schools, acquiring a good, practical English education. He is now devoting his energies to mercantile pursuits and is one of the wide-awake and enterprising business men of the locality. He carries an excellent line of goods, such as are in demand by the general public, and his honorable dealings, reasonable prices and earnest desire to please have secured for him a liberal patronage, which brings to him a good income.

In 1879 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Studarus and Miss Sine Lauridson, and unto them have been born three children,—Lawrence, Henry and Howard. In the community Mr. and Mrs. Studarus have many warm friends and enjoy the hospitality of the best homes in the locality. He is a typical western man, full of the enterprising spirit and resolute courage to which is due the wonderful upbuilding and advancement of the Golden state. His genial manner renders him popular and he is accounted one of the prominent residents of Brighton township.

MORRIS BRINN.

For forty years a prominent business man and successful merchant at Sutter Creek, Amador county, was Mr. Brinn, who is a native of Germany, born on the 20th of June, 1838. His parents were William and Rachel (Joseph) Brinn. His father was a merchant of Germany, and both he and his wife were of the Hebrew faith. He attained the very advanced age of ninety-two years, while she passed away at the age of seventy-one. In their family were six children, all of whom are now living.

Mr. Brinn, of this review, was educated in his native county and in 1855 came to the United States, whither two of his brothers had preceded him, locating in California in 1850. They were then engaged in business in Butte City, Amador county, where he joined them, acting as a clerk in their establishment for five years, or until 1860, when he came to Sutter Creek and began business on his own account as a general merchant. Here he has remained through four decades, yet may be said to have been connected with the mercantile interests of Amador county for forty-five years. In 1873 he erected the business block that he now occupies,—a substantial structure thirty-five by one hundred feet, with a basement under the entire building. The large store is filled from top to bottom with an extensive and well selected stock of general merchandise, and by close application to business, honorable methods and reliable dealing Mr. Brinn has secured a very extensive trade, which has brought to him a good income. He has the respect and confidence of the public and the esteem of his business associates.

In 1866 Mr. Brinn was united in marriage to Miss Rose Marks and they have two daughters, Stella and Ray, both at home. The Brinn household is noted for its hospitality and the members of the family occupy enviable po-

sitions in social circles. Their residence is a comfortable and attractive one and Mr. Brinn has also a dwelling in San Francisco. In addition to these he owns large mining interests and other property in the county, all of which has been acquired through his well directed efforts.

A life-long Republican, he has been unswerving in his support of the principles advanced by the party and he is now serving his county in the important position of county supervisor. He has filled all the offices in both branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has represented his lodge in the grand lodge. He is also a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, is a past master of the blue lodge, past high priest of the chapter and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite. He is very widely and favorably known in Masonic circles and throughout Amador county he has a wide acquaintance, his friends being drawn to him by his many excellent qualities and characteristics. His hope of bettering his financial condition in America has been more than realized, for he has not only gained a good living but has won a handsome competence which numbers him among the substantial residents of his adopted county. Marked business and executive ability, keen discernment and the power of planning and executing the right thing at the right time have been salient features in his success.

GEORGE K. RIDER.

George K. Rider is numbered among the capitalists of Sacramento city, a position which he has attained through his own energy, business ability, diligence and resolute purpose. Industry is the golden key which unlocks the portals of success. Possessed of these elements in a high degree, Mr. Rider has steadily worked his way upward. He was born in Wellsville, Columbiana county, Ohio, October 14, 1844, and is a son of John Rider, whose birth occurred on the 13th of March, 1815, in Jefferson county, Ohio, his parents being George and Jane (Culp) Rider, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The great-grandfather of our subject, however, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and became the founder of the Rider family in America. John Rider, the father of our subject, was early employed on a flatboat on the Ohio river. He married Nancy Ann Stoakes, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio, August 6, 1819, a daughter of John and Nancy (Tillingham) Stoakes. Her father was born in London, England, and her mother was a native of New Jersey. In September, 1852, John Rider came with his family to California, making the journey across the plains. Here in Sacramento he engaged in contracting and building until March, 1869, when he was elected street commissioner for a term of six years. On the expiration of that period he retired to the old home place, at the corner of A and Eighteenth streets, and put aside all business cares. He cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison and on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks, continuing one of its stalwart advocates until his death, which occurred January 8, 1901. His wife died in Sacramento, at the age of seventy-four years and six months.

George K. Rider continued under the parental roof during his minority or until the call for troops was issued during the Civil war, when he responded and joined the Union army, as a member of Company G, Second California Cavalry. He enlisted for three years, but on account of the close of the war was honorably discharged. He held the rank of corporal. On his return from the army he became connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and in 1867 was appointed a member of the police force of Sacramento, which position he occupied for ten years.

On the 19th of March, 1874, Mr. Rider was united in marriage to Miss Anna Eagan, of Boston, Massachusetts, a daughter of Thomas and Mary A. Eagan, who were natives of Ireland but died in San Francisco, the former at the age of seventy years and the latter at the age of sixty years. They were the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom are yet living. It was in 1860 that they took up their abode in California, and Mr. Rider has since been a resident of this state. In his political views he has always been a stalwart Republican since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He is an inflexible adherent of the principles of the organization, and does all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success, yet has never been an office-seeker. For thirty-two years he has been numbered among the members of the Odd Fellows Society, is also a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association, and has been the commander of Fair Oaks Post, G. A. R. His fidelity to duty, whether of public or private nature, is most marked, and has won for him the confidence and esteem of his fellow men, which he enjoys in an unusual degree.

CHARLES S. WOODMANSEE, M. D.

For nearly forty years Dr. Woodmansee has engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, and his marked skill and ability have gained him prestige in the ranks of his chosen profession. It is a calling in which success must depend upon individual merit, upon a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the medical science, upon deep interest in the work and upon fidelity to the responsibilities that are imposed by the calling. When one has reached a position of distinctive preferment it is an indication that he merits the advancement accorded him, and this is certainly the case with Dr. Woodmansee.

Born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 3d of June, 1836, he is a son of James Woodmansee, who was a native of Pennsylvania. His paternal ancestors resided in New Jersey, and their advent on American soil antedates the Revolutionary war, in which the family was worthily represented by many eminent heroes loyal to the cause of independence. The Doctor's mother bore the maiden name of Joanna Cook, who was born in Virginia, being descended from one of the old and influential families of the south. In 1852 James Woodmansee removed with his wife and children from Ohio to Knox county, Illinois, where the Doctor acquired his education, including a course in Knox College, at Galesburg, that county. He was a student

in that institution for one year, and was graduated in 1860. Subsequently he attended Abingdon College, in Abingdon, Illinois, where he pursued a three-years course and was graduated with the degree of bachelor of science. His excellent literary learning served as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge, and during the four years succeeding his graduation in Abingdon his entire attention was given to the study of medicine. In 1864 he won his medical diploma from the College of Physicians & Surgeons, in Keokuk, Iowa, and soon afterward he entered the army as a surgeon, being attached to the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He was on detached duty as post surgeon at Fort Pickering, in Memphis, Tennessee, and continued at the front until 1865, rendering effective service to the ill and wounded.

When the war was over Dr. Woodmansee located in Aberdeen, Mississippi, where he continued in active practice for twenty-five years. In 1890 he located in Grass Valley, where he has since secured a large and lucrative practice. Although a general practitioner and well versed in every department of the medical science, he makes a specialty of office practice in the treatment of eye, ear and throat diseases, in which he is very proficient. From the faithful performance of each day's duty he gains inspiration and encouragement for the work of the next, and his labors have been followed by such excellent results that he is accorded a foremost place among the medical practitioners in northern California.

In 1866 the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Harrington, a native of Mississippi, whose ancestors were among the old families of South Carolina. The Doctor is prominent in Grand Army circles, being a member of Chattanooga Post, No. 115, G. A. R., of Nevada City, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, of which he has taken the Royal Arch and Knight Templar degrees. He is a man of many excellencies of character, of determined purpose, of strong mentality and of broad, human sympathy. These have not only gained him professional eminence but have won him the regard of his fellow men in the various communities where he has lived and wherever he is known.

JOHN N. LYON.

The story of the struggles and triumphs of a self-made man is usually interesting, and it is always instructive and encouraging. One of the best known of this class of men in Tuolumne county is John N. Lyon, the proprietor of the Stent hotel, who is also well known in connection with mining interests. Mr. Lyon was born in Mentone, Kosciusko county, Indiana, March 4, 1869, a son of Isaac and Sarah (Nichols) Lyon, both of Irish ancestry but descended from early settlers in New York. They were themselves pioneers in Ohio and later in Indiana, and in 1869 removed to Kansas, where Mr. Lyon died, in November, 1882, in the thirty-seventh year of his age, and his wife three years afterward, at the age of thirty-five. A man and woman of the highest respectability, they were members of the Meth-

odist Episcopal church, and Mr. Lyon's keen intelligence made him locally prominent as a business man, and, as a Republican, he filled the office of county assessor for three terms. Isaac and Sarah (Nichols) Lyon left three sons and a daughter. Their daughter, Charlottie, died in March, 1897, and two of their sons, John N. and William, live at Stent. The other son, David, lives in Labette county, Kansas.

John N. Lyon was reared on his father's farm and had small opportunity to obtain an education during the years of his youth, but by reading and observation he has become a well informed man. At the age of eighteen years he began to earn his own living, as a miner in Missouri and Kansas. After coming to California he remained a while at Fresno, and then came to Stent, where he was one of the first settlers and where he built the Golden Rule store, the first building erected in the town, in which he engaged in merchandising, and in which, as postmaster, he handled the mail of the town. Eventually he sold out his stock of goods, and in 1896 he built the Stent hotel, a slightly structure containing an office, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and forty-four rooms for the accommodation of guests. By close attention to business and by his studying the wants of the traveling public he has made a success of the enterprise and does the hotel business of the town. He is perhaps the best representative of the class of self-made men so large in California which his town affords. No longer ago than 1893, he was in such a financial strait that his capital amounted to no more than fifteen cents; but he is now the principal property-owner and business man of his town and is the proprietor of a part of the town-site, and also the owner of undeveloped mining claims. He is a member of the Miners' Union, of the Order of Foresters and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a leading and influential Republican and a citizen of much public spirit, who never loses an opportunity to advance the interests of his town. He gives the closest attention to his business and is of a genial, whole-souled nature, easily making and retaining friends. Mrs. Lyon is a most hospitable woman and is known as a model "landlady" and has contributed not a little to his success in the hotel business.

Mr. Lyon was married October 1, 1898, to Miss Alice Fitzgerald, a native of Tuolumne county and a daughter of Andrew Fitzgerald, an early settler in California, and they have a little daughter named Maud, who was born December 4, 1899.

WALTER G. THOMAS.

There is perhaps no profession in which such rapid progress has been made through the past half century as that of dentistry. In fact it has been a comparatively short period in which the profession has had a place among the business interests to which men devote their energies. Wonderful discoveries, however, have been made, and dentistry has reached a degree of perfection that is truly marvelous. In all the discoveries connected with the science Dr. Thomas has kept abreast, and is particularly skillful in the manipulation of the tools used in the practice of his chosen calling. Thus has he

won a large practice and has gained a place among the leading representatives of dentistry in this section of the state. His parlors are located on the corner of Main and Mill streets, in Grass Valley, and there his time is largely occupied with the labors resulting from the large practice which he now enjoys.

The Doctor is a native of the Keystone state, his birth having occurred in Susquehanna county, September 29, 1866. His father, Charles Thomas, was also born in Pennsylvania and was descended from one of three brothers who came from Wales in the early part of the seventeenth century. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lydia Giles, was born in Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Judge Samuel Giles, who was one of the loyal American soldiers during the Revolutionary war. Dr. Thomas is the youngest in a family of five children, and with his parents he removed from Pennsylvania to Iowa county, Wisconsin, in 1867. He was seven years of age when taken by them, on their removal, to DeKalb county, Missouri, where he obtained his literary education in the public schools.

He was but a youth when he started out to make his own way in the world, and many are the experiences that have come to him through the varied business interests with which he has been connected. Upon leaving home he went to Topeka, Kansas, where he began the study of pharmacy, spending two years in a drug store there. On the expiration of that time he went to St. Clair county, Missouri, and was employed in a drug store for five years at that point. Although not a graduate of any school of pharmacy, he has a comprehensive knowledge of the science and also of anatomy, which he has made a special study for several years. In 1888 he came to California and accepted a position as a traveling representative of a wholesale drug house, and later he became associated with Dr. C. A. Perry, a dentist of San Francisco, having in the meantime passed an examination before the state board of California. For five years he engaged in practice in San Francisco and then came to Grass Valley, where he opened an office.

On the 5th of November, 1898, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Marie Clements, an estimable lady, who was born in this state and is a daughter of L. B. Clements, now deceased. Her father was one of the California pioneers of 1849, and for more than twenty years served as justice of the peace of Santa Cruz. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have one son, Rialto E., born November 18, 1900. The Doctor exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and socially affiliates with the Knights of Pythias of which he is now vice chancellor. Both he and his wife have the high regard of many friends and enjoy the hospitality of the best homes in this locality.

HON. CHARLES F. CURRY.

He who is now filling the office of secretary of state of California is a young man for whom the future doubtless holds in store still higher honors, for his abilities well entitle him to high distinction either in state or nation. He has the strong intellectuality and keen foresight of the statesman, com-

luned with which is a spirit of patriotism which places the national welfare before partisanship and the general good before personal aggrandizement. He is one of the most popular men ever called to public office in California, and in his present high position is discharging his responsible duties in a manner which shows that the confidence reposed in him has not been misplaced.

Mr. Curry is a man of marked individuality and striking personality and would attract attention anywhere. His face is somewhat of the Lincoln type, strong, rugged and noble. He is probably over six feet tall and when walking his head is slightly inclined forward, which indicates the studious mind and scholarly habits of the man. A heavy growth of black hair crowns a broad forehead, and a pair of dark eyes flash fire as he attacks injustice or anything worthy of contempt, but usually beams with kindness, too, that indicates the true spirit of the man. His face at once indicates firmness, thoroughness and an inflexible perseverance, yet a genial smile wins the friendship of all. No duty is by him neglected, no task slighted, yet he finds time to manifest his sincere interest in his fellow-men, and his social nature and pleasant, courteous manner is such as to endear him to all and make him a favorite in all classes. These elements, combined with his mentality, well fit him for leadership, and the position of secretary of state is ably filled by Charles F. Curry, the record of whose life follows:

Charles Forrest Curry was born in Mapleville, Illinois, March 14, 1858. His paternal great-grandparents were Judge William and Annie E. (Jenkins) Curry, natives of England, coming to America in 1844. They took up their residence at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, in the territorial days of that commonwealth. There the Judge was extensively engaged in dealing in cattle. By profession, however, he was an attorney and served as one of the local judges of southwestern Wisconsin. He died in 1863, at the age of sixty years, and his wife passed away in San Francisco, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Charles H. M. Curry, the father of our subject, was born in England, November 4, 1833, and with his parents came to the United States. He was educated in the schools of Mineral Point and in his early life learned the printer's trade, but never followed that pursuit. Instead he joined his father in the cattle business and was connected with that enterprise until coming to California. In 1876 he left the Mississippi valley, after residing for thirty-five years at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and came to California, but soon after went to Washington territory, where he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he returned to San Francisco, taking a very active interest in politics and was soon recognized as a leader in the Republican ranks of this state. He had aided in the organization of the Republican party in Wisconsin and was the mayor of Mineral Point and superintendent of public instruction. He was one of the first representatives of the Knights of Honor in California, served as the grand reporter for fourteen years and for twelve years he was a member of their supreme lodge of the United States. To him the society owes its present proud position on the Pacific coast.

Charles H. M. Curry was married, in Mineral Point, Wisconsin, to Miss Emma J. Kimball, who was born in Naperville, Illinois, June 29, 1837,

and is a daughter of Leonard and Minerva (Chatfield) Kimball. Her mother is now living with our subject. Her father was a pioneer farmer of Wisconsin, Illinois and California. After coming to the Pacific coast he returned to the east, but later again came to California and died in Sonoma county, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife passed away in Illinois, in 1897, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The great-grandparents of our subject on the maternal side—the Kimballs—were natives of Vermont and the great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather Chatfield was also a Revolutionary hero, and Sherman Chatfield served through the war of 1812. Edmond Mallory, another great-grandfather of the subject of this review, was also a soldier in the war of the Revolution and was the president of the first university established in New Hampshire. Judge William Curry, an uncle of our subject, is yet a prominent resident of Mineral Point, Wisconsin. He has served for three terms as county clerk, as treasurer for two terms, as notary public and has occupied the bench of the police court. For many years he has been identified with the banking interests of the town and is alike prominent in business circles.

Hon. Charles F. Curry pursued his early education in Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and later continued his studies in the Lincoln school, of San Francisco, and the University of Washington Territory, remaining in the latter institution for one year. Subsequently he engaged in clerking in a bookstore for two years, and for four years was employed as a salesman in a jewelry store. On the expiration of that period he began business for himself as a jeweler and continued in that line until 1892, when he accepted a position in the Sacramento post-office. There he remained for four and a half years, at the end of which time he resigned to accept the position of county clerk.

Mr. Curry has always taken a deep interest in politics and has made a close study of the questions and issues which affect the state and national welfare. When only twenty-two years of age he was elected to the state legislature of California, where he served for one term, taking an active part in the legislation and labored earnestly for the adoption of the measures which he believed would be a benefit to the commonwealth. He was made the chairman of the committee on employes, and on crimes and penalties, and was a member of the committee on education and public buildings and grounds. He has frequently served the public as the secretary of the San Francisco delegation at the conventions of his party, and his opinions carry weight in its councils. He filled the office of county clerk for a term of four years, and on the expiration of that period still higher honors were accorded him; for by a vote of the people he was elected to the responsible position which he is now so acceptably filling.

Mr. Curry is an esteemed member of the Knights of Honor, with which he has been connected for twelve years, and for three years he has been its representative to the supreme lodge. He has belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and for some time has attended the sessions of its grand lodge, in which he was made the chairman of the finance committee in 1898.

On resigning that position he was appointed a member of the arbitration committee. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having his membership in a lodge at San Francisco, and in his life exemplifies the benevolent principles of these orders.

He was married, in 1891, to Lillie A. Sipperly, who was born at Thompson Flat, Butte county, California, March 1, 1864, a daughter of Frederick W. and Sarah (Thompson) Sipperly, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. Her father died in Butte county, where he had engaged in mining. Her mother is still living. Mrs. Curry, was engaged in the schools of Red Bluff and San Francisco and was a lady of marked culture and refined character. By her marriage she became the mother of two children: Florence A., born August 17, 1892; and Charles F., born August 13, 1893. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and when called to her final rest October 25, 1895, her death was deeply mourned by her many friends in San Francisco. Such in brief is the history of one of the younger representatives of the public life in California. His years, however, have been no bar to his progress, as his strong intellectuality, his keen discernment and his patriotic spirit have won recognition in the high political honors accorded him. He has already left the impress of his individuality upon the Golden state, and in future years will undoubtedly be actively concerned in shaping the public policy of California.

JACKSON DENNIS.

Jackson Dennis is a self-made man who, without any extraordinary family or educational advantages at the commencement of life, has battled earnestly and energetically, and by indomitable courage and integrity has achieved both character and fortune. By sheer force of will and untiring effort he has worked his way upward and is to-day one of the most prominent business men of Sutter Creek.

Born on the 1st of November, 1852, in Audrain county, Missouri, he is a son of James Dennis, whose birth occurred in Missouri, in 1815. His father was a farmer and for many years was a leading citizen of his community, holding the office of district judge. He was married in his native state to Miss Mary A. Donovan, whose birth occurred in Linn county, Missouri, and in that state they became the parents of five children, who in 1853 accompanied them on their journey across the plains to California. The father was the captain of the company which made the trip at that time. They secured their outfits at St. Joseph, Missouri, and in the party were one hundred and twenty men, women and children, their equipments consisting of twenty-three wagons, drawn by ox teams. They were harassed by savages and had several hard fights with the red men, four of their number being killed, while a considerable amount of their stock was captured and driven away. Mr. Dennis, with a squad of men, followed the Indians, and when they overtook them, punished them severely and recaptured most of the cattle. On the Platte river they succeeded in purchasing more cattle and were thus

enabled to make their way over the plains to the land of gold. They crossed the Sierra Nevada mountains and came down the old Volcano road to Ione, Amador county, where Mr. Dennis followed his trade of carpentering.

For some years he carried on contracting and building, after which he became the proprietor of the Arcade Hotel, which he conducted successfully for a considerable period. He then left Ione and engaged in copper mining near what is now the Newton mine in Amador county, but in that venture he lost much money and was obliged to resume his work as a contractor. He assisted in building the towns of Shingle Springs and Latrobe, in Eldorado county, and followed his chosen vocation until his eyesight began to fail, when he was forced to retire from active business. He then came to Sutter Creek, which place he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred on the 4th of March, 1897, when he had attained the age of eighty-two years. He was an upright, honorable man, and in politics a life-long Republican, supporting the Union cause during the Civil war. His wife survived him until the 16th of November, 1899, when she, too, passed to the home beyond. Two children were added to their family in California, making seven in all, and of that number five are yet living, namely: John D., who is a druggist in San Luis Obispo; Henry, a telegraph operator and station agent for the Valley Road; Maggie, the wife of William Land; Louise, the wife of A. Adams, of Sacramento; and Jackson, the subject of this sketch.

The last mentioned was only a year old when brought by his parents to California. He was educated in the public schools of Ione, Latrobe and Shingle, and when his literary course was completed he began reading medicine under the direction of Dr. J. A. Brown, of Sutter Creek, and subsequently took a course in the medical department of the Cooper School of San Francisco. On leaving that institution he accepted a clerkship in his brother's store, which was subsequently sold to the firm of Dunlap & Walker, and at a later day Mr. Dennis purchased the interest of Mr. Walker, the firm then being Dunlap & Dennis, which relationship was retained for eight years, when Mr. Dennis bought out his partner, becoming sole proprietor. Through the succeeding years he has conducted the leading drug store at Sutter Creek, having nearly all the trade in his line in the town. He carries a large and complete stock of everything found in a first-class establishment of the kind, and his commendable business methods, reasonable prices and honorable dealing have secured to him a large patronage.

Mr. Dennis has always been an active factor in the life of Sutter Creek in every way. For over thirty years he held the position of postmaster, being appointed by President Grant and serving in the office until after the inauguration of President McKinley, when he resigned in order to give more undivided attention to his commercial interests. His long retention in office indicated his fidelity and his promptness in the administering of the affairs of the office. He is also a representative of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Wells-Fargo Express Company and has the agency for the Sunset Telegraph Company, which has recently been extended to the

town. He is an expert telegraph operator and an able representative of the corporations mentioned. He owns the brick business block in which his drug store and the post-office are located, and in all his business affairs he has prospered. On the 26th of March, 1900, Mr. Dennis organized a bank, the only one in Sutter Creek. He expected it would have a steady growth and build up a banking business in a gradual manner; but on the first day of opening he was rushed with deposits, doing a ten-thousand-dollar business! The first three months' business aggregated what he expected to do in a year's time. So encouraging is his success that a building must be erected expressly for his bank.

On the 30th of January, 1872, Mr. Dennis wedded Miss Frances Ricard, and to them have been born the following named children: Wilfred, who is the superintendent of the Free American Quartz Mining Company and the principal stockholder; Harry S., who enlisted in the heavy artillery at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war and was stationed at Fort Canby until after the close of hostilities, when he received an honorable discharge. He next enlisted in the Third Cavalry and is now engaged in the pursuit of Aguinaldo in the Philippines. Hazel, the daughter of the family, is at home with her parents, who occupy a very pleasant residence adjoining Sutter Creek, where Mr. Dennis owns forty acres of valuable land. He is a member of the blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity and has filled all the offices in both branches of the Odd Fellows society; and is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and of the Chosen Friends. His wife is a valued member of the Methodist church. He contributes liberally to all enterprises and interests calculated to prove a public benefit and is one of the valued residents of his community. His official conduct was that of an upright, honorable business man, who retired from office as he had entered,—with the confidence, respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

FRED WERNER.

Fred Werner, recently deceased, was numbered among the honored California pioneers of 1849, who after long connection with the affairs of life enjoyed in the evening of life a well earned rest. He resided at Sutter Creek, in Amador county. His life history began on the banks of the Rhine, in Bavaria, Germany, where his birth occurred on the 24th of March, 1824, his parents being Henry and Elizabeth (Neu) Werner. His father was a shoemaker by trade, following that pursuit in order to provide for the maintenance of his family. He had five children. His death occurred in his forty-eighth year and his wife passed away in her sixtieth year.

Mr. Werner, of this review, was their second born, and in his native land he obtained his education and learned the butcher's trade. The favorable reports he received concerning the opportunities and advantages of the new world led him to seek a home across the Atlantic, and in 1846 he sailed for New York, landing at the American metropolis, amid strangers whose language was unknown to him, without money or influential friends to aid him.

He worked at his trade in New York city until 1848, and then made his way westward to Chicago, where he followed the butchering business until the spring of 1849. Desirous of trying his fortune in the newly discovered gold fields of California, he then started upon the hazardous journey across the plains to the Pacific slope, leaving his Chicago home on the first of April and arriving at San Francisco on the 19th of November, 1849. He was with a party of five young men, who made the journey with two wagons drawn by oxen. They were five months upon the way but in safety reached Sacramento, where Mr. Werner engaged in the butchering business on his own account. Beef was then selling for ten dollars per hundred-weight at wholesale and sirloin steak brought twenty-five cents a pound. He continued business in the capital city for five years and then obtained a large ranch in Solano county, where he engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of cattle and horses. He purchased thoroughbred cattle and fine-blooded horses, and for many years was prominently identified with the stock-raising interests of California and did much to improve the grade of animals raised on the Pacific slope. At one time he was the owner of Rattler, the best horse in the commonwealth.

After conducting business here for seven years he returned to the land of his nativity to visit relatives and friends, but the great affection which he had formed for his new home led him again to California, when he took up his abode at Sutter Creek. Here he purchased a butchering business, which he carried on for many years, meeting with marked success in his undertaking. In 1873 he erected a brick building, twenty feet wide and extending to the rear boundary of the block. It was located in the very center of the business district, and through many years he furnished to the inhabitants of the town choice meats at reasonable prices, and thus he gained a very liberal patronage. His business methods were ever honorable and commendable, and he gained the respect and confidence of his fellow men. At the time of his death he owned a ranch of two thousand acres and still was raising stock, but practically living retired, having relegated to others the more arduous duties of his business, to which, however, he gave to some extent his personal supervision. He was a charter member of the Pioneer Society of Sacramento and reached the traditional age of three-score years and ten. He died August 12, 1900, very suddenly, from a stroke of apoplexy, and his passing away occasioned a gloom throughout the community, for he was held in high esteem by the citizens generally.

EDWARD HARRIS.

Edward Harris, the superintendent of the Big Bonanza mine, of Calaveras county, California, owned by the Oriole Mining & Milling Company, is a native son of California, born in Angel's Camp on June 10, 1876. His father was James Harris, who was born in Pembrokeshire, Wales, in 1833, and in 1852 left his native land and came to America, immediately directing his steps to San Francisco and later located at Angel's Camp. He had been a very successful miner in Calaveras, Mariposa and Eldorado counties, at

one time, when working the Dead Horse mine, taking out a nugget that was valued at seven hundred dollars. Before his death, in Angel's Camp, he was engaged in many mining enterprises, many of them very successful, as he was a man of both industry and good judgment. The mother of our subject was married, in Angel's, to James Harris, her name being Jane McCann. She was a native of Louisiana and had emigrated to California with her family in 1855. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Harris: Carrie, now the wife of George Glass, of Angel's Camp, California; Nellie, the wife of C. Powell, residing in Stockton, California; Annie F., the wife of J. Davis, residing in Angel's Camp; Henry James, a miner, has his residence also in Angel's Camp; and Mary J., the wife of F. Lyons, of the same city. These, with our subject, are the survivors of the children, and the beloved mother in her fifty-fifth year is enjoying the respect of her family and friends and may live long to still cherish and encourage them.

Edward Harris was educated in the public school and when but sixteen years of age began to follow the example of his father and engage in mining, the family owning the mine of which he now is superintendent, for twenty-five years. It is a very rich mine, fourteen thousand dollars having been taken from the surface. It is now being operated and has a shaft five hundred and thirty-five feet deep, much ore being already dumped. But this is not the only mining property possessed by Mr. Harris, several other valuable tracts rich in ore being in his possession. He understands the science of mining, being a mining expert, and much success has attended his efforts in developing the mineral resources of this part of the state.

Mr. Harris was married August 16, 1897, to Miss Maud Dolan, of Grass Valley, and this union has been blessed with one beautiful little daughter, Marvel Almira. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are located in a handsome residence at Angel's Camp, with beautiful surroundings, and they are held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

FRANK HOFFMAN.

Frank Hoffman is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Amador county and in the affairs of life he has achieved success, demonstrating the fact that prosperity is not the outcome of genius or talent but follows persistent and well directed efforts. A native of Germany, he was born in Eversdorf, April 18, 1825, and is a son of John Hoffman, a farmer by occupation and a member of the Lutheran church. In his family were two sons and a daughter, but the latter has passed away, and the parents both died in the sixty-fourth year of their age.

Frank Hoffman pursued his education in the schools of his native land until he had attained the age of thirteen years. In 1844, at the age of nineteen, he came to the United States, having but little money and little experience in the ways of the world. He was not familiar with the English language or the customs of the country, but he readily adapted himself to the latter and soon mastered the former. Locating in St. Louis, Missouri,

he learned the butcher's trade, and in 1850 he crossed the plains, with mule teams, with a company of sixty-two families journeying westward with the hope of acquiring a fortune on the Pacific slope. Mr. Hoffman's immediate companions were three unmarried men who ate and slept together, having a wagon in which to haul their goods, drawn by two mules and two horses. The trail was marked by newly made graves of victims who had been killed by the Indians, but they proceeded on their way unmolested until they arrived at Green river, where they left their wagon and loaded their effects on their horses and mules, thus continuing the journey to Hangtown, the men covering the distance on foot. After four months and ten days upon the way they arrived at their destination. They had crossed the Mississippi at St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 4th of May and had endured the usual hardships of life on the plains. There were no bridges, and therefore all the rivers had to be forded, and they narrowly escaped being drowned in the Platte.

At Mud Springs, California, Mr. Hoffman secured a position as a butcher, and after three weeks his employers purchased fifteen head of cattle, of which Mr. Hoffman butchered four. While he was herding the remaining eleven he was approached by three men who asked him if he owned the cattle. On receiving a negative answer they inquired for the owners, and Mr. Hoffman pointed out to them his employers. They then proceeded to drive off the cattle and took with them the owners, whom it is supposed were hung, for nothing was ever heard from them afterward! Mr. Hoffman was thus deprived of his wages, except that he was given half of a beef, which he sold.

He then engaged in mining in the gulch and became associated in business with a John Hoffman, who though of the same surname was not a relative. They spent the winter together and in the spring purchased a number of cattle, which they took to Grass Valley, erecting there a little butcher shop. Our subject then slaughtered the cattle, selling the beef for thirty-five cents a pound. After a few months, however, prices greatly depreciated there, and with William Barker and Tom Bryne he went to Mission house, six miles above Auburn, where five hundred men were engaged in building a canal. There he followed the butchering business, securing twenty-five cents per pound for his beef. When the work on the canal was almost completed he and his companions proceeded to the Mokelumne river, where he secured a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of bottom land. They cut hay on the Mokelumne Hill, and soon afterward Mr. Hodges and Mr. Bryne built a log stable and corral and engaged in the livery business. In the spring Mr. Bryne returned to the ranch and Mr. Hoffman began mining on Mokelumne Hill, taking out from eight to ten dollars per day, and on one occasion securing fifty-two dollars in a single day. In connection with his partner he planted barley, wheat and vegetables upon the ranch and the same spring cut about sixty-five tons of wild oats.

On the 1st of June, 1852, they came to Jackson and purchased a lot opposite the present site of the Globe Hotel, where they embarked in the livery business. They built the stable of shakes which they split in the mountains, the building being twenty-eight by forty feet, with a corral in the

rear. They hauled their hay to the town, and in the conduct of their business met with good success. In 1854 Mr. Hoffman purchased a lot on Main street, on which a brick stable is now located, paying one thousand dollars for it. He built a two-story frame structure on the place, and there conducted a livery in connection with his partner until the following year, when the business relation was dissolved, Mr. Hoffman retaining the ownership of the stable and his partner securing the ranch for his share of the property. Subsequently the stable was destroyed by fire and a large amount of hay also was lost. In 1860 he bought the brick stable built by Judge A. C. Brown, the purchase price being thirty-five hundred dollars. He afterward purchased the lot and frame house above it and made a livery barn forty feet wide and one hundred feet in length, with a large yard in the rear. He successfully conducted the business until 1885, when he sold out, having in the meantime accumulated a comfortable competence.

In 1859 Mr. Hoffman had purchased the forty acres of land upon which he now resides,—the tract adjoining the town-site of Jackson. Since then he has added to the property until he now has two hundred acres, the place being improved with large barns and a fine residence. He has also erected a number of other good dwellings and from his property investments derives a good income. He also has various mining interests and has met with creditable success in his business affairs during the greater part of his life. This has resulted from industry, economy, capable management and sound judgment.

In 1862 Mr. Hoffman was united in marriage to Miss Christina Clamm, a native of Germany, born March 2, 1836, and was a daughter of Colonel Frederick and Calina (Bauman) Clamm, both natives of Rheingonheim, Germany. They are members of the Methodist church and take an active interest in its work and upbuilding. Mr. Hoffman has been a lifelong Republican, casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has filled all the offices in both branches of the organization. The story of pioneer life in the west is familiar to him, and he has experienced many of the hardships and trials borne by a brave band of frontier settlers who came to California when the state was in its primitive period and the work of civilization had hardly been begun. He has ever been true to the duties devolving upon him, as is exemplified in his life and honorable business methods, and thus has he won and retained the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

NILS L. KNUDSEN.

The German element in our national civilization is an important one. The citizens who have come to America from the fatherland possess in a large measure the power of assimilation that enables them to adopt the manners and customs, as well as the language, of the people in the new world. They are industrious, conduct business interests on broad principles and attain success as easily as any other class. Mr. Knudsen is by no means an

exception to the rule. He belongs rather to the large majority whose progressive and intelligent industry is having an influence more and more marked on our general prosperity as we enter upon the new century.

Mr. Knudsen was born in Germany on the 18th of September, 1854, his parents being Nils and Anna Maria (Thygesdatter) Knudsen, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father was a prominent business man in his locality and was a very highly respected citizen. In religious faith he was a Protestant. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Knudsen were seven children, five of whom are living. The subject of this review is now the only one in California. He acquired an excellent education in his native land, including the mastery of several languages. Subsequently he traveled in different parts of the world, thus gaining a comprehensive knowledge of men and customs in other countries. He was also practically trained in different lines of work and was taught to have a regard for the opinions and feelings of others and entertain respect for those older than himself. Thus an excellent character foundation was laid, while his education prepared him for life's practical and responsible duties.

In 1877 he came to America, bringing with him considerable capital with which his father had provided him in order to enable him to gain a good start in the new world. He arrived in Chicago, traveled all over the country and in 1887 took up his abode in Los Angeles, California. He was for some time in San Francisco and Sacramento, and also resided in Amador county. After coming to Tuolumne county he served for four years as a bookkeeper for the Rawhide Mining Company. In 1895 he purchased a lumber business in Sonora from George W. Hale, and also became the owner of a sawmill. He at once began to make improvements in the plant and from the beginning of his connection with the enterprise his trade has steadily increased in volume and importance. He engages both in the manufacture and sale of lumber and is at the head of one of the leading industries of the state. In his yards he keeps a large supply of all kinds of lumber, and he also deals in grain. Among his buildings are good offices and store rooms, and he has an extensive planing-mill supplied with all the needed machinery for prosecuting his work in a first-class manner. There is also a well equipped blacksmith shop, containing an apparatus in which refractory horses can be easily shod. Sixty-two horses are utilized in hauling the lumber from his mill and he employs fifty skilled workmen. He employs only experts and pays to them good wages, thus commanding the best service. His mill has a capacity of twenty-five thousand feet of lumber per day, and, on account of the excellency of its quality, his reasonable prices and his honorable dealings, he has secured a very liberal and constantly growing patronage. On his grounds are also large stables and corrals for the shelter and protection of his horses, both at the mill and in Sonora. He is a man of excellent business ability and executive force, and his practical knowledge of the best methods of the manufacture of lumber enables him capably to direct the efforts of the workmen and thus secure excellent results.

Socially Mr. Knudsen is an active and valued member of the Masonic

fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter, council and commandery. He has served as the senior warden in the blue lodge and junior warden in the commandery, and has been Royal Arch captain in the chapter. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and in 1900 was elected a member of the board of trustees of Sonora, where his efforts toward the upbuilding and improvement of the city are very efficient. He was married January 17, 1894, to Miss Olive Sarah Hale, a daughter of George W. Hale, the former owner of the lumber and sawmill business, of which Mr. Knudsen is now the head. They have a large and beautiful residence in Sonora and their home is blessed with the presence of two little children,—Hale and Anna Maria. Their home is celebrated for its charming hospitality, which is widely extended to their many friends. They are popular people, of sterling worth, and enjoy the warm regard of all with whom they have been brought in contact. The record of Mr. Knudsen is that of a man who has, by his own efforts, worked his way upward to a position of affluence, whose life has been one of industry, perseverance and systematic and honorable business methods; and this, together with his diligence and ability, has won him the patronage and confidence of many. He is now numbered among the most prominent and influential men of this portion of the state, and his native genius, keen discernment and unfaltering application are the stepping-stones on which he has mounted.

ALEXANDER M. GALL.

The inevitable law of destiny accords to tireless energy and industry a successful career, and in no field of endeavor is there greater opportunity for advancement than in that of the medical profession, whose votaries must, if successful, be endowed with native talent, sterling rectitude of character and singleness of purpose, while equally important concomitants are close study, careful application and broad knowledge, in addition to that of the more purely technical order. Dr. Gall has won distinction in his profession, resulting from his possession of those necessary qualifications, and is one of the most successful practitioners of Jackson.

A native of Aberdeen, Scotland, he was born March 30, 1866, and in 1869, when only three years of age, was brought to California by his parents. His Scotch ancestry extends back to one of the noted Highland clans. His father, George Gall, was born in the parish of Reign, near Aberdeen, and was a respected farmer there. He married Miss Isabella Marshall, and in the land of hills and heather they became the parents of five children. In 1869 they started for New York, on a westward bound steamer, and from the American metropolis made their way to California, locating first at Stockton, where the father engaged in merchandising, continuing there to make his home until May, 1898, when he was called to his final rest, at the age of sixty-six. His wife had departed this life in 1873. Four of their children, two sons and two daughters, yet survive them.

Dr. Gall was educated in the schools of Stockton, graduating at the high

school in 1886. He subsequently engaged in teaching for five years, and then, with the desire to make the practice of medicine his life work, entered the California State Medical College, now the medical department of the State University, in which he was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1893. He began his practice in connection with Dr. Hudson, his former preceptor, and soon afterward came to Jackson, where he has met with excellent success both as a physician and surgeon. He has a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of medical science, and is particularly well informed concerning surgery and his operations have been very successful. This has gained him marked prestige in his chosen calling, and his skill and ability have won for him a liberal and constantly increasing patronage.

On the 8th of August, 1896, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Elsie Blanche Robertson, a native of San Andreas, California, and a daughter of the late Dr. E. B. Robertson, of Jackson. Dr. Gall and his wife have a host of warm friends in this city where he has so long resided and where he has attained marked prominence in his profession. He is a member of both the blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias lodge. A young man of marked energy, enterprise and laudable ambition, his career will be one of continued progress and marked success. His public and private life are above reproach and have gained him the confidence and good will of all with whom he has come in contact.

WILLIAM F. WILDMAN.

The popular agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Auburn is William Francis Wildman, who is numbered among the native sons of California and is a citizen of whom the state has every reason to be proud, for he is true to every public duty, and in private life commands the respect and esteem of his fellow men. His standing in Auburn is indicated by the fact that he is now serving as one of her trustees, called to that office by popular suffrage.

He was born in Sutter Creek, Amador county, on the 27th of June, 1856. His father, W. T. Wildman, was a native of Danbury, Connecticut, and when he arrived at the years of maturity he married Miss Julia Campbell, a native of Rochester, Vermont. In 1850 he came to California, making the trip by way of the isthmus of Panama, and on reaching San Francisco they proceeded up the river to Sacramento and thence to Sutter Creek, where the father engaged in merchandising during the most of his time until his death, which occurred in October, 1898, when he had attained the age of seventy-four years.

At the time of the Civil war he strongly espoused the cause of the Union, believing that the south had no right to sever its allegiance to the national government. He joined the ranks of the Republican party, believing its principles contained the measures that would best promote the welfare of the country. He voted for President Lincoln when it required great personal cour-

age to announce one's self as a Republican in this locality. He was, however, brave and fearless in the support of his convictions and was a noble and worthy pioneer of California. His estimable wife still survives him and is now, 1900, in the seventy-third year of her age. Hers has been an upright life and this has gained for her the esteem of all who know her. Mr. and Mrs. Wildman were the parents of four children,—our subject and three daughters. Of this number, Adelaide died in the fifteenth year of her age; Helena is now the wife of W. J. McGee, of Jackson, Amador county, an attorney of that city; and Mary is the wife of J. N. Kirkland, a resident of Alameda, California.

In the public schools of Sutter Creek William F. Wildman acquired his early education, which was supplemented by a three-years course in the college at Napa. After putting aside his text-books he began railroading, at Benicia, in 1883, and was employed in different cities until 1886, when he was appointed to his present position as the agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Auburn. For fourteen years he has capably filled this position to the entire satisfaction of the corporation and to the patrons of the road. He is a capable business man, always courteous and obliging and has become very popular among those who have occasion to travel to or from Auburn.

In 1885 Mr. Wildman was united in marriage to Miss Annie Smith, a native of Napa county, California, and they now have two children,—Milton F. and Adelaide. Mrs. Wildman is a valued member of the Congregational church and Mr. Wildman belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, serving now in the capacity of secretary of his lodge in Auburn. For the second term he is filling the position of trustee, and as such favors every enterprise that he believes will result in benefit to the town. He has a nice home in the city and both he and his wife enjoy the regard of a host of friends.

DAVID LAMPSON.

David Lampson, one of the pioneers of California still living and engaged in business, has been prominently identified with the growth and development of Calaveras county and is the obliging proprietor of the Paloma Hotel. His residence in California covers the period of its earliest development, for he arrived here in 1853, when a collection of mining camps stood in place of the now thriving towns and cities. He is a native of New York, his birth having occurred in Ogdensburg, that state, on the 6th of August, 1829. His parents were Thomas and Phebe Lampson, both of whom died when he was only ten years of age, and from that time until the present he has made his own way in the world, unaided by any one save his good wife, who has ever been a faithful companion and helpmate to him. He had no early educational advantages, but he managed to learn to read and write and also gained a fair knowledge of arithmetic. In the years of practical experience he has constantly broadened in knowledge, becoming a well informed and thoroughly capable business man.

After the death of his parents Mr. Lampson lived for three years with a family named Wright, but by them was treated so roughly that he left their home and secured work of a German family of the name of Hause. They were farming people and also conducted a dairy, and he performed such work as was required in those lines of business. They gave him thirty dollars as a compensation for his first year's labor there, and during that time he manifested such fidelity and diligence that he was afterward paid increasing wages by the month. He was strictly temperate and economical and he saved his money, thus gaining the nucleus of his present possessions. In 1853 he sailed from New York on the Ohio, which traveled the Atlantic waters, and crossing the isthmus on foot he then took passage on the Golden Gate for San Francisco. One hundred and sixty of the passengers on that boat died on the voyage and were buried in the ocean! On the 20th of February, 1853, Mr. Lampson went to Stockton and to Sonora, after which he proceeded to San Antonio, where he secured a placer claim, beginning life on the Pacific coast as a California miner. He worked for himself with a rocker and sluice-box, meeting with fair success. He secured five hundred dollars in four months, after which he went to Columbia, Tuolumne county, where he took out three thousand dollars in six months; but his claim caved in and he was badly crushed, eight of his ribs being broken, and he was severely injured in other ways, so that by the time he was again well and able to work the mine his means were almost exhausted. When he had entirely recovered, however, he returned to Columbia, where he continued mining for six months, with good success. Subsequently he went to San Antonio and to Railroad Flat, where he followed both mining and farming, his efforts being attended with creditable prosperity.

Mr. Lampson purchased one hundred and sixty acres of river land near the latter place and there raised timothy and clover hay, wheat and other grains, being paid good prices for his products. He resided upon his farm for twenty-eight years and made it a valuable property, which is still in his possession and yields to him a good financial return. On leaving the farm he came to Paloma and erected here the Paloma Hotel and a large hall, in which entertainments are held. Here, with the assistance of his good wife, he is doing a successful business, caring for and entertaining the traveling public in a most capable manner. The guests receive a cordial reception and every effort is made for their comfort and pleasure. He is also the owner of a group of mines, the Lava Bed and Wallace, with one hundred and seventy acres of land on which he has a patent.

In February, 1861, Mr. Lampson was united in marriage to Miss Abbie Warren, a lady of the state of Maine and a daughter of William Warren, who came to California in 1852. Mrs. Lampson arrived in the state in 1859, and is therefore numbered among the worthy pioneer women. Their union has been blessed with five children, of whom three are living: Robert Edward Lee, who is engaged in the operation of a mill; Augustus, a blacksmith at Mokelumne; and Orlando, who is on the ranch. A little son was killed in a runaway accident, bringing great grief to the family. Two sons are married

and there are now eleven grandchildren. These constitute a family of which Mr. and Mrs. Lampson have every reason to be proud. Mrs. Lampson has been to her husband a faithful companion and helpmeet on the journey of life, her careful management and advice being of much assistance to him. Mr. Lampson has been a life-long Democrat, and for seven years he held the office of constable, proving a capable and painstaking officer. He was also a deputy sheriff of the county for several years, filling that position when Sheriff Paul had the chief office and together they rode thousands of miles in search of daring criminals of the worst character, and in the capture of some of the men showed undaunted bravery and fearless spirit. They succeeded in arresting and ridding the county of many of the worst men, and the lawless element of the community were thereby held in subjection. In the face of opposition and many difficulties and without opportunities Mr. Lampson has steadily advanced in life and is to-day the possessor of a handsome competence. He is of a bright, cheerful disposition, genial and courteous, and has the good will and esteem of the entire community. He is now the oldest citizen of the city in point of residence, and bids fair for many years yet of active business life.

CHARLES P. VICINI.

California has won distinction for the high rank of her bench and bar. Perhaps none of the newer states can justly boast of abler jurists or attorneys. Some of them have been men of national fame, and among those whose lives have been passed on a quieter plane there is scarcely a town or city in the state that cannot boast of one or more lawyers capable of crossing swords in forensic combat with any of the distinguished legal lights of the United States. California certainly has reason to be proud of her legal fraternity. In Charles P. Vicini we find united many of the rare qualities which go to make up the successful lawyer, and he is to-day regarded as one of the most prominent representatives of the bar of the state. He possesses perhaps few of those dazzling, meteoric qualities which have sometimes flashed along the legal horizon, riveting the gaze and blinding the vision for a moment, then disappearing, leaving little or no trace behind; but he has, rather, those solid and more substantial qualities which shine with a constant lustre, shedding light in the dark places with steadiness and continuity. He has in an eminent degree that rare ability of saying in a convincing way the right thing at the right time. His mind is analytical, logical and inductive, and with a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, he combines a familiarity with statutory law and a sober, clear judgment which makes him a formidable adversary in legal combat.

Mr. Vicini is a native son of California, born on the 6th of September, 1869, of Italian parents. His father, John B. Vicini, was born near Genoa, Italy, and when but sixteen years of age came to Calaveras county, California, in company with several young companions who, like himself, hoped to find wealth in the mines of this state. He first engaged in mining at Robinson's Ferry, then a rich and prosperous mining camp, in which he

obtained a goodly supply of the yellow metal. Some time afterward he established a meat market and in that enterprise also prospered. At a later date he removed to Angel's Camp, where he purchased land and was engaged in farming for eight years, when he sold out and removed to Sutter Creek. There he purchased property and engaged in the harness and boot and shoe business. The success which had hitherto attended him did not desert him then, and he subsequently built a second story to his building and fitted it out for hotel purposes, the property becoming known as the Sutter Hotel. It is well conducted by E. B. Moore, who purchased it from Mr. Vicini, who, in disposing of the building, bought property on the site above Sutter Creek. There he built a large three-story hotel called the Summit House, and the enterprise is being conducted by his son, Stephen B., while the father has retired from active business, he, however, making his home there with his son. He married Catherine Peirano, a native of Italy but reared in Baltimore. They have had three sons and a daughter, namely: Stephen B.; Henry J., a farmer, stock-raiser and freighter; Charles P.; and Caroline, who is now deceased.

Charles P. Vicini was educated in Santa Clara College and read law in the office of Armstrong & Hinkson, under whose direction he continued his studies for two years. He spent one year in the office of Caminetti & McGee, in San Francisco, after which he came to Jackson and was for some time a student in the office of Caminetti & Rust, the former a member of congress and the latter the supreme judge of Amador county at the present time. Mr. Vicini was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state on the 3d of May, 1892, and entered into partnership with Judge Rust, the connection continuing until the senior member was elevated to the bench, since which time our subject has carried on a general law practice alone. He has acquired an excellent reputation as a talented and well-read attorney. In November, 1898, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of district attorney, in which position he has since served.

On the 22d of November, 1892, Mr. Vicini was united in marriage to Miss Frances A. Hoit, a native of Sacramento, and they now have a little son, Hoit C. Mr. and Mrs. Vicini are members of the organization known as the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, and the Native Sons and Daughters of California, and he is a past president of his parlor. He also belongs to both blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity. He is a man of high scholarly attainments whose prominence at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability. Socially he is deservedly popular, for he is affable and courteous in manner and possesses that faculty so necessary to success in public life,—that of making friends readily and of strengthening the ties of friendship as time advances.

JOHN SPAULDING.

John Spaulding is the general superintendent of the South Yuba Water Company. In this land of perpetual sunshine it is often found necessary to employ a system of irrigation to make the soil productive. Nature, however,

has furnished an abundant water supply in the mountains and enterprising men have utilized such resources so that much of the land has been reclaimed for the purpose of cultivation. An active factor in this great work is the South Yuba Water Company, of which John Spaulding is the efficient and capable superintendent. He came to California in 1855, but in the early days was a placer miner and stage driver of the Sierra Nevada country, a man fertile and shrewd in his resources. His practical knowledge of the possibilities of this region and everything pertaining to either mining or water, combined with his knowledge and his ability to control men, brought him to the front in the planning and building of the great water system with which he has been connected from its inception up to the present time. In this way he has become the counselor of many millionaires, and has become widely known among people whose wealth is much less. All entertain for him the highest regard, and he is lovingly and familiarly called "Uncle John" throughout this section of California.

Mr. Spaulding was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, April 18, 1831, and represents a family of German origin that was early founded in Vermont. His father, Isaac Spaulding, was born and reared in the Green Mountain state and there married Miss Charlotte Killborn, who also was a native of Vermont and was descended from one of the old and highly respected families of that portion of the country. Removing to St. Lawrence county, New York, they became industrious and worthy farming people of the Empire state. The father served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812, and lived to be ninety-three years of age, while his good wife attained the age of ninety-seven years. He was twice married and by the first union he had three sons and two daughters, while by his marriage to our subject's mother he had two sons,—Walace and John. John owns a tract of land and a fine summer resort at Seigler Springs, in Lake county. The latter is well patronized and the land has been converted into an excellent farm, yielding a rich return for the cultivation bestowed upon it.

In 1868 John Spaulding was happily married to Mrs. Gerrett, of San Francisco, and their union was blessed with three children,—Mabel R., Charles K. and J. W. In 1897 the wife and mother was called to her final rest, after a long and harmonious married life. She was an estimable lady, possessed of many excellent characteristics and was very devoted to her family, and her loss was deeply felt by husband, children and friends.

In the early days of his residence in California Mr. Spaulding engaged in driving a stage from Sacramento through Auburn to Dutch Flat, continuing that work from 1858 until 1862. He had charge of the Wells-Fargo stage across the mountains, and had the oversight of the five hundred head of horses which at one time were used in the stage business controlled by that company. Subsequently he was engaged in the construction of water works in San Mateo county, and in 1875 he went to Shasta county, where he engaged in mining. The following year, however, he came to Auburn and took charge of the development of the great water-works system belonging to the South Yuba Water Company, a system which has been built and developed by him

until it now has over four hundred miles of canal, flumes, pipe lines, etc., and covers Nevada and Placer counties. The source of water supply comes from the summit of the mountains and includes nineteen large lakes and reservoirs. The latter are fortified with excellent dams and are of immense extent and capacity, controlling the future drainage of the entire slope. The reservoirs cover about fifteen hundred acres of land and have a capacity of fifteen billion gallons of water. One of the largest of these was named in honor of Mr. Spaulding. Because of the possibility of filling these reservoirs often during the season it is estimated that they have a capacity of one hundred and fifty billion gallons of water. This immense quantity of water is used for mining, for power, for supplying the country and towns with a water supply and for irrigating purposes, and is of inestimable value to the district to which it is carried, as well as being a source of much revenue to its projectors and owners. Mr. Spaulding has been the superintendent of this immense and important industry for the past twenty-four years and has proved himself to be a man of the highest ability in this line of work. In all his business relations he is straightforward and his dealings are above question.

He has been a Republican since the organization of the party, but has never been active in politics nor in secret societies, preferring to give his entire attention to his business.

WALLACE KAY.

As a representative of the class of substantial builders of great commonwealths who have served faithfully and long in the enterprising west, we present the subject of this sketch, who is numbered among the pioneers of Jackson, Amador county, and who has ever nobly aided in establishing and maintaining the material interests, legal status and moral welfare of the community. Though he has passed the seventieth milestone on the journey of life, he is yet actively connected with business affairs in Jackson and is the pioneer photographer in Amador county, having taken up his abode here in the year 1855.

Mr. Kay was born in Massachusetts, on the 18th of December, 1828, and is a representative of an old English family. His father, William Kay, was born, reared and married in England, the lady of his choice being Ellen Entwissel. In 1825 he emigrated with his wife and two children to the new world and spent his last days at Fall River, Massachusetts, where his death occurred, in 1837, when he had attained the age of forty-seven years. His wife passed away at the ripe old age of ninety-five years. They had eight children, of whom six are still living, one brother, William R. Kay, being a resident of Jackson, while a sister is living in New Jersey. The others, with the exception of the subject of this review, are still residents of Massachusetts.

Wallace Kay, the fourth of the family, was only eight years of age at the time of the father's death. He was then thrown upon his own resources and has since depended upon his efforts for a livelihood. His business career has been marked by honor and integrity, and though he has met with

many hardships and difficulties he has always enjoyed the respect of his fellow men. He was first employed in a print factory, his work being to spread the colors with which the prints were made, and for his services the little lad received a dollar per week. He made his home with his mother and for three hours each day he, together with the other employes of the factory, were instructed in the English branches of learning. It was thus he secured his education. He remained in the factory until his twentieth year, being promoted from time to time through its various departments, his wages being correspondingly increased until at the time he left the establishment he was receiving a dollar per day. He then spent three years as an apprentice at the machinist's trade and later worked as a journeyman in different shops, earning a dollar and seventy-five cents per day. He next took Horace Greeley's advice and came west to grow up with the country, for the gold fields of California were then attracting many young men to the Pacific slope. He sailed from New York on the 5th of October and landed at San Francisco twenty-five days later, made his way up the river to Sacramento and thence by stage to Jackson.

On the 10th of June, 1860, Mr. Kay was united in marriage, at Sutter Creek, to Miss Electa Jane Harding, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Amos Harding, of that state. She had come to California only a short time previously and here she met and wedded Mr. Kay. Their union was blessed with seven children, five of whom are living, namely: Emma, the wife of Walter Judson, of Lincoln, Placer county, California; Eva D., now the wife of Herman D. Tripp, who is the superintendent of the mine at Sundum, Alaska; Henry Edwin; and Inga and Alma Roberta, at home. They have a delightful and commodious residence on one of the beautiful hills in the picturesque town of Jackson and enjoy the warm friendship of many of the best people of this locality.

For four years after his arrival in the town Mr. Kay engaged in placer-mining, but met with only a moderate degree of success, and in 1859 began photographic work by taking ambrotype pictures. Many indeed are the changes and improvements which have been made in the science of photography since that time, yet he has always kept abreast with the progress made and now has a well equipped art gallery, supplied with the latest appliances and conveniences for doing first-class work. He gives excellent satisfaction to his patrons and derives from his business a good income, yet prices are very much lower than when he first opened his gallery, for he now sells cabinet photographs at two dollars a dozen and other work in proportion.

Mr. Kay has been a very active and valued member of the Masonic fraternity for the past thirty years, having been raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Jackson in 1869. For nine years he has filled the office of master in the lodge, has served in all the different offices of the chapter and for two terms was its high priest. He has also been representative to the grand lodge of the state, and both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star, in which she has the honor of being past matron. Mr. Kay cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856, and has since continued

steadfast in his political faith, doing all in his power to advance the welfare of the party. His upright methods of dealing and his reliable judgment in all matters of public interest have won for him a place of distinction among the leading men of his adopted country and in the history of northern California he well deserves mention.

SAMUEL W. BRIGHT.

Among the residents of Jackson, Amador county, who have long made their homes in California is Samuel Wales Bright, whose boyhood days were spent on the Atlantic coast. He was born in Massachusetts, on the 27th of May, 1831, and is of English lineage. His grandfather, Jesse Bright, was a native of England and became the progenitor of the family in the United States. He crossed the briny deep and established a home in Massachusetts, where he carried on agricultural pursuits. He had six children, four sons and two daughters, and two of the number still survive, Warren and Bobbie D., the former eighty years of age and the latter about seventy, both residents of Massachusetts. Michael Bright, the father of our subject, was born in the old Bay state, in 1804, and having arrived at years of maturity he wedded Alvira Richards. They made their home in Massachusetts, where they were honest and industrious farming people and enjoyed the respect of friends and neighbors. The mother was a member of the Baptist church, and he was a man of high moral character, being accounted one of the valued citizens of the community in which he resided. He passed away in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and his wife was called to her final rest when fifty years of age. In their family were eleven children, six of whom are now living.

Mr. Bright, their eldest child, was educated in the public schools of his native town and there learned the two trades of shoemaking and butchering. In 1851 he took passage on the Philadelphia, bound for California, and by way of the isthmus route came to this state, landing at San Francisco on the 10th of December of that year. He made his way direct to Mokelumne Hill, and on the 20th of the same month began mining on his own account, but, not meeting with the success he had anticipated, he turned his attention to the dairy business, owning twenty cows. He did the milking and then sold the milk among the people of the locality, receiving three dollars a gallon. Corn meal was then the principal mill product that could be obtained, and twenty-five cents a pound was paid for it. Mr. Bright continued in the dairy business for two years, and then began butchering at West Point, in Sandy Gulch. It was a rich gulch, where many miners were engaged in the search for the precious metal, and he there conducted three shops, meeting with excellent success. He also became connected with mining interests, employing others, however, to do the practical work. In 1858 he sold his butchering business and for two years gave his attention to quartz-mining. In 1860 he came to Jackson where he purchased the meat market of the Wiley Brothers and for forty years he has conducted his present store, enjoying a large and profitable trade. He has a very wide acquaintance among the old settlers of this section of the

state and has through long years supplied their tables with choice meats at reasonable prices. His honorable business methods and his earnest desire to please secure for him a very liberal patronage and he derives therefrom a comfortable competence. He has been connected with mining interests from the time he located here and is still the owner of considerable mining stock. He has also made judicious investments in real estate and now owns a number of business blocks and dwellings in Jackson, being accounted one of the well-to-do citizens of the place. In 1862, when a disastrous fire swept over the town, his losses amounted to four thousand dollars, for he had no insurance upon his property. This did not discourage him, however, for with renewed effort he continued his work and soon regained all that he had lost.

In December, 1861, Mr. Bright was united in marriage to Miss Martha T. Bradbury, a native of the state of Maine. They have lost their only child, a little son, who died at the age of ten months. Mr. Bright has been a life-long Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has kept well informed on the issues of the day, yet has never sought office nor has he joined either fraternal or religious organizations. He has depended entirely upon his own efforts for his advancement in life, and his worth and ability have commended him to the public confidence and therefore to the public support. As a citizen he is interested in whatever pertains to the welfare of his town, county and state, and has contributed to many interests which have advanced the material, social, intellectual and moral welfare of Jackson.

GEORGE F. HUBER.

George Frederick Huber, an enterprising business man of Auburn, California, and one of the trustees of the city, is a native of Germany, born on the 19th of January, 1848, in the state of Wurtemberg. His father, George Adam Huber, still lives in the old country, and is now eighty-four years of age. He is a member of the Lutheran church, as also was his wife, Mary Elizabeth Huber, who died in 1873. The Hubers as far back as their history is known were residents of Germany.

George F. Huber passed the first fifteen years of his life in his native land, receiving a good common-school education there. In 1863, at the age of fifteen, he came to America, stopping first, for a short time, in Detroit, Michigan, where he had an uncle. From Michigan he came direct to California. Like most newcomers to this state at that early day, he first tried his luck in the mines, his first venture being on the American river, where he met with fair success. Later he bought a farm in Eldorado county, on which he settled and where he carried on farming operations for sixteen years. At the end of that time he came to Auburn. Here he opened a bakery and a little later engaged also in the liquor business, both wholesale and retail, and from the first he was successful in his business at this place. He erected and owns the building in which his bakery and wholesale and retail liquor store are located. Also he is interested in mining operations. He is a stockholder and

the president and superintendent of the Gold Slide Mining Company, with property on the American river.

Politically Mr. Huber has been a Democrat ever since he has been a voter. During his residence on his ranch he took a deep interest in educational affairs and for a number of years served his district. In the spring of 1900 he was elected one of the trustees of the city of Auburn.

Mr. Huber was happily married, in 1870, to Miss Susan Byer, a native of Germany, and they have one daughter, Mary, who is now the wife of D. W. Fairchild, of Auburn.

Mrs. Huber is a member of the Catholic church. Mr. Huber was reared in the Lutheran faith, but is not identified with any church. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1874 and is also a member of the I. O. R. M.

FRED SUTTON.

Fred Sutton, who is actively associated with the business interests of Sonora and is a member of the city board of trustees, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, December 25, 1853, and is descended from an old English family. His father, Moses Sutton, was born in Cambridgeshire, September 5, 1821, and spent the days of his childhood and youth in that country. Arriving at the years of maturity, he wedded Miss Mary Hall, and unto them were born twelve children ere they left the "merrie isle." In 1869 the family came to the new world, locating at Lockport, New York, and the following year emigrated to Sonora, California. Subsequently, however, the father and part of his children returned to Illinois, where he purchased a farm and there spent his remaining days, departing this life October 29, 1897, at the age of seventy-six years. His estimable wife passed away in Illinois, September 24, 1881, when fifty-eight years of age. They were Episcopalians in their religious faith, and in the various communities in which they resided they were held in high esteem. Representatives of the family still reside in Illinois, while Charles Sutton is a farmer of Tuolumne county, California.

Fred Sutton, the subject of this review, pursued his education in the schools of England and in Lockport, New York, and for sixteen years he was engaged in general merchandising in connection with his uncle, Josiah Hall. Since coming to Sonora he has engaged in mining and has also been interested in the real-estate and insurance business. He is now one of the owners of the Excelsior mine, the Street mine, the Gross mine and the Bell mine. The Excelsior mine has produced four hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Sutton is a man of excellent business ability and of resourceful capacity, and his efforts have not been limited to one line. He is now the agent for the Firemen's Fund, a fire-insurance company of San Francisco, and for a number of other reliable companies. He is also actively engaged in the real-estate business in Sonora, and in this line of business he has contributed not a little to the substantial upbuilding and legitimate progress of the attractive city in which he makes his home. In all his dealings he is thoroughly reliable, his name being synonymous with integrity in business affairs.

In his political views Mr. Sutton is a Democrat. He keeps well informed on the issues of the day, and was elected a trustee of his town in 1900, and is now filling that position with ability and fidelity. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias of Sonora, in which he is serving as a keeper of the records and seals. He is also a member of the Chosen Friends, in which organization he is holding the office of counselor. With every advance movement in the town during the period of his residence here he has been prominently identified, being recognized as one of the leading and most enterprising business men of the place, and as one who has contributed liberally, and with enthusiasm, to every cause which has had as its object the growth and prosperity of Sonora.

WALTER EDWIN KENT.

One of the enterprising, wide-awake and progressive merchants of Jackson is Mr. Kent, a native son of California, his birth having occurred in San Francisco, on the 26th of December, 1854. His ancestors resided in New England. His father, Edwin A. Kent, was a native of New Hampshire and in August, 1849, took up his abode in San Francisco. He was born July 15, 1824, and was educated in Boston, Massachusetts. At length he determined to seek a home in the land of gold and on a sailing vessel rounded Cape Horn. He became a resident of Nevada City, where he owned considerable property and was also interested in a water ditch. In 1856 he removed thence to Amador county, residing in Volcano and Jackson most of the time until his death, which occurred in 1890, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. In San Francisco he was married to Miss Abbie F. Ward, a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and five children blessed their union, of whom four are living, namely: Edwin W., Eva L., Amy F. and Mrs. W. E. Agard, the last named now a resident of San Diego. All are respected citizens of the communities in which they reside.

Walter Edwin Kent, the eldest of the family, was educated in Amador county and began life on his own account as a clerk in the general mercantile store owned by L. Newman & Company, of Jackson. He remained with them for five years, becoming an expert salesman and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business. At length he determined to embark in merchandising on his own account, and in 1882 entered into partnership with J. M. Levy, opening a store in Jackson. They conducted the enterprise for six and a half years, and on the expiration of that period Mr. Kent sold his interest to his partner and leased the Globe Hotel, which he conducted for two years. He then opened his present grocery and provision store, and has carried on operations there with excellent success, having gained an enviable reputation as a prompt, reliable, energetic and honorable merchant. In 1890, upon the death of his father, he assumed control of his father's undertaking business, in partnership with J. A. Butterfield, and in that enterprise they are meeting with well earned success.

Mr. Kent was happily married in 1888, to Miss Nellie L. Keeney, a native

of Amador county, by whom he has three children,—Vivian Blanche; Loring Edwin and Ward Foster. Mr. Kent belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows societies and the Independent Order of Foresters, and in these organizations he has filled various offices. He is also connected with the Native Sons of the Golden West, in which he is a past president. His political support has ever been given the Republican party and he is most earnest in his advocacy of its principles, yet has never sought or desired public office. He has made a good record as a business man and citizen, being at all times reliable and upright. That his warmest friends are numbered among those who have known him from boyhood is an indication that his life has been a useful and active one, worthy of the highest regard.

MYRON HOLLINGSWORTH REED.

Of the "art preservative of arts," Myron Hollingsworth Reed is a representative, being the well known proprietor of the Mountain Echo, having founded the paper in 1879. He was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, on the 4th of May, 1835, and is of Scotch ancestry. His father, Frederick D. Reed, entered Ontario county, New York, in 1819, but removed to Ohio in 1838, where he married Roxanna McClellan and reared nine children. Two of the sons served in the Union army during the Civil war and one of them served in the Confederate service. The father died at the age of fifty-one years, the mother surviving until her eighty-seventh year. They were people of intelligence and education and are well remembered in the community where they lived.

Mr. Reed received his education in Kentucky, where he remained until he was seventeen years old, then followed the army that was making its way, by ox teams, across the plains to California. Without serious accident he reached Volcano, Amador county, without much means, his trip having cost him one hundred and eighty dollars; but he set to work immediately in the mines at Springfield, Tuolumne county. His first work was that of casting out the dirt and washing for gold. His largest nugget amounted to forty-one dollars, but his success was not such as to make him desire to continue long in the business. Unfortunate speculation in mining property about dissipated his earnings.

Always loving law and order, Mr. Reed was at one time associated with a party who took the law into their own hands, sometimes in those days an example having to be made for the protection of the helpless.

In 1879 Mr. Reed turned his attention to the newspaper business and started the Mountain Echo, a weekly five-column folio. Since that time various enlargements have been made, until now it is an eight-column folio and is regarded as the most effective medium for the dissemination of knowledge concerning this section and very instrumental in the upbuilding of Angel's Camp and Calaveras county. Since 1884 he has been ably assisted by his son-in-law, Lewis J. Hutchison, who had been connected with the Chronicle at Mokelumne Hill, the oldest paper in the state. He had also been con-

nected with the *Alta* in San Francisco, and the jobbing department of Bancroft & Company. He is a newspaper man of experience and his business connection with Mr. Reed strengthens the *Echo*. In politics it was formerly an independent paper, then for two years was conducted in the interests of the Prohibition party, but now its leanings are toward the Republican party, of which Mr. Reed is a stalwart member.

The marriage of Mr. Reed took place in 1862, to Miss Mahala Watson, a native of Indiana who came to California in 1861. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Reed are happily settled near them and are as follows: Ida, the wife of L. J. Hutchison; Roxana; Jessie, the wife of J. H. Rulofson; Charles D., engaged in mining; Sadie I., the wife of B. K. Stone.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Reed are pleasant and congenial and their cottage in Angel's Camp has often been visited by well known literary men of the day. Mr. Reed numbering among his friends Mark Twain and Bret Harte. He has labored hard to build up the best interests of his section and has been most successful. Mr. Reed socially is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle and of the Foresters, and at one time of the Sons of Temperance.

HORACE H. ROWELL.

A well known and reliable business man of Sonora, Tuolumne county, California, is Horace Hall Rowell, the subject of our sketch. Mr. Rowell is an old settler of California, having located in the state in 1853. His birth took place January 9, 1830, at Hooksett, New Hampshire, and was the son of Peter and Susan (Eastman) Rowell, natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively, who were of French and Scotch descent. Peter Rowell served as a drummer in the war of 1812. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children, four of whom are surviving. Mr. and Mrs. Rowell were worthy people, of Universalist belief, and died at the ages of seventy-five and fifty-six, respectively.

Our subject lived the usual life of the school boy of his time and prepared for future usefulness by learning the gunsmith's trade. In 1849 his brother Gilman came to California and successfully engaged in mining in Mariposa county, dying at Sawmill Flat, Tuolumne county, in 1890, leaving behind him a record of good deeds and many kindnesses to other miners. He was generous and liberal and will long be remembered. Our subject reached California by the isthmus route and for three years engaged in placer-mining at Sawmill Flat, where he met with some success, leaving with considerable money. He then opened a blacksmith shop, hiring a smith for the work, but suffered a loss of three thousand dollars by fire. In 1875 he settled in Sonora, again losing a large sum by fire, but rebuilt and opened up his place of business better prepared than ever. Since that time Mr. Rowell has successfully carried on his line of trade, dealing in guns, ammunition and sporting goods and in connection handles sewing machines, also owning a repair shop.

Since the Civil war Mr. Rowell has been a stanch Republican, showing

much enthusiasm for the present (1900) administration. Since 1860 he has been a valued member of the I. O. O. F., and is regarded as one of the representative business men of Sonora.

ROBERT C. DOWNS.

The middle portion of the nineteenth century might properly be termed the age of utility, especially on the Pacific slope. The vast region lying west of the Rockies was but then opened up to civilization, and the honored pioneers who founded homes in this rich but undeveloped region, were men who had to contend with the trials and difficulties of the pioneer life. Theirs were lives of toil. They were endeavoring to make homes, to cultivate farms, to establish business enterprises, and above all to develop the rich mineral resources of this part of the country; and often from youth to old age their lot was one of labor; but their importance to the community cannot be over-estimated, and the comforts and luxuries which the later generations enjoy are due to the brave band of pioneer men and women who came to California during its primitive condition. It is also encouraging and interesting to note that many who came here empty-handed worked their way upward from a humble position in life to one of affluence; that as the years passed and the country improved prosperity attended their efforts and wealth rewarded their earnest labors.

To this class of honored men belongs Robert Carleton Downs, who has gained a handsome competence and who has been permitted to witness the wonderful development of the state whose foundation he aided to lay. For many years he has been identified with the development of the rich mining interests of the state and now makes his home at Sutter Creek in Amador county.

He was born in Bristol, Connecticut, on the 19th of April, 1828. His ancestry were early settlers in New England and in Virginia, and through several generations representatives of the name were prominent in connection with the public affairs of Connecticut. They also aided in the struggle for independence, David Downs, the grandfather of our subject, having been one of the heroes of the Revolution who fought throughout the great struggle that gave birth to the nation. He died at Waterbury, Connecticut, December 17, 1838, at the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Baldwin, died in the sixty-ninth year of her age. Ephraim Downs, the father of our subject, was born in Massachusetts and married Miss Chloe Painter, a native of Connecticut. They were devoted members of the Episcopal church and had eight children, of whom only two are living.

Robert C. Downs, of this review, their fourth child and third son, acquired his early education in his native town and also pursued his studies in the schools of Litchfield and Waterbury, Connecticut. His father was a farmer and manufacturer of wooden clocks, and his early experiences were those of the farm. After laying aside his text-books he accepted a clerkship in a dry-goods store of New York, where he remained for nearly three years in

the employ of Hosea F. Clark, at No. 169 Greenwich street. He there acquired a good knowledge of the business and of methods followed in commercial circles, but the news of the discovery of gold in California attracted him to the west.

The announcement of no event has ever caused such a wide-spread interest in business circles as the finding of the precious metal near the waters of the Pacific. Mr. Downs, with two partners, Edward Hawley and A. J. Tryon, took passage on the sailing vessel Tahmaroo, Captain Richardson, master, on the 25th of January, 1849, and reached San Francisco the 1st of July, following. The voyage was made around Cape Horn and there were one hundred and fifty passengers on board. During the trip they were caught in a hurricane off Cape Horn and much of the rigging was carried off and the greater part of the bulwarks were stove in. The journey was continued the next day and afterward without further trouble, until they arrived near San Francisco, when, about dark, the lookout shouted "Breakers ahead!" and Captain Richardson gave command "About ship, all hands on deck!" Fortunately they were able to make their way out to sea again; but it was a very narrow escape; for had they drifted further on the rocks nothing could have saved them. Fifty years have passed since that time, but Mr. Downs cannot refer to events of the trip without deep emotion. His partner, Mr. Hawley, died during the voyage and was buried at sea.

Immediately after arrival at San Francisco Mr. Downs took passage up the river to Sacramento, and from there to the north fork of the American river, where he engaged in placer-mining with fair success. In a few months he returned to Sacramento and San Francisco, meeting Levi Hanford, with whom he soon engaged in mining and merchandising in Amador county. In March, 1850, they established stores on Amador and Rancheria creeks. Large profits were made in those days and they sold extensively to the Indians, conducting their enterprise until the spring of 1851, when they established stores at Sutter Creek and Volcano, under the firm name of Hanford & Downs, familiar in early California days. They also carried on quartz-mining until 1859, when Mr. Downs retired from the firm to devote his entire attention to developing the rich mineral resources of the state. He has since followed the business, with gratifying success, and is still a large stockholder in various mining enterprises.

He is a man of strong common sense, of excellent judgment and of the highest probity of character, and therefore merits the degree of prosperity which crowned his efforts during the pioneer epoch and has attended his business career in late years. His labors have not been confined to one line of effort, but have reached out and encompassed many industries which have contributed to the growth and upbuilding of the community as well as to his individual prosperity.

Mr. Downs enjoys the pleasure and distinction of being a life member of the Society of California Pioneers and has always been a staunch Republican. He represented his district in the state assembly in 1879 and 1880.

Since his arrival in California he has made six trips to his old home in

the east, going and returning by most of the different routes across the continent. Travel is the source of much true wisdom, and in this way and through the various experiences of active life Mr. Downs has become a well informed man whose many excellencies of character have gained to him the esteem of young and old, rich and poor.

JAMES F. BROWN.

James F. Brown, the leading merchant of Colfax, Placer county, California, has been a resident of this state for fifty years. During all this time he has figured as a business man in various California towns, has had misfortunes and reverses, but has met and overcome them, and to-day, as the result of his own push and enterprise, he is at the head of a prosperous business.

Mr. Brown is a native of Maine. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England and the family was represented in the war for Independence. Originally they were English and Scotch. Grandfather Benjamin Brown was a native of Vassalboro, Maine, and his wife was before marriage a Miss McClellan. Their son Nathaniel, also a native of Vassalboro, was born in August, 1781. He married Miss Charlotte Getchel, a native of his own town, and they became the parents of eight children, only one of whom, James F., the subject of this sketch, survives.

James F. Brown passed the first sixteen years of his life on his father's farm in Maine and received his early education in the public schools. The greater part of his education, however, has been obtained in the broad school of experience, for at the age of sixteen he started out to make his own way in the world. The first money he made was as a school-teacher, at a salary of thirteen dollars and fifty cents per month. Afterward he worked in his brother's store, and was thus occupied until he came to California, in 1851. His western trip was made via the isthmus route, the Pacific voyage in the ship *Northern*, commanded by Captain Randall, which landed at San Francisco July 7th.

Upon his arrival in California, he went to Sacramento to join his brother, A. D. Brown, who had come to the Pacific coast in 1849 and was then engaged in jobbing goods. James F. at once took a stock of goods to Beal's Bar, and sold goods there and at Elizabethtown and Johnstown, in Eldorado county, up to 1858, being very successful in his business. In 1856 he met his first loss, by fire, and was left without a dollar. His next business venture was at Wisconsin Hill, Placer county, where in 1859 he was again burned out. He at once rebuilt and ran a store there and also one at Monona Flat, conducting both successfully. In 1864 his Monona Flat store was swept away by fire, resulting in total loss to him. He had previously disposed of the store at Wisconsin Hill, and after the fire just referred to he returned to that place and sold goods in his former store until 1868. That year he removed to Iowa Hill, where he established himself in business and had a flourishing trade. At this place also he was the victim of fire, being burned out in 1870.

Again, however, he rebuilt, and continued to do a successful business

there until 1897, when he sold out and came to Colfax. Here for two years he was in partnership with Henry Disque, at the end of that time purchasing his partner's interest, and since then doing business under his own name. His present store, located in a brick building, 28x100 feet, is filled with all kinds of general merchandise, and he also handles farm implements and hay and grain, having two large warehouses filled with the latter class of goods.

Mr. Brown was married, in 1862, to Miss Lizzy Thompson, a native of England, and their happy union has been blessed with five children, as follows: Alice Augusta, now Mrs. W. O. Spencer; Russel Warren, in the store with his father; J. Frank, an attorney of Sacramento; Nellie G., attending school in San Francisco; and Benjamin, in the store with his father.

For a period of twenty-five years Mr. Brown has been identified with the I. O. O. F., in which he has always taken a deep interest, and in which he has passed all the chairs. He is also a member of the Chosen Friends, and politically is a staunch Republican.

PRENTISS CARPENTER.

The subject of this review is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights. With a high appreciation of his ability and his trustworthiness as a citizen his fellow townsmen have conferred upon him the highest office within their power to bestow, and he is now serving as the mayor of Placerville, to which position he was elected in 1900.

Mr. Carpenter is a native of central California and was reared and educated in the city where he still resides. His birth, however, occurred in Volcanoville, Eldorado county, on the 8th of February, 1858. His father, Hon. G. J. Carpenter, was one of California's most distinguished pioneers and is represented on another page of this volume. Prentiss Carpenter, the eldest son, pursued his education in the academy at Placerville, and when his literary course was completed he took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of his father, a distinguished jurist of this section of California. When twenty-one years of age he was admitted to practice in the township courts and has since been actively connected with the profession in his native county. He has served for three terms as district attorney, during which time he acquired an enviable reputation as a criminal lawyer, rendering the public valuable service by securing the conviction of several notable criminals. He has the power of keen analysis, which enables him to readily determine the strong points in the case. In argument he is logical and forceful and his oratorical ability adds to the effectiveness of his speech before court and jury. His standing at the bar is high and a liberal patronage indicates the confidence of the public in his professional ability.

Mr. Carpenter was married on the 11th of June, 1880, to Miss Annie J. Thomas, who was born in California. They have one daughter, Lucile



PRENTISS CARPENTER



A. S. BOSQUIT

Clare, who is with them in their beautiful home in Placerville, where hospitality reigns supreme and where the spirit of genial companionship and good cheer is always found. Mr. Carpenter is a valued member of Palmyra Lodge, No. 157, F. & A. M., also belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, and in the year 1900 represented his parlor in the grand parlor of the state.

Like his honored father, he has ever been a representative of the Democratic party, but by a unanimous vote of all parties he was elected as the first mayor of his city after its reorganization in 1900, in which capacity he is now acceptably serving. He never lacks the courage of his convictions, and he is a man of intelligence and genuine public spirit and his administration has won the approval of all those who have due regard for the welfare and upbuilding of their city.

WILLIAM M. PENRY.

William M. Penry was born on the 27th of September, 1838, in Mississippi, of Welsh lineage. The family was founded in America by the great-grandfather of our subject, who located in South Carolina, where the grandfather, Jonathan Penry, was born May 21, 1785. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and removed from his native state to Mississippi, where he died at a ripe old age. His son, Samuel H. Penry, the father of our subject, was born in South Carolina, June 17, 1811, and accompanied his parents on their removal to Mississippi, where he married Narcissa Davis, born October 30, 1817, a native of Georgia, by whom he had six children, four of whom are now living. During the Mexican war he entered his country's service and aided in defending her rights. Subsequently he removed to Texas, where he successfully carried on agricultural pursuits, and died November 9, 1899. When the war between the north and south was inaugurated two of his sons, N. S. and Corydon, joined the Confederate forces, and the latter was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, his death resulting from his injury. Narcissa Penry died November 14, 1892.

Mr. Penry, of this review, was educated in the state of his nativity and learned the printer's trade, at which he worked as a journeyman until 1857. In that year he sailed from New Orleans for San Francisco, reaching his destination on the 26th of April, 1857. There he worked at his trade for a few months, after which he went to visit his uncle in Placer county and while there purchased an interest in the Folsom Dispatch, with which he was connected for two years. On the expiration of that period he sold his share of the paper and established the Folsom Telegraph, in connection with Mr. Kilma. That paper is still published, but in 1863 Mr. Penry dissolved his connection therewith and came to Jackson, where he has since resided. After the big fire which occurred in this city he had, in connection with Mr. Pain, re-established the Amador Dispatch, and for thirty-four years aided in its publication, being most of the time the editor and proprietor. In 1896 he sold the journal to E. C. Rust, who is now its publisher. Since that time Mr. Penry has lived retired from active business. He made the Dispatch one of the leading news-

papers in this section of the state and secured for it a very large circulation, and the financial returns therefrom annually augmented his income until, with a comfortable competence, he was enabled to retire to private life.

In politics Mr. Penry has always been a pronounced Democrat, and, reared in the south, his sympathy was naturally with the people of that section of the country during the Civil war. On that account he was arrested, in 1865, by United States soldiers. About one hundred, under the command of Captain Knight, came to his office and demanded his surrender. For five or six weeks he was imprisoned and was then discharged without trial. He has, however, always been true to the interests of the county, town and state, and his efforts have been effective in promoting the welfare of the community in which he makes his home. Through the columns of his paper he has always been the champion of the measures calculated to prove a public benefit and many needed reforms and improvements were adopted through his instrumentality. He served for some years as a deputy assessor of the county, but devoted the greater part of his life to journalistic labors, in which he met with gratifying success. In a minor degree Mr. Penry has been an inventor, having originated a "pole climber" and a "folding ladder," the latter being fully covered by patents, and is a revolution to all previous inventions of the kind, his chief motive being to invent a more simple and convenient fire escape, but it may be used in many other ways. He has never devoted time and money to bring it properly before the public, hence has never met with any marked degree of success.

In 1870 Mr. Penry was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Barton, a native of Ohio, and to them was born one son, William M. Our subject is a valued representative of the Masonic fraternity, and since 1860 has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs and has frequently represented his lodge in the grand lodge and has taken an active interest in its work. Of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Jackson he is a charter member, and also belongs to the order of Rebekah and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, his wife being a member of the Eastern Star and also of the Daughters of the Rebekah.

He and his wife have a very pleasant home in Jackson and enjoy the high esteem of the people among whom they have so long resided. His life has been well spent and has been characterized by devotion to all that he believes right. The rest which he now enjoys is well merited, for his property has come to him as a reward of earnest and indefatigable labor.

HENRY ATWOOD.

The honor which belongs to the "forty-niner" in California is conceded to the prominent resident of Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, whose name is above. Henry Atwood is descended from old English ancestry who settled early in New England and was born at Boston, Massachusetts, March 15, 1819, a son of Zerubbabel and Nancy (Craft) Atwood, who were of the highest respectability and were members of the Universalist church. The father was

a merchant tailor and lived to be eighty-seven years old. The mother died in her eighty-first year. They were both natives of Boston and their entire lives were spent there. They had three children. Mr. Atwood was educated in the public schools of Boston and began his active life there, meeting with success in business.

Soon after the news of the discovery of gold in California reached Boston he and eleven others bought the ship *Colonel Taylor*, laid in an ample stock of provisions, and hired its captain and crew to sail it to California. They left Boston February 15, 1849,—twenty-three persons on board all told. The thermometer registered thirty-three degrees below zero and the salt water was frozen nine miles from land. The voyage was without noteworthy incidents until they approached the Strait of Magellan. The weather was rough and they came near being driven upon the rocks and were obliged to anchor and abandon their purpose of passing through the Strait of Magellan and make the passage by way of the Strait of Lamar. They were caught in a storm off the mouth of the river La Plata, and their topmast was carried away and they came near being swamped.

They celebrated July 4 on ship-board and arrived in San Francisco September 17, after a voyage of seven months lacking two days. They found Sacramento a city of tents, but it afforded good facilities in the way of provisions. Mr. Atwood had six barrels of pork on board the vessel and sold one of them for sixty-two dollars. He had also brought out to California six pairs of knee-boots and was paid ninety dollars for one pair of them. They sold the vessel and left their supplies on the wharf under guard, only to lose them by high water which washed them out to sea. They hired an ox team to take their stuff to the diggings in Oregon Gulch, near "Hangtown," where they took out fifty to sixty dollars' worth of ore per day.

In the spring of 1850 they went to the mountains and two years' mining at Todd's Ridge netted them eleven thousand and five hundred dollars each, and one day during their stay there three of the party with a cradle took out three thousand and one hundred dollars. Fearful that they might be snowed in, they went to Placerville in October. In the following spring they returned and found that a rush of miners had claimed everything in sight, and after working out his claim there Mr. Atwood went back to Placerville, whence, May 1, 1853, he came to Mokelumne Hill, where he bought the Union Hotel, in which he began business July 19. August 20 the town was burned to the ground and Mr. Atwood, who had no insurance, estimated his loss at twenty-five thousand dollars. While he stood looking at the ruins of all his hard-earned worldly fortunes, thinking that his prospects were indeed gloomy, A. W. Mitchell came up behind him and placing his hands on his shoulders said, "If you wish, I will let you have the money to rebuild." He erected a fine stone building on his own lot and did a splendid business for eleven years, when he sold the property, and a year later that second hotel at Mokelumne Hill was burned. Mr. Atwood kept the Big Tree Hotel for four years and after that bought and kept the Sperry Hotel, at Murphy's, for four years, making considerable money.

He sold this last hotel, and, returning to Mokelumne Hill, went from there to Grass Valley, Nevada county, where he put in the succeeding four years as the proprietor of the Holbrooke Hotel. Subsequently he lived for a time at San Andreas, but came back to Mokelumne Hill and bought the Quartz Glen mine, out of which he has taken considerable gold and on which he has one of the best quartz mills in Calaveras county. He retired from active life ten years ago and now, in his eighty-first year, is hale and hearty and in possession of all of his faculties, frequently reminiscent of the days of forty-nine and respected as a pioneer and as a citizen. He has never married, nor has he ever joined any secret societies. In his early life a Whig, he affiliated with the Republicans at the organization of that party and voted for Lincoln and for every subsequent Republican president.

PATRICK DWYER.

Prominently connected with the hotel interests of northern California is Patrick Dwyer, the popular and highly esteemed proprietor of the Globe Hotel of Jackson, Amador county. He is also an active factor in the public life of the community and is serving as one of the supervisors of the county. A native of Ireland, he was born in county Tipperary in 1826, a son of Charles and Bridget (O'Marra) Dwyer, who also were natives of the Emerald Isle and were descended from old families of that country. They were numbered among the industrious farming people of the community in which they lived, and were devoted adherents of the Catholic faith. They had six sons and a daughter, but Mr. Dwyer and his sister are the only ones still living. The latter is the wife of Thomas McDonald, a resident of Oakland, California.

Patrick Dwyer was educated in the schools of his native land and remained in Ireland until twenty-three years of age, when he determined to seek a home in America, having received very favorable reports of the opportunities afforded young men in the new world. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic to New York, taking passage on a sailing vessel. During the voyage they encountered high head winds most of the way and were thirteen weeks in completing the trip. From the eastern metropolis Mr. Dwyer came to San Francisco by way of the isthmus route, arriving at their destination on the 20th of October, 1852. Immediately afterward he made his way to Volcano, in Amador county, proceeding up the Sacramento river to the capital city and then across the country with a team. For ten years he engaged in placer-mining at various mining camps and made good wages, but never met with any remarkable degree of success. He was associated with five men in the operation of the Hydraulic claim at Mahala Flat, where they took out between two and three thousand dollars' worth of the shining metal, his largest find being a nugget worth two hundred dollars. After working that claim Mr. Dwyer turned his attention to the cattle business and ranching. He owned one hundred and sixty acres of land at Prairie Grove, and in the mountains a tract six miles square, which was used for pasturage. For six years he continued in that business, meeting with good success; but in 1861 many

of the cattle died and the following year he retired from the business. He, however, continued to operate his farm and also engaged in mining on Jackson creek until 1877, when he purchased the Globe Hotel, which he until recently conducted with excellent success. It is a fine three-story brick structure at the corner of Main and Court streets, in the center of the business district of Jackson, is fifty by sixty feet, and contains fifty rooms. Mr. Dwyer conducted the hotel for twenty-two years, being the oldest hotel proprietor in the town. The comforts and conveniences which he afforded his guests, his courteous treatment of them and his earnest desire to please secured to him a very liberal patronage and won him the regard of the traveling public. April 1, 1900, he leased the hotel and retired from its management. In addition to this property he has erected and owns two dwellings in the town and has a ranch half a mile out of the town, upon which he keeps cows, hogs and poultry for his hotel, thus being able to supply the hotel with fresh meat of an excellent quality.

Mr. Dwyer was happily married, in 1855, to Miss Ann Hanley, a native of Ireland, and their union has been blessed with seven children, of whom six are now living, namely: Charles; William; John; Thomas; Ann, the wife of Edward Hurst; and Ella, the wife of Charles Ginocchio. One daughter, Maria, departed this life at the age of sixteen years. Mr. Dwyer and his family are members of the Catholic church, and in matters of state and national importance he votes with the Democratic party; but at local elections, where no national issue is involved, he gives his support to the candidates whom he thinks best qualified for the office regardless of party affiliations. For a number of years he has served as a road commissioner, and for the third term, of four years each, has served as county commissioner. His record as a public official is most commendable and has gained him the confidence and good will of his fellow townsmen. His hope of bettering his financial condition in the new world has been more than realized, and he has not only gained a comfortable competence and valuable property, but has won a host of warm friends who esteem him highly for his genuine worth, his uniform courtesy and genial and kindly manner.

JOHN STROHM.

John Strohm is the proprietor of the Jackson Brewery and in the conduct of the business has met with excellent success gaining a most comfortable competence. He was born in Germany on the 4th of January, 1850, and belongs to one of the old families of the fatherland. He obtained his education in his native country and there learned the brewing business, after which he determined to seek a home and fortune in the new world. He sailed for New York, and after working at his trade in Cleveland, Ohio, and in St. Louis, Missouri, he spent two years in Mexico, and in 1886 he came to Jackson, Amador county, California, where he rented the Jackson Brewery, then a small plant. He made it a point to use only the best hops and barley in the manufacture of the beer, and the excellence of his product soon gave

to him a good trade, which has steadily increased as the years have passed by. He purchased the brewery after a time and has expended twenty-five thousand dollars in improving the property, equipping it with the latest improved machinery and the best methods of turning out a first-class grade of beer. His trade has now reached extensive proportions, large sales being made throughout Amador and Tuolumne counties.

In 1887 Mr. Strohm was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Smith, a native of Germany, and to them have been born four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: Jacob, who died at the age of four years; John, who died at the age of ten months; and Anna and Bertha, who are with their parents. Mrs. Strohm is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Strohm is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters, and in politics usually votes with the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for office. He and his family have a pleasant home near the brewery in which they are nicely settled.

R. INNIS BROMLEY, M. D.

Among the prominent professional men of Tuolumne county, California, no one is better or more favorably known than R. Innis Bromley, M. D., the subject of this sketch. His birth took place in Contra Costa county, California, January 24, 1857, his ancestry being English and easily traced to a period prior to the Revolutionary war. His paternal great-great-grandfather, William Bromley, was one of the patriots of colonial days and was a member of the Committee of Safety from Vermont, in which state he lived and died at a patriarchal age. His son John died in 1828. Another son, named Lewis, was born in 1787 and was a veteran of the war of 1812. His son, Major John Lewis Bromley, was the father of our subject. Major Bromley was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 25, 1820, and through service in the Mexican war received his title of military authority. His company was among the first to enter the city of Mexico, in 1847.

Major Bromley started to California in the spring of 1852 by way of Cape Horn, and was six months on the passage. He located in San Francisco and started there the first business in the commission line in the city and became well known and very prominent. Later he removed to Contra Costa county, where he bought a large ranch, and for a number of years engaged in the raising of stock. After a busy life he retired in advancing age to Oakland, where he now resides, eighty years of age, still hale and hearty.

The marriage of Major Bromley took place in Baltimore, Maryland, to Miss Anna Levering, a native of that city. She accompanied her husband to California, although the life of the rough and lusty young city must often have tried her severely, reared as she had been amidst the refinements and luxuries of Baltimore. History must credit the brave women who thus assisted in the civilizing process of early California life for a great part of the culture and magnificence she has now attained. Seven of their eleven children still survive Mr. and Mrs. Bromley, all of them respected citizens of the state.

Dr. Bromley, our subject, was educated in the excellent schools of Oakland, where he attended the academy and later became a student in the California State University, in both scientific and medical departments, graduating at the latter in 1882. For six years he practiced his profession in San Francisco, for some years being an assistant professor of surgery in the university; was one of the visiting physicians of St. Luke's hospital; the examining physician for the Hartford Life Insurance Company, and its medical supervisor for the Pacific coast.

In 1887 Dr. Bromley removed to Sonora, where he has had a most satisfactory practice ever since. His skill as a surgeon is recognized and he is frequently called to go long distances to assist brother physicians. The Doctor has invented and patented a number of surgical instruments that have met with the approbation of the profession, and is the author of many valuable papers on interesting subjects which have appeared in the scientific and medical magazines.

Dr. Bromley was married, in 1895, to Miss Fanny Mansfield, a native of Columbia, Tuolumne county, a daughter of William Mansfield, a respected and early settler of that town, a cousin of General Mansfield. Two children have been born to the Doctor and his accomplished wife, Innis and Fanny, making a charming family to inhabit the delightful home which is theirs, in a pleasant part of the city.

Educational matters have always claimed a large portion of the time of Dr. Bromley, and he has consented to serve as a trustee of the school board at times. He is a Republican in politics, and is socially connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Foresters organizations. Personally he is a man to command the esteem of all. He has lived to see the commercial development of his state and has done his part for the welfare of his section.

FRANK W. PEEK.

Among the many biographical sketches of gold seeking pioneers in California which appear in this work will be found that of William P. Peek, the father of Frank W. Peek, that native-born son of Mokelumne Hill who is a prominent merchant and postmaster of that town. Frank W. Peek was born September 23, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of Mokelumne Hill. In the year 1874 his father appointed him deputy postmaster at Mokelumne Hill, and in connection with the post-office the young man opened a small variety store. When Mr. Cleveland first became president and the post-office changed hands, he had become so well established as a merchant that he put in a good stock of general merchandise, and at this time he has a record as a progressive and successful business man which covers a period of twenty-six years. He has kept good goods and sold them at fair prices, has dealt with the public honorably and liberally and has given close and careful attention to his business, and has had no trouble in gaining and retaining his full share of the trade of the town, and he had acquired valuable mining property and ranks with the prosperous and public-spirited men of Cala-

veras county. Politically he is a Republican, and, without being an office-seeker or practical politician, he has a recognized influence in local politics. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and has been the treasurer of his lodge of the last named order for many years.

In 1880 Mr. Peek was married to Miss May L. Stedman, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of Captain Stedman, a well known California pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Peek have two sons and two daughters, named Frank, Lillie, Jeanette and Percy. Mr. Peek has established a cosy home in the picturesque town in which he and his children were born, and his family are well known throughout the county and are highly respected.

JOHN RAGGIO.

Among the native Californians who are prominent in business circles at San Andreas, Calaveras county, there are few who are more deservedly popular than John Raggio, who is interested in "staging" in Calaveras and Amador counties. Mr. Raggio was born at El Dorado, Calaveras county, July 16, 1859, a son of Vincenzo Raggio, who was a native of Italy and was married there. Vincenzo Raggio came to California in 1853 and located in Amador county, where he was for a time a miner. Later he became a merchant at El Dorado, Calaveras county, and lived there until his retirement from active business. He and his wife are now living at Angel's Camp, he aged seventy-four and she in her sixty-eighth year. Their thirteen children are all living.

John, the fourth in order of birth, was educated in the public schools at Eldorado, and at the age of twenty-one began his career as a stage-line proprietor in partnership with his brothers,—Joseph and Ernest. Their first line was from San Andreas to Sheep Ranch. Later they opened a line to Milton and added other lines from time to time, and now own nearly all the stage lines in Calaveras and Amador counties and conduct a large and remunerative business, which is under John Raggio's personal management. In addition to their stage interests, they conduct a successful enterprise in supplying logs to the mines at Angel's Camp. They have twenty-five coaches and eighty head of horses, which they employ on their stage routes, and keep sixty-five horses at their logging barn. Mr. Raggio is a stockholder in a number of valuable mining properties and from time to time his public spirit has led him to connect himself directly or indirectly with different enterprises and movements promising to advance local business interests. He is a stockholder, a director and the president of the Calaveras County Bank, located at Angel's Camp. He is a Republican in politics, but not an active politician or an office-seeker. He was made a Master Mason in Calaveras Lodge, No. 78, F. & A. M., in 1895, and has since taken the degrees of capitular Masonry and been exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason, and he has also received the degrees of chivalric Masonry.

Mr. Raggio was married, January 15, 1897, to Miss Mary L. Gibbons, a native of San Francisco, a lady of education and refinement, a skillful

musician and a charming singer, who was a great accession to society in San Andreas. They have a little son, John Raggio, Jr. Their home is a pleasant and well appointed one and its well ordered hospitality has made it widely known. Mr. and Mrs. Raggio are extremely popular and have a wide acquaintance throughout central California.

EDWIN E. ENDICOTT, M. D.

Dr. Endicott, now a well known practitioner of Jackson, Amador county, is a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred at Lamar, Barton county, on the 22d of January, 1869. He is of English lineage and a son of Dr. Richard H. Endicott, a native of Missouri and a graduate of the Keokuk (Iowa) Medical College. In 1876 the father came to California and for a number of years was actively engaged in the medical profession, but is now living retired at his home in Stockton.

Edwin Eugene Endicott, the eldest child of his father's family, spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and completed his professional education in Louisville, Kentucky, being graduated at the Louisville Medical College in the class of 1894. He ranked second in scholarship in a class of one hundred and eighty-one and was awarded a gold medal and also made interne in the city hospital in Louisville, Kentucky, for a year. In 1895 he came to Ione, Amador county, California, where he engaged in practice until 1897, during which time he served as consulting physician and surgeon at the State Reform School, located in that town. Three years ago he took up his abode in Jackson and was appointed the county physician of Amador. He has since held the office and has proved most competent and faithful in the discharge of his duties. In May, 1899, the board of supervisors of Amador county, realizing the necessity of having a county health officer, created said office and placed Dr. Endicott in charge of the same, which position he still holds. He has acquired an enviable private practice, his business steadily increasing in volume and importance. He is now at the head of the Jackson hospital, a private institution which he established, and in the work of conducting the same he is assisted by able trained nurses. The establishment is equipped with the most recent appliances for the treatment and care of the sick, and the institution is constantly filled with a large number of patients who come to seek the professional aid of the Doctor, whose skill both in the practice of medicine and surgery is widely known. He has given especial attention to surgery, and the many difficult operations which he has performed successfully indicates his ability and his thorough understanding of that branch of the profession.

In February, 1896, Dr. Endicott was united in marriage to Miss Emma Southerland, and they now have an interesting little daughter, Alice Lenore. They have a pleasant home in Jackson and the Doctor also owns two residences in Ione. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the American Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a Democrat, but the honors

and emoluments of public office outside the lines of his profession have no attraction for him, as he desires to devote his time and energies entirely to his chosen calling, in which he has met with remarkable success.

GEORGE J. YAGER.

George John Yager was born in Oleta, Amador county, on the 8th of August, 1868, and is now living in Ione, where he is engaged in blacksmithing. His father, George Yager, came to California in 1860. He was born in Switzerland, in 1830, and was educated in his native land. When he left the country of the Alps he made his way to the Golden state, locating in Jackson, Amador county. He was a carpenter by trade, but earned his livelihood in this state as a wood-chopper for a time. Subsequently he engaged in draying and by his industry and economy saved money enough to purchase a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres above Oleta. That property is still in the possession of his family. He was a man of marked industry, reliable in all his dealings, and at his death, which occurred in his fifty-fourth year, the community mourned the loss of one of its valued citizens. He was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and during his entire life commanded the respect of his fellow men. George Yager was married, in Jackson, to Miss Annie Zeiger, also a native of Switzerland, and they became the parents of four children, namely: John P., of Eldorado county; Fred., who is living in Tuolumne county; Annie, the wife of H. Routledge, a resident of Los Angeles; and George J., of this review. The mother still survives and is well known for her many excellent characteristics.

George J. Yager, the eldest of the family, acquired his education in the public schools in Amador county and for three years worked at the blacksmith's trade in Oleta, becoming an expert in that line. He then removed to Ione, where he opened a shop of his own in 1890, since which time he has carried on a successful business. He receives a liberal patronage and his trade is constantly increasing.

In 1889 Mr. Yager was joined in wedlock to Miss Elizabeth Reudy, a native of Switzerland, and their marriage has been blessed with two children: George Henry and Eunice Catherine. Mr. Yager is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Native Sons of the Golden West, being a past president of Ione Parlor, No. 33, of Ione. His political support is given the Republican party. He and his family have a pleasant home in Ione and enjoy the warm friendship of many acquaintances.

JOHN BAUMAN

A well and favorably known citizen of Sonora, Tuolumne county, California, is John Bauman, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 13, 1833, and was a son of Frederick and Margaret (Bohler) Bauman, both natives of Germany, where they passed their lives,

he dying at the age of sixty-five, she surviving him five years. They had two sons, but our subject is the only member of the family now living.

John Bauman was educated in his native place, but being of limited means he decided to make his way to America. Landing in New York with one dollar in his pocket, in 1852, it became a matter of necessity to find work, which he soon did, on a farm on Long Island. From there he went to New Jersey and engaged in labor at an India rubber factory, where he was paid forty dollars a month. The habits of thrift which are taught the young in his country came to his assistance, enabling him to save his money until he had enough to pay his way to California, by way of the isthmus, this requiring one hundred dollars. He soon found employment in a brewery at San Jose, where he was paid fifty dollars a month, and here again he saved his wages and came to Tuolumne county. For four years longer Mr. Bauman worked in a brewery and then made a trip to the east, again by way of the isthmus.

When Mr. Bauman returned to California he brought with him his wife, formerly Miss Margaret Ederer, a native of his own land. He leased a small brewery that was located in Sonora, began brewing and in 1866 had accumulated enough to build his own establishment. He thoroughly understands the management of his business and has made a special brand of cream beer, which has met with ready sale throughout the country. His other products are considered excellent and his trade is constantly increasing.

Mr. Bauman lost his first wife in 1875, in 1876 marrying Miss Hulda Richter. The following named children were born to Mr. Bauman: Amelia, the wife of Fred Burden, of Sonora; Emma, the wife of Lee Edmondson; Anna, the wife of Carl Duchow; Cenobia, the wife of J. D. Baring; and George.

In his political belief Mr. Bauman is a Democrat, although he considers more the man than the party in local matters. For fifteen years he filled the office of town trustee and the affairs were managed in the most economical and efficient manner.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Bauman is a most comfortable one, and he possesses the respect of all of his neighbors. He has shown in his own life the value of industry combined with economy, and is esteemed for it.

HOSEA G. ALLEN.

The state of New York has contributed to California an element of its citizenship, which from the pioneer days to the present time has been valuable because it has been progressive, prosperous and law-abiding. One of the old New Yorkers, of San Andreas, Calaveras county, is Hosea G. Allen, who was born in Orleans county, New York, April 7, 1836, a son of Isaac and Maryetta (King) Allen. Mr. Allen comes of French and English ancestors. Early Allens of his line settled in Maine and his great-grandfather Allen fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war, as did also his great-grandfather King, and he is of Revolutionary stock in both lines

of descent. His father was born in Maine and his mother was a daughter of William King, of French ancestry, who settled early in the state of New York. Isaac Allen was a farmer and school-teacher, a man of excellent character, who lived industriously and usefully and died in his forty-fifth year. His wife died in her fifty-first year. Of their eight children, four are now living, two of them in Calaveras county, California. One of the latter, William D., came to the state in 1852, and lives at Vallicita, Calaveras county. At the time of his father's death Mr. Allen was eight years old, and he was fully orphaned by the death of his mother not many years afterward.

After acquiring such education as was available to him in his native county, Mr. Allen at the age of fourteen began to earn his own living, and his first employment was as a clerk in a general store at twelve dollars a month. April 5, 1853, bound for California, he sailed from New York on the *Star of the West*. He came by way of the isthmus of Panama and fell a victim to Panama fever and had to be carried ashore at San Francisco. He soon recovered his strength, however, and went to Sacramento city and thence to Placerville in quest of his brother William, who had come out the year before. At White Rock he became ill of typhoid fever, and, being without money, might have seen hard times had he not been stopping with a man who had lived near his father in New York state and had known him well. When he became strong enough to do light work he began clerking in a store at five dollars a day and soon saved a little money, but when he had paid his debt to the man who had taken care of him he had but seven dollars and fifty cents left. With that sum in his pocket he started on foot to San Andreas, where he had been told his brother was, and he was so anxious to see him again that he covered forty-three miles in his first day's walk. He stopped over night at Jackson, where one Allen, who kept the local hotel, claimed relationship to him.

At San Andreas he found his brother in the hotel business, in partnership with a man named Sykes. He soon engaged in mining and met with varying success, but was prosperous in a modest way, managing to secure considerable gold, and remembers that he once got a hundred and ten dollars out of a single pan of dirt. He became a stockholder in the Union Water Company's ditch, and in 1857 was in charge of the lower end of it. In 1858 he was one of a party that made a fruitless journey to Fraser river, British Columbia. He returned by way of Vancouver and was glad to resume work in his old claim at the head of Wallace Gulch, where he had taken out about an average of twenty dollars a day, but during the first week he and another man got only fifteen dollars each, and during the following week only ten dollars each, and he gave up mining and attended to the ditch, sold water and made collections until, in 1860, with two partners, he opened a liquor store at San Andreas, his interest in which he sold in 1862, and bought a farm and engaged in raising fruit and vegetables in Salt Spring Valley, where he remained six years and made the first wine ever produced in Calaveras county, which he sold at two dollars and fifty cents a gallon. At the expiration of that time he returned to San Andreas, and with C. M. Whitlock as a partner

turned his attention to general merchandising. After he was appointed postmaster by President Johnson he sold his interest in the store to E. C. Rowarth and gave his attention to the duties of the office, which he held through all administrations until 1892. During this period he was the local manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company and gained a reputation as an expert telegrapher; and he also conducted an insurance agency. For two terms he filled the offices of administrator and coroner for Calaveras county and he was for six years one of the trustees of the public schools of San Andreas, and in that capacity was active in building the fine schoolhouse which adorns the town.

Long a Republican, he has during recent years been independent in politics, and he has for thirty-eight years been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He owns a pleasant cottage home on one of the hills of San Andreas and has considerable other town property, besides an interest in the Albion mine on Table mountain, a gravel mine which is considered valuable.

Mr. Allen was married, in 1871, to Miss Lucy McDuffee, a native of Rochester, New Hampshire, and a daughter of John McDuffee, and she has borne him six children. Sadie B. is a telegraph operator in San Francisco. James B. and Louisa are twins, the latter is now Mrs. C. T. Toon and lives at San Andreas; and her brother is a miner. Hosea G., Jr., is engaged in mining. Maud S. is a member of her father's household, and John has gone to Cape Nome. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Congregational church.

GEORGE F. MACK.

In the educational interests of central California George Franklin Mack, principal of the schools of Ione, occupies a position of distinction. Since 1850 he has been a resident of California, being brought to this state when a child of four years. He was born in St. Charles, Illinois, on the 15th of November, 1845, and is of Scotch and Irish descent. His father, Jonathan L. Mack, was born in New Hampshire, where the paternal grandfather of our subject located in 1776, the year in which the independence of the nation was declared. The father married Miss Mary Randall, also a native of the old Granite state, and in 1850 they crossed the plains to California, the father acting as the commander of a company of men who protected the emigrant train from the Indians. Three months passed ere the journey was completed. They had resided in Illinois prior to their removal to California, and from that state made their way to the Pacific slope, journeying directly westward to Hangtown, now Placerville, where the father engaged in the operation of a sawmill and in mining. There he remained for about twelve years, and on the expiration of that time he went to Yolo county, where he carried on agricultural pursuits; but his land formed a part of a grant the title to which was defective, and he was obliged to locate elsewhere. He then crossed the mountains to Virginia City in search of a location, and his family never heard from him afterward. His wife died in Placerville in 1894, in her seventieth

year. She had been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church from her girlhood and was an exemplary Christian woman. Her two daughters died in infancy and Professor Mack is now the only survivor of the family.

He was educated in the public schools of California, in Hesperian University and the academy at Healdsburg. Since that time his attention has been devoted to educational labors, in which profession he is successful and enthusiastic. He has been employed as a teacher in Eldorado, Nevada and Amador counties, and his labors have been attended with excellent results, being very effective in promoting the educational standard of the state.

In 1874 Professor Mack was united in marriage to Miss Gilla A. Miller, a native of Eldorado county and a daughter of David Miller, a respected pioneer of the state. Their marriage has been blessed with six daughters and four sons, namely: William H., George F., Mary A., Gilla A., Agnes M., Robert L., Daniel M., Gertrude, Laura U. and Ethel Ione. The mother is a consistent member of the Methodist church and a most estimable lady.

Professor Mack cast his first presidential vote for the renowned soldier, General Grant, and has since continued in the ranks of the Republican party. In 1886 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Amador county, and filled the position so satisfactorily that he was continued in the office for three successive terms. He has since been the principal of the schools of Ione, and under his management they have taken high rank, being a credit alike to the city and to the superintendent. Professor Mack is a Knight Templar Mason, having become a member of the order in Eldorado Lodge, No. 26, F. & A. M., in 1868; and he has served as its master. He is also a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all of the chairs in both branches of that fraternity. He likewise holds membership in the Foresters and Chosen Friends, and is a member of St. Matthews Mission, an Episcopal church of Ione. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mack have a wide acquaintance in the county and enjoy the high regard of many friends. Their own home is noted for its generous hospitality and its social functions are pleasant events in Ione.

JACOB NEWMAN.

Jacob Newman, who is engaged in general merchandising at Ione, came to California in 1861, and has witnessed the great changes which have been wrought in the intervening years. A native of Germany, he was born December 22, 1845, and in the fatherland acquired his education. He was only sixteen years of age when he arrived in California. He landed in New York on the 22d of June, 1860, coming to this country a poor boy, with but little knowledge of the English language, yet possessed of strong determination, integrity and energy,—qualities which always command respect and insure success. For six years he engaged in clerking for his brother George.

In 1864 he became a resident of Virginia City, California, and worked at whatever employment was offered that would yield him an honest living.

He made three hundred dollars per month for four months and was then taken ill, after which he returned to Sutter Creek. When he had sufficiently recovered he engaged in peddling, selling goods all over the county. In this manner he became widely acquainted with the early settlers and later he entered into partnership with Morris Brinn, with whom he continued for three years. On the expiration of that period he came to Ione, and the firm of Newman & Brother was established. Subsequently they opened a store in Jackson under the firm name of L. Newman & Company. The partnership was dissolved in 1888, and our subject continued as the owner and manager of the business in Ione. In 1893 Mr. Bagley was taken into the firm and the business has since been carried on under the style of Newman & Bagley.

In his commercial efforts our subject has met with very gratifying success and is recognized as an active and capable business man who has built up a large trade. He carries an extensive stock of general merchandise, such as is in demand by the general trade, and his reasonable prices, uniform courtesy and honorable dealing have secured him a liberal patronage. For twenty-seven years he has been connected with the mercantile interests in Ione, where he is widely recognized as an influential and progressive representative of the commercial activity of the town.

In 1885 Mr. Newman was united in marriage to Miss Mary Emanuel, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of Isaac Emanuel, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Newman are members of the Hebrew church. He was made a Master Mason in Ione Lodge, No. 80, F. & A. M., in 1875, and since 1867 has held membership relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs in both the subordinate lodge and the encampment. He has also served as a representative of both branches of that order in the grand lodge. He is likewise a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Foresters. In politics he is a Democrat, but the honors and emoluments of public office have had no attraction for him. He is a man of much force of character and strong individuality and his pleasant social manner has won him a host of warm friends.

GIROLAMO TISCORNIA.

Leading business interests in various parts of the United States are in the hands of progressive and enterprising Italians, and this is no less true of California than of other portions of our great and growing country. One of the most prominent merchants of San Andreas, Calaveras county, is the son of Italy whose name is mentioned above who was born September 12, 1844, and has been a Californian since 1862. In his native country his people were farmers. After gaining an education in Europe, he borrowed money with which to come to America, and at the age of eighteen came direct to Calaveras county, where one of his cousins had located some time before. He began mining on Calaveras creek, and in six years paid off his indebtedness and had sufficient capital with which to establish himself as a

merchant at San Andreas. His good business methods and excellent management of his affairs commended him to the public, and he has built up a large trade and carries one of the largest stocks of general merchandise in the town, and is reputed to be one of the wealthy men of Calaveras county. His stock of goods, valued at twenty-five thousand dollars, is housed in a large double store and in three other store-houses. He has never given up his interest in mining and now owns valuable mining properties, besides two thousand acres of ranch land and considerable city property in San Francisco.

Mr. Tiscornia is a Republican, and while he is not an office-seeker he is influential in the councils of his party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Eugenia Raggio, a native of Calaveras county, and they have five children: Chester J., born May 2, 1881; Frank Elmer, September 20, 1882; Adolphus A., July 21, 1884; James W., November 16, 1885; and Waldo V., March 25, 1892. Two of his sons assist Mr. Tiscornia in his store and give promise of becoming successful business men. The Tiscornias have an attractive home at San Andreas and their standing in the community is very high.

Paulo Tiscornia, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Italy about 1768, and died at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He followed farming throughout his life and was a very good man. He had six children. Joseph Tiscornia, the father of our subject, was born in Italy in May, 1808. He also was a farmer and a very good and respected citizen. His good wife, whom he married in 1837, and whose maiden name was Paula Daneri, was born in Italy in 1817 and died August 7, 1890. Their union was blessed with nine children, seven of whom are now living. He died in 1891, in his eighty-third year.

JOHN SHERMAN CADY.

One of the prominent old settlers of Sonora, Tuolumne county, California, who enjoys the esteem and respect of the community, is John Sherman Cady, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, February 19, 1826, of old English ancestry who settled in New England, at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1832. Eleazar Cady, the grandfather of our subject, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, in one of the battles being the general in command. He died in Hinsdale, at the age of eighty-four years, having been a devoted member of the Baptist denomination. His son Daniel Cady, was the father of our subject and was born in Dalton, Massachusetts, October 10, 1796. He married Miss Elizabeth Raymond, also a native of the Bay state, and a daughter of Daniel Raymond, a Revolutionary soldier who fought in the battle of Bunker Hill.

In 1860 Daniel Cady removed with his family to Wisconsin, where he became a well known and respected citizen, living an industrious life and dying at the age of eighty, having long been a member of the Baptist church. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812-15. Mrs. Cady lived until she was seventy-six years old. They had six children, only two of whom sur-

vive, Mr. Cady's oldest brother being a resident of Wisconsin, where he is now living (1900), at the advanced age of seventy-nine years.

Our subject was educated in his native town, where he received a good common-school education. When prepared to make a visit to California he chose the Nicaragua route, and was in the wreck of the steamer *North America*, which went on the coast of Mexico in the night of February 12, 1852, with eleven hundred souls on board. All of these were landed safely and taken to Acapulco, thence to San Francisco by a clipper ship, arriving in that city May 15, 1852. Mr. Cady proceeded to Sonora, which he reached May 20, 1852, immediately engaging in mining. This business he followed for two years and with much success. One of his claims was in the city of Sonora, and he took from a street one piece of gold, weighing ten ounces, and at another time one weighing nineteen ounces.

In 1855 Mr. Cady made a trip to the east and was married, September 5, that year, to Miss Mary M. Curtis, a lady whom he had known from childhood. She was born October 5, 1831, and was a daughter of Epaphras and Orpha Curtis, a most lovely character whose death on November 23, 1897, Mr. Cady deeply mourns. After his marriage Mr. Cady returned alone to his western enterprises, but in the spring of 1858 he went east again and brought Mrs. Cady to the west. In 1860 he engaged in mining at Table mountain, realizing five dollars a day, and soon after opened a store at Sonora, dealing in paints, oils, glass, paper and upholstery goods, and this business he conducted for a period of thirty-nine years. Since that time Mr. Cady has lived retired from business. He was successful in his enterprises and possesses more than a competency.

Our subject has taken a prominent part in political life, has been a Republican ever since the organization of the party and was the efficient postmaster of Sonora during the administration of President Harrison. Fraternally he is a member of the Chosen Friends, from which organization he will soon be entitled to three thousand dollars, according to the rules of the order.

Mr. Cady mourns the death of his wife most sincerely, as their life had been most congenial. He is the only one left of his friends who belonged to the old pioneers of Sonora, and enjoys the esteem and regard of all who have so long known his probity of character and his interest in the prosperity of his section.

JOHN SHAW.

One of the old and highly respected business men and reliable citizens of Sonora, Tuolumne county, California, is John Shaw, the subject of this sketch. He was a native of Ireland, born there November 24, 1824, his parents being James and Sarah (Archer) Shaw, both of them being natives of the same country. They were highly esteemed in their home, where they passed their whole lives, and died members of the Presbyterian church.

John Shaw received his education in his native country, coming to the

United States in 1846 and making the trip in the sailing vessel *Fanny Foster*. His first home was with his brother in North Carolina, who was engaged there in the drug business, and under this brother's supervision he learned it, since which time it has been the principal occupation in which he has engaged. In 1853 he decided to make the long trip to California, accomplishing it in the sailing vessels, the *Illinois* and the *John Stephens*. During 1853 he remained in San Francisco, but in the spring of 1854 came to Sonora, where he entered into the employ of a druggist, but later bought his business and has most successfully conducted it ever since. For forty-six years he has made an honorable business record in this county.

The marriage of Mr. Shaw took place in 1855, to Miss Hester Brangon, a native of his own land, and ten children were born to them. The eldest of these was William R., a graduate at the University of California, who died in September, 1900, at the age of forty-five years. The remainder of the family is as follows: Sarah, Mary, John Archer, Henry P., Hester, Edward, Herbert, Rachel and Lucy,—the last named the wife of Hon. John Barry Curtin.

Mr. Shaw has been a life-long Democrat, and has been called upon to serve in many of the town and county offices. He has been the treasurer and deputy treasurer of the county, and at one time was a city trustee. Since 1852 he has been an active member of the I. O. O. F., and both he and his family enjoy the high regard of the community.

JOHN D. PERKINS.

John D. Perkins, who is engaged in the drug business at Ione, Amador county, dates his residence in California from 1850 and is numbered among the best pioneer citizens. He was born in Virginia, at Henry Court House, on the 14th of March, 1831, and is of English and French descent, his ancestors having been early settlers of the Old Dominion. His grandfather and his father were both born in that state. The latter, William Perkins, was reared and educated in Virginia and entered the Methodist ministry. He was a very talented man and his influence and ability in church work led to his selection for the presiding eldership. He married Miss Martha Henry Fontaine, who was of French Huguenot descent and a representative of one of the honored and distinguished families of Virginia. Her great-grandfather was Patrick Henry, the celebrated statesman, orator and patriot, whose eloquence probably did more to arouse the American colonies at the time of the Revolution than the words of any other one man. In 1840 William Perkins and his wife removed to Missouri, spending their remaining days in that state. They had eight children,—five sons and three daughters. The father attained the age of seventy-six years and the mother reached the age of eighty-five, both dying in the triumph of the Christian faith in which they had so long believed. All of the family except the youngest son survive. He was a member of the Confederate army during the Civil war and was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek.

John D. Perkins, their fourth child, accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri, and in the public schools of that state acquired his education. In his nineteenth year he crossed the plains to California. His uncle, David Perkins, outfitted a train of three ox teams and eighteen mules, carrying fifteen hundred pounds of Peach brand tobacco. They also took with them twelve cows, and to each man in charge of a wagon was given two suits of clothing. The train was in charge of a Mr. Mussett, a Presbyterian minister. Mr. Perkins had an ox team and was accompanied by William Armstrong, a friend, with whom he entered into partnership. They remained for a month at Lexington, Missouri, and then started on the long journey across the plains. After they had passed Fort Laramie the train suffered from the cholera plague and two of the men died; but Mr. Mussett had a very effective remedy and succeeded in saving the lives of the others who were stricken with the disease. During the period when the disease was raging Mr. Perkins and his cousin became frightened, and he sold his share of the team for two thousand dollars to a Mr. Gibbs and took a note to be paid when the man returned from California. Mr. Mussett, however, ridiculed the young man out of doing that and Mr. Gibbs returned the note. Twelve hours afterward he died of cholera! Upon the wagons in large letters were painted the words "Howard County, Missouri," thus indicating the section from which they hailed.

When they reached the Salt Lake country they camped on the Jordan river, twelve miles from the city of Salt Lake, and the Mormons drove their cattle into the stray pond; but the travelers took them out by force at the point of their revolvers, whereupon Mr. Mussett was arrested and fined seventy-five dollars and costs.

The party proceeded south of Salt Lake and crossed the one-hundred-and-five mile desert, where great suffering was endured on account of lack of water. Mr. Perkins, through the bright moonlight saw a range of mountains about five miles ahead of him, and supposing this to be where the springs were located, he rode ahead alone on horseback to locate the water supply and thus relieved the perishing thirst of their party. With such confidence had he of finding water in the near distance that after refreshing himself from his canteen he gave the balance of the water he had to his horse. Upon reaching the mountains,—the anticipated source of water,—much to his surprise and disappointment, he found, instead a big sign tacked on a wrecked wagon on which was printed "twenty-five miles to water." He found the settlement almost a city of the dead. There were many dead cattle along the way and emigrants also died from thirst. Both Mr. Perkins and his horse were almost exhausted, but there was no alternative but to press on. After going five miles further he found two kegs of water by the side of the trail, in one of which was a faucet, and he and his horse were thus refreshed. When he reached the source of the water supply he learned that a benevolent society had been formed and sent the water back, and many a life was thus saved. Here he served with the society a day or two, after which he sold his team and he and his partner with three horses came on alone. They would build a fire in the

evening and prepare their supper and afterward extinguish the fire for fear the Indians would discover it and attack them.

They reached Nevada City on the 23d of September, after a very long and arduous journey. His brother, Patrick Henry Perkins, had come to California the year previously, but our subject did not know where to find him. He engaged in mining for a little time at Nevada City, but with little success; and as he had scarcely anything left he packed his blankets and came on foot to Sacramento, where he learned that his brother was at Murphy's Diggings, buying cattle and butchering. Accordingly he proceeded to that place and made his way to the second crossing of the Calaveras river, where he took charge of the cattle for his brother. In connection with his brother he also engaged in mining on Chili Gulch, meeting with excellent success in his undertaking. His best day's work was that on which he took out three hundred dollars' worth of gold from the Long Palm mine. Subsequently Mr. Perkins went to Stockton and purchased a six-mule team, after which he engaged in hauling supplies to the miners. The winter, however, was a very hard one and the venture was unprofitable. He sold his team and engaged in draying in Stockton, but that undertaking was not attended with success, and accordingly he proceeded to San Francisco, where he worked at draying, for one hundred dollars per month. He spent the year 1854 in that city and on the 1st of January, 1855, arrived at Live Oak, Sacramento county, where for twenty years he engaged in mining, with fair success.

In 1859 Mr. Perkins was happily married to Miss Julia F. Brown, a native of Madison county, Tennessee, and a daughter of J. Brown, who came to California in 1856. Two children have been born to them: Elbert West, a jeweler and druggist who is now associated in business with his father; and Martha, the wife of A. E. Smith, who is engaged in merchandising in Carbondale.

In 1873 Mr. Perkins returned to Missouri to visit relatives and friends, making the journey by rail across the country which he had formerly traversed with a wagon train. He spent three months at his old home, from which he had been absent twenty-three years. He then again went to California, but with his family returned once more to Missouri, there purchasing a drug store, which he conducted until the failing health of his wife caused him to return to the "land of sunshine." He then engaged in mining on Michigan Bar until May, 1876, when he came to lone, where he manufactured three hundred thousand brick. Later he sold out his brick-yard and secured a clerkship in a general mercantile store. By President Cleveland he was appointed postmaster at lone and served in that capacity for four years, after which he purchased the drug and variety store of which he is now the proprietor. He has since successfully conducted this enterprise, the public according him a liberal patronage, for his reliable business methods are well known. His political support has ever been given the Democracy.

In 1863 he was made a Master Mason at Michigan Bar and served as the master of Nebraska Lodge, No. 71, for three successive terms. He has also long been a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has

filled all of its offices and represented both branches in the grand lodge of the state. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist church, in which he has served as a trustee, while she is the superintendent of the Sunday-school. They are held in the highest regard throughout the county which is their home and where they have so long resided, and their circle of friends is extensive.

DAVID CASSINELLI.

American citizens of Italian birth and parentage have demonstrated that they possess all those qualities which constitute the elements of patriotism and material success in life. David Cassinelli was born in Italy, November 14, 1848, and has been a resident of California since 1863, and he is an old and prominent merchant of San Andreas, Calaveras county. He came to America at the age of fifteen, landing at New York, whence he went directly to San Francisco, where he arrived November 26, 1863. A brother had preceded him and had become a merchant at San Andreas. Mr. Cassinelli was a clerk in his store for ten years and in 1873, having saved his earnings to give himself a start in life, opened a small store of his own. His capital was small and his stock was necessarily limited, but he was honest, industrious and enterprising, and at this time has a large fire-proof brick building crowded with general merchandise and does a business extensive, safe and profitable, and is the owner of considerable valuable mining property and good ranch property.

December 14, 1880, he married Miss Rosa Reale, who was born at the mission at San Jose, and they have a daughter, Norma, now in her 'teens, who is gifted with a fine voice and much talent for music. He has a pleasant home and he and his family are highly regarded by the people of San Andreas. He is a Republican and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a Mason, connected with blue lodge and chapter, and has been the treasurer of his lodge for many years.

HON. JOHN B. CURTIN.

One of the most prominent men of Tuolumne county, California, is John Barry Curtin, a lawyer of unmistakable ability and the representative of the twelfth senatorial district of the state of California. He is a native son of Tuolumne county, born at Gold Springs, on the 15th of May, 1867, and is a son of John and Ann K. (Cochrane) Curtin, natives of Ireland. They came to America in 1848, settling in Boston, Massachusetts, until 1852, when Mr. Curtin made the trip to California, coming by way of the isthmus. He first engaged in the lumber business at Bodega Bay, and located at Columbia, in Tuolumne county, in 1852, his wife reaching California in 1854. Mr. Curtin engaged very successfully in mining until 1857, at which time he and his partner, Thomas Reed, had accumulated capital of eighteen thousand dollars. Unfortunately they were induced to loan this money to the Ditch Company, which finally failed, entailing upon them the loss of everything.

The time which followed the loss of the savings of years was a dark and discouraging one for Mr. Curtin. He sought to repair his fortunes, but no claims in which he worked seemed to pay for the labor, and he finally engaged in peddling fruit to make a living. In 1860 he entered into what has proved a very successful enterprise, that of teaming and transporting freight from Stockton to various points, and since that time has been actively engaged in the business. It was enlarged and extended until many men and teams were necessary to properly conduct it, until the advent of the Sierra Railroad into Tuolumne county, when he then ceased that business.

Mr. Curtin now resides at Cloudman's, where he has a ranch of twelve hundred and eighty acres of land, which he purchased in 1879, and here he entertains teamsters and has as high as seven hundred head of cattle. He is in the sixty-ninth year of his age, while his estimable wife lived to be forty-seven, dying in February, 1891. Mr. Curtin has seen many hardships incident to the early life in the county, but can now take much comfort in his advancing years. Of their seven children two have passed away, the survivors being—Mary Hannah, the wife of John C. Weyburn, of San Francisco county; Margaret Ellen, the wife of Joseph Warren, a mining engineer; Michael J., in San Francisco; Robert Andrew, who is on the ranch with his father, while the residence of our subject is in Sonora.

John Barry Curtin received as many educational advantages as it was in the power of his parents to bestow, attending the public schools and later receiving instruction from a private tutor employed by his father at the ranch. His mind early displayed a legal bent, and he began the study of law under the supervision of Col. E. A. Rogers, passing in 1892 a most creditable examination. He was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state, soon displaying such ability and legal acumen that he was chosen by the Democratic party as its nominee for prosecuting attorney of the county, to which office he was elected with a handsome majority. He entered into the duties of the office, immediately meeting with such success as the public prosecutor that his name became well known throughout the state, preparing the way for his present prominence. His services were early engaged for the Great Raw Hide Mining Company, where he is in legal connection with some of the brightest lawyers of the state; and at the close of the celebrated Golden Gate case he was accorded the honor of making the closing appeal to the jury, fulfilling every expectation and displaying rare powers of oratory as well as deep legal ability. On November 8, 1898, he was elected to the state senate, having the largest majority on the state ticket and also the largest vote cast for any senator from that district.

Mr. Curtin was married November 22, 1897, to Miss Lucie A. Shaw, the youngest and accomplished daughter of John Shaw, a citizen of Sonora, and one child has been born to Senator and Mrs. Curtin, which has been named Milton Barry. The home which the family owns and occupies is the most attractive among the many beautiful ones of this city, and there is dispensed a most delightful hospitality, worthy of the esteemed subject and his charming wife.

Socially, Senator Curtin is connected with the Foresters, and is a past president of the Native Sons of the Golden West. In his position as an earnest, honest and worthy citizen, as well as an able lawyer and incorruptible public servant, Senator Curtin receives and deserves the esteem and unqualified respect of the residents of Tuolumne county.

ADOLPHUS HENRY COULTER.

There are few "forty-niners" left in California, for most of them have gone over the "great divide" to a land of treasures richer than those which drew them away from home and friends over the "Rockies" and Sierras and down into the gold-laden land of California. One of the best known of those who yet live in Calaveras county is Adolphus Henry Coulter, of San Andreas, who fills the office of county surveyor.

Mr. Coulter was born at Charlotte, North Carolina, June 29th, 1827, a son of David and Catherine (Shinn) Coulter. On his father's side he is descended from Swiss ancestry, who settled in Maryland as early as 1680, whence some more immediate ancestor removed to North Carolina. David Coulter removed with his family to Arkansas in 1847, and there his wife, a native of North Carolina and a Presbyterian, died in 1852, leaving three sons. Mr. Coulter was reared in the Lutheran faith. He came to California in 1856 and was more or less engaged in mining. He was born in North Carolina in 1790 and died in California in 1877, aged eighty-seven years.

Adolphus Henry Coulter was educated in North Carolina, and says that he first thought he "would become a doctor, then a lawyer, and finally become a surveyor." He crossed the plains with the Clarksville company, from Fort Smith, in 1849. The party consisted of one hundred and sixty men and their outfit consisted of forty-five wagons and a forge on wheels. They set out from Fort Smith, Arkansas, April 2, and celebrated the Fourth of July beside the Rio Grande, below Albuquerque, New Mexico. At that point twelve wagons left the outfit and came on in advance of the others. At the Gila river Mr. Coulter and three companions bade good-bye to the party and came on on foot and arrived at San Diego, California, September 25. From there they went by steamer to San Francisco, where they landed October 5, and the combined cash capital of the four probably did not exceed fifty dollars.

Mr. Coulter's first employment was at dressing redwood lumber at eight dollars a day, and soon he and a companion engaged to weather-board a building at ten dollars per hundred feet and made ten dollars a day at the work. Later they went to Sacramento city in a skiff and there found employment until November 1, at eight and ten dollars a day, and on that date they started for the mines at Deer Creek, now Nevada City, and the 24th of December, 1849, found them at "Caldwell's new stand," on a flat at the head of Gold Run, where flour was at that time one dollar and a half a pound, sugar a dollar and a quarter a pound, coffee a dollar a pound, whisky four dollars a bottle and brandy five dollars a bottle. Here he mined and

met with only moderate success. If he had fifty or sixty dollars on Saturday night he was always "flat broke" on Monday morning, and his companions were not more fortunate or more provident, and June 1 following he was one hundred and twenty-five dollars in debt, principally because of expense he had incurred in contributing toward an outfit destined for Wild Goose lake.. A little later he went to Slate creek, where he took out about two hundred and fifty dollars per month and had about six hundred dollars left after paying his debts; but the season was now far advanced, and, fearing that he would be snowed in, he determined to go to Stockton and he and six others set out together, supplied with about one thousand dollars' worth of provisions; and he mined at Big Oak Flat until March 20, 1851, making ten to twelve dollars a day.

Mr. Coulter had come to California to stay three years, at the expiration of which time he was to go back to Arkansas and marry; but as his prospects were not encouraging in California he determined to accompany his intended father-in-law to his old home. They set out for San Francisco on the 2d day of April and arrived at Russellville, Arkansas, May 15, and on the 11th day of September following Mr. Coulter was married to Miss Martha Shinn, a native of North Carolina and a daughter of B. D. R. Shinn.

Mr. and Mrs. Coulter settled in Russellville, where Mr. Coulter became a druggist and read medicine and was a general merchant later until 1855, when he sold out his store and invested his money in cattle, which he intended to take west but which took the murrain and died, leaving him without capital or definite plans for the future. But he was determined to go to California and his wife wanted to go with him, and he taught school for a year to replenish his pocket-book. They left Russellville, January 20, 1856, bringing their first-born daughter, Mary, and, going by way of the isthmus of Panama, arrived at Jackson, Amador county, March 3 following. They located at Volcano and Mr. Coulter split "shakes" and built them a small board house with a stick and clay chimney. Their furniture was as primitive as their residence. The floor was covered with gunny-sacks, their chairs were stools of the rudest construction and their bed consisted of an improvised tick filled with pine needles and supported on a scaffold-like projection at one side of their cabin. Poor as were these household belongings, Mr. Coulter was proud of the fact that he owned them with the roof that covered them, and he has owned a home from that day to this. He determined to build a picket fence about the place and set some men at work on a hillside near the house, sawing a dry sugar-pine three or four feet in diameter into lengths of four and a half feet and rolling them down the hill where they could be split up into pickets near where the latter would be needed. One of these huge billets of wood was deflected from its course and came crashing into the house, where it injured Mrs. Coulter so seriously that she was lame for a year, and also struck Mrs. Tune, now of San Andreas, who was with Mrs. Coulter at the time.

In 1857 Mr. Coulter removed to Dry creek, five miles from San Andreas, where he mined with some success until 1862, taking out fifteen hun-

dred dollars in a single year. After that he mined until 1865 at El Dorado, ten miles from San Andreas, where he had good luck; but by this time he was tired of mining and he threw down his pick, declaring that he would not use it again; and, removing to San Andreas, built there the residence in which he still lives. He also built several other houses and business buildings and is the owner of considerable valuable town property.

While living at El Dorado, in 1863, Mr. Coulter was elected justice of the peace and he was re-elected for a second term. In 1866 he was elected supervisor and three years later he was re-elected to this office also. He read law in his spare time and became thoroughly posted in everything pertaining to its application to the practical interests of California. From 1873 to 1883 he taught school, giving his attention meanwhile to surveying, and in 1882 he was elected county surveyor and in 1884 was appointed deputy United States surveyor, which office he still holds. In 1896 he was re-elected to the office of county surveyor, in recognition of the efficiency and fidelity with which he had served his fellow citizens to that time.

Mr. and Mrs. Coulter have had eight children. Their daughter, Mary, who accompanied them to California, is the widow of the late Lieutenant Governor Reddick, of California, and lives at San Francisco. Their daughter, Martha C., married U. C. Hanscom, and they have a son named Waldo. Mr. Hanscom keeps the Poplar Grove Hotel at San Andreas, a popular private hotel which stands in the midst of a large grove of poplar trees, about a building originally erected for a residence, which has since been enlarged to meet its present requirements. Mr. and Mrs. Coulter's eldest son, William S., is deputy surveyor under his father; and their son, Charles Benjamin, is interested in mining at Eldorado. Their four other children are dead. Mrs. Coulter died October 16, 1898, deeply regretted by all who had known her.

Mr. Coulter has been a life-long Democrat, always active in advancing the interests of his party. He was made a Master Mason in Evening Star Lodge, No. 54, F. & A. M., of Russellville, Arkansas, in 1852, and since 1860 has affiliated with San Andreas Lodge, No. 78, F. & A. M., in which he has been senior warden and of which he has been the secretary since 1886. He is a strong advocate of temperance and a worthy representative of the sturdy, strong-minded, progressive California pioneers of 1849, a man of firm will, good judgment and much public spirit, who has been a model husband and father and has in many ways proven himself an ideal citizen.

THOMAS SILVA.

Thomas Silva, a respected pioneer citizen of Amador county, is a native of Portugal, born on the 15th of June, 1837. He acquired his early education in the land of his nativity, and in 1851 came to California, arriving in San Francisco in the month of May. His boat had just arrived in the harbor when the great fire swept over the city, bringing destruction to the greater part of the town. Leaving the Pacific port Mr. Silva made his way to Mor-

mon Island, where he engaged in placer mining. He also mined at Ford's Bar, on the American river, but did not meet with the success he had anticipated. He had no trouble with the Indians in those early days, and such was his quiet and peaceful nature that he avoided difficulty with all men, even at a time when trouble was very prevalent. After two years spent in mining he engaged in the butchering business in Drytown, and during the first year was associated with a partner, but since that time has always conducted business alone. In the pioneer epoch he supplied meat to people over a great radius of territory, and his honorable dealing and enterprising spirit brought to him creditable success. In 1883, however, he sold his market in Drytown and came to Plymouth, where he built a shop and for a number of years conducted the only meat market here. At a recent date, on account of his advanced years, he turned his business over to his son-in-law, Lorenzo Burke.

In 1863 Mr. Silva was united in marriage to Mrs. Dolores Parris, who by her first marriage had one child, Paseta Dolores, now the wife of Vincent Monserro. Mr. and Mrs. Silva also had a daughter, Antonia M., now the wife of Lorenzo Burke. Mrs. Silva died in 1895, and Mr. Silva now makes his home in his declining years with his daughter. He has been a life-long Republican, unswerving in his allegiance to the principles of the party. He was made a Master Mason in Drytown Lodge, No. 174, F. & A. M., and is one of the oldest representatives of the craft in this locality. He is recognized as one of the most valued members of the organization, has filled all of its offices and is now past master. He has acquired a thorough knowledge of the tenets of the society, and in his life he exemplifies the noble principles of the fraternity. A good Mason is always a good citizen, for the order inculcates among men all that is just, true, upright and honorable. Throughout his business career his industry and capable management were marked and brought to him a creditable competence, which now enables him to enjoy the rest which should ever crown the later years of man.

JOHN AR. MUNDORF.

Those who have opened the way for civilization in our land, as the star of empire has taken its way towards the sunset gates, have been men of strong character,—courageous, hardy, tenacious of purpose and willing to endure hardships and privations for the sake of making homes for themselves and posterity. All honor has been paid the pioneers who blazed their way through the sylvan wilderness of the middle west in the past generations, while not less is homage due to those whose fortitude led them to traverse the plains, invade the mountain fastnesses and do battle with a dusky and treacherous foe in the great empire of the far west. Among those who are to be considered as genuine pioneers of California is John Mundorf, who came to the state in 1852 and is now a prosperous and progressive merchant of Sonora.

Mr. Mundorf was born in Germany, on the 21st of January, 1831, and is of German lineage. His parents, Jacob and Catherine (Ans) Mundorf,

had eleven children with whom in 1845 they crossed the Atlantic to America, locating in New York city, where the father carried on a tailoring establishment, conducting a successful enterprise until 1865, when his life's labors were ended in death, he having then attained the advanced age of eighty-three years. His good wife had departed this life six years previously, at the age of sixty-five years. They were people of true worth and instilled into the minds of their children lessons of industry, economy and honesty. Three sons and three daughters of the family are yet living, but the subject of this review is the only one in California.

John Mundorf pursued his education in the fatherland and during his early boyhood attended night school in New York city, while in the day time he worked at the trade of white-smith, making edged tools. He served a three-years apprenticeship in that way and then accepted a clerkship in his brother's grocery in the eastern metropolis. In 1852, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, and the possibility of rapidly acquiring a fortune, he took passage on the *Northern Light*, which sailed from New York city to the isthmus of Panama, whence he made his way to San Francisco, arriving on the 14th of December, 1852. He at once continued his journey to Jamestown, Tuolumne county, where he engaged in placer-mining for seven and one-half years, sometimes enjoying a period of high prosperity and again meeting with ill fortune. On the expiration of that period he opened a bakery and saloon in Sonora, next door to his present location. He conducted the bakery business for three years and then added a grocery stock, and as the years have passed he extended the field of his labors by adding other departments to his store until he now has the largest general mercantile business in his county. He occupies three stores, side by side, filled with all the various kinds of merchandise used in this portion of California. His stock is carefully selected, with a view to the needs of his patrons, and his earnest desire to please, combined with careful management, indefatigable energy and honorable principles have secured him a large and constantly growing trade, whereby his bank account has been annually increased. He also has a ranch of four hundred acres near the city.

Mr. Mundorf was married in 1861 to Miss Elizabeth Kline, a native of Germany, and their union was blessed with nine children, of whom seven are yet living, namely: Lizzie, now the wife of Richard Inch; George, who is married and is engaged in business with his father; Kittie A., who married, November 27, 1900, John Reid and resides in Sonora; Maggie, Daisy M., Lottie and Luzie. His children were all born in Tuolumne county and assist their father in conducting his very extensive business, while two men are also employed in the store. The family have a very commodious residence and Mr. Mundorf is to-day the possessor of a handsome competence, well earned by honorable business methods.

In 1861 he was made a Master Mason in Tuolumne Lodge, No. 8, and since that time he has taken the Royal Arch, council and commandery degrees, becoming thoroughly familiar with the teachings and tenets of the fraternity and exemplifying in his life its principles of mutual helpfulness, benevolence

and brotherly kindness. His Democracy has been a part of his life since he gained the right of franchise, and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his ability, have called him to public office. He has been treasurer of his county and is now the mayor of the city. His administration has been of practical benefit, and he has been the promoter of needed reforms and improvements, exercising his official prerogatives in support of all that he believes will prove of general good. His career has ever been upright and honorable and his friendship is prized most by those who know him best.

JUDSON ARTHUR HOLLAND.

The combination of English and German ancestors such as is represented by Dr. Judson Arthur Holland, of San Andreas, Calaveras county, California, has in all periods of our history resulted in good citizenship. Dr. Holland, whose standing as a citizen and as a physician has been recognized by his choice to the office of county physician of Calaveras county, was born on his father's farm, a mile and a half from San Andreas, August 4, 1858, a son of William August and Theresa (Frank) Holland, natives of Berlin, Germany, the father of the former being English. William August Holland settled at Whitehall, New York, in 1849, and engaged in the tobacco business. In 1852 he came to California and took up mining, and his wife joined him three years later. Four children were born to them after they came to this state. Their daughter, Emma T., is the widow of John Rathgeb, and lives at Alameda. Jerome F. is an engineer and resides in San Andreas. Hattie E. died at the age of twenty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Holland were reared in the Lutheran faith, but the latter has during recent years been a Congregationalist. They are honored by their fellow citizens as pioneers and because they possess those sterling qualities which constitute good men and women.

Dr. Holland was educated in the public schools at San Andreas and at the state normal school at San Jose. He then taught in the public schools of Calaveras county for sixteen years, and then took up the study of medicine, being graduated at the Cooper Medical College in the class of 1894. Immediately after receiving his diploma, he entered upon the practice of his profession at San Andreas, and has met with marked success and has a large and increasing practice.

In 1884 he married Miss Agnes Mercer, who bore him three children,—Sumner R. and Eloise P. (twins), and Agnes P. The mother died in 1889. Dr. Holland's present wife, whom he married in 1897, was Miss Marietta Godfrey, a native of New Jersey, a lady of much education and refinement who is an active and efficient worker in the Congregational Sunday-school.

The Doctor was made a Mason in San Andreas Lodge, No. 78, F. & A. M., in 1896, and soon became thoroughly posted in the work of the order and is now in his second term as the master of his lodge. He is an Odd Fellow also, being a past grand of San Andreas Lodge, No. 50, and P. D. D. G. M. of his district, and a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and is

a past president of the local parlor of the organization last mentioned; he is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mrs. Holland holds membership in the Eastern Star order, and the lodge of the Rebekah degree. They have a pleasant home, and Dr. Holland's professional success and personal popularity constitute an ample guaranty as to their future.

CHARLES H. SCHROEBEL.

It is worthy of note that the majority of the pioneers of California were young or comparatively young men. They did not come to mold a new community in accordance with antiquated customs which had been worn out elsewhere. They came open-eyed, susceptible to conviction, ready to take conditions as they existed and shape them according to the time and place. How they succeeded every one knows who is at all familiar with the history of the state. One of the most far-sighted of these pioneers is the man whose name appears above, and therefore we enter upon record an account of his ancestry, his life and his success.

Mr. Schroebel is a native of Alabama, born March 12, 1827, and is of German and French lineage. His grandfather, Henry Schroebel, emigrated to the new world from Germany, taking up his abode in South Carolina, and in that state his son, Jacob Henry Schroebel, the father of our subject, was born. There he remained until after his marriage to Miss Louise A. Colzy, of French ancestry, her father having been a refugee from the massacre of San Domingo. After their marriage they removed to Alabama, where they continued to reside for some years. The father was a Baptist minister and a devout Christian. For many years he served as the pastor of the church of his denomination in Mobile, filling that position when, in 1843, he was stricken with yellow fever and died. He was then forty-two years of age. His noble life, characterized by the broadest human sympathy and a most earnest desire to lead men to take cognizance of their souls' needs was an unalloyed benediction to all who knew him, and his influence was that of the echo which "rolls from soul to soul and grows forever and forever." His good wife survived him and attained the age of sixty-three. They became the parents of five daughters and two sons, four of whom are now living, two being residents of California: Mrs. Laura L. Ruggles, the matron of the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Mobile, Alabama; Mrs. Margaret Mercer, of Angel's Camp; Mrs. Jane T. Stokes, living at Mobile, Alabama; and Charles H., of this review. The latter acquired his education in Mobile, Alabama, and began life on his own account as a clerk in a store. In 1850 he sailed from New Orleans to Chagres, thence proceeded up the river in a canoe to Gorgona and from there by mule train to Panama, where he took passage on the sailing vessel Glenmore for San Francisco, arriving safely at his destination on the 15th of May, 1850. He went direct to Stockton and thence to Tuolumne county, where he was engaged in placer-mining at Columbia. He was not very successful, however, and in consequence returned to Stockton, where he paid seventy-five dollars for a scythe and snath

and engaged in cutting hay. He sold this product to teamsters and received a good price for it, and with the money which he earned in that way he came to Calaveras county, locating near San Andreas.

There Mr. Schroebel engaged in selling goods and in freighting, making his home in that locality for four years. In 1859 he began raising sheep in this county, and has since been connected with that business, which is now one of the leading industries on the Pacific coast. He came to his present ranch in 1884 and here owns a good residence and sixteen hundred acres of land. He raises horses and cattle as well as sheep and has been very successful as a stock dealer, his business having attained extensive proportions, thus bringing to him the success which is the desired reward of earnest effort. He resided near San Andreas for fifteen years before engaging in the sheep business and had a wide and favorable acquaintance in that portion of the state. In public affairs he has always been prominent. Throughout his entire life he has been a stanch Democrat and in 1855 he was appointed deputy sheriff. He resolved to rid the county of the desperadoes which rendered life uncertain at all times and menaced property, and thus for some years he was almost constantly in the saddle in pursuit of criminals that then visited this portion of California. He proved a very important factor in ridding the county of that very undesirable class of citizens, whereby all human life and privileges were jeopardized.

In 1861 Mr. Schroebel married Miss Eliza A. Abbott, a native of Arkansas and a daughter of Joshua Abbott, one of the pioneers of California. They had twelve children, all of whom were born in this state, namely: Laura, who died in infancy; Beauregard, who died at the age of thirty-four years, leaving a wife and one child; Louisa, now Mrs. Eproson, of Milton; Lizzie, the wife of Walter J. Robie, of Milton; Charles; Lee; Addie, wife of John A. Banks; Willie, who died when sixteen months old; Margaret Ruth and Kate, who are at home; and Daniel and Richason, twins, who also are under the paternal roof. The children have been carefully reared and into their minds have been instilled lessons of industry and honesty, so that the family is one held in the highest regard in the community. Mr. Schroebel has given his attention closely to his business, having become identified with no societies or taken an active part in politics. As a citizen, however, he is public-spirited and progressive, manifesting a deep interest in everything pertaining to the general welfare.

JOHN STEEL.

The pioneers of 1852 who are still living in California are not numerous, and there is not one of them who is better known and more highly regarded by his fellow citizens than John Steel, of San Andreas, Calaveras county who is also one of the many good citizens whom Germany has furnished to the United States. Mr. Steel comes of old "fatherland" families and was born at Merzhausen, Germany, April 5, 1825, a son of Justus and Mary (Waterman) Steel. His father, who was a forest overseer, was a worthy citizen

and a most devoted member of the Dutch Reformed church, and John Steel, of San Andreas, and one of his sisters, are the only ones of his eight children who survive. The daughter is Mrs. Anna Wagner, a widow, and lives at Stockton. When Mr. Steel was three years old his good father died, but his mother, who was most devoted to her children, lived to be eighty years old.

John, who was the seventh in the order of birth, received a good education and learned the shoemaker's trade. As was the custom with mechanics in Germany, he soon set out on his travels as a joiner, and in 1848 "brought up" at New Orleans, Louisiana. From New Orleans he went to St. Louis, where he was paid twelve dollars a week, which was ten dollars and fifty cents a week more than he would have been paid for the same work in Germany. In the spring of 1852 he and five other young men bought a wagon and shipped it to Independence, Missouri, and followed it to that point and went out in the country and bought four yoke of oxen, which were to draw the wagon and their belongings to California. Not one of the five had had any experience with oxen and at first they had considerable difficulty in yoking, handling and driving their eight-ox team, but the wagon rolled out of Independence on its long western journey on the 8th of May. That year (1852) is memorable in history for its epidemic of cholera, and the fatalities among California emigrants were numerous and alarming. The young men met many people who had abandoned the journey and were coming back to their old homes, utterly heart-sick, and they saw many shallow graves by the wayside in which emigrants, men, women and children, had been buried only to be dug up by the wolves! Indians were numerous, but made them no trouble. Immense herds of buffalo were encountered from time to time. From the Sink of the Humboldt westward Mr. Steel and some companions made the journey on foot and arrived at "Hangtown" November 15, 1852, two weeks before their team got there.

There was no water with which to mine, and he could not work at his trade until the wagon came with his shoemaker's tools; but he went to chopping wood for a brick-yard and earned fair wages until his tools arrived, when he opened a shop at "Hangtown." He got ten dollars a pair for coarse boots, two dollars and fifty cents for putting on half soles and fifty cents for each patch; but as a sack of flour cost forty-nine dollars and other necessities were proportionately high it will be seen that it cost him a great deal to live. Still, with characteristic German thrift, he saved some money and became the owner of a mine on North Beaver creek, which yielded him eleven dollars a day for three years. Then, in 1855, he came to Calaveras county and bought a mine at Lattimer's Gulch, which he worked, at a loss, two years and then abandoned. Next he bought a hydraulic mine, had difficulty with the owners of the water, and in 1861 sold it and came to San Andreas, where he again turned his attention to shoemaking and to the management of a ranch six miles south of the town, which he had taken up before it had been surveyed. He now owns two thousand acres and has raised cattle and sheep extensively, but he has made and mended shoes during all of the thirty-nine years of his

residence there, doing good and honest work and is still working for customers who came to him more than three decades ago and has no idea of retiring from his bench.

In 1852 Mr. Steel was married, at "Hangtown," to Miss Josephine Hodecker, whom he had known in St. Louis and who was the daughter of the late Philip Hodecker, and they have had four children: Mary, the eldest daughter, is the wife of John C. Early, of San Andreas. George Edward is married and is connected with his father in his ranch enterprise. William Walter has become prominent in connection with mining interests. Andrew Lincoln, the youngest, was born November 8, 1864, the day on which Mr. Lincoln was elected the second time the president of the United States; for Mr. Steel is a Republican, staunch and enthusiastic. He has been an Odd Fellow for fifty years, and is not only one of the oldest but also one of the most honored members of the order in the state. He has been the treasurer of his lodge so long that he cannot remember when he was first elected to the office.

PARDON BOWEN SMITH, Sr.

California is under heavy obligations to the New England Yankee. He arrived here early in the history of her development and has been a potent factor in all her progress and prosperity. Pardon Bowen Smith, Sr., a native of Maine, arrived in California in 1850, and is yet living on a fine ranch near Jamestown, Tuolumne county, honored as a pioneer and respected as a citizen.

Mr. Smith was born in Kennebec county, Maine, October 18, 1831. His ancestry was English and the American progenitors of his family were among the early settlers at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and in Rhode Island, and he is of the eighth generation born on American soil. In the maternal line he is descended from those Wings who have taken their place in history as pioneers of New England and with the Smiths as patriot soldiers in the Revolution. Mr. Smith's father, Pardon Bowen Smith, was born at Readfield, Maine, and married Lucinda Wing, a native of Maine and a daughter of Ebenezer Wing, of Revolutionary fame, who fought for his country in the war of 1812, as his father before him had fought in the Revolution. He died in 1842, in his fiftieth year, his wife in 1884, in her eighty-third year, the latter at Colwich, Sedgwick county, Kansas. Mrs. Smith, who was of the seventh generation of her family born in Massachusetts, was a woman of good ability and education, and Mr. Smith was a man of much force of character, who bequeathed a good name to his children, of whom he had eight, five of whom are living at this time.

Pardon Bowen Smith, the subject of this sketch, lived on his father's farm in Maine until he was twelve years old, when he began the battle of life for himself. He had received some education in the common schools near his home. In 1846, when he was fifteen years old, he secured employment in a bakery, in which he remained until, in 1849, under the influence of the



O. B. Smith Jr.

gold fever, he sailed from Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, around the Horn for California. He embarked September 1, 1849, and arrived at San Francisco, February 15, 1850, paying for his passage by employment on the vessel as a baker and receiving ten dollars a month besides his board. After staying two weeks at San Francisco, he went up to Stockton on the brig *Vesta*, the same which took the filibuster Walker to Nicaragua, and arrived there two weeks after leaving San Francisco. After a fortnight's stay at Stockton, he went on to Wood's creek, Tuolumne county, where he engaged in placer mining with considerable success and where in 1851 he bought a water ditch, since known as Smith's ditch, which he has owned and managed advantageously to this time. It is eight miles in length and in the early days supplied water for placer-mining, but is now used to supply water for irrigation and for quartz-mining at Jamestown, Campo Seco, Stent and Quartz. He also bought five hundred acres of land on which, in 1855, he built his present good ranch residence. He has a quartz mine within a mile of his home on the Fleming vein and still mines extensively, taking out thousands of dollars each year.

During the Civil war Mr. Smith was the captain of a militia company organized for home protection and to aid in keeping the state of California in the Union. That period witnessed many exciting and trying events in Tuolumne county and is sometimes referred to as "days that tried men's souls," and a great debt of gratitude is due to the patriotic Union men who had the courage of their convictions and stood out boldly for the right regardless of personal consequences. Mr. Smith has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He is a man of much public spirit and takes high rank as a business man. He and his wife have a wide and influential acquaintance and are held in the esteem of all who know them. He was married in 1854 to Miss Johanna J. Lyon, a native of Sidney, Maine, whom he had known since she was a little girl and who came out to California in 1856. They have had ten children, eight of whom are living. Matilda, their eldest daughter, was born at Augusta, Maine, and is the wife of Gilbert B. Neighbor. Pardon Bowen Smith, Jr., and George W. Smith, men of families, live near their parents. Abraham Lincoln Smith is a member of his father's household. Johanna J. married H. M. Pease. Cynthia is the wife of Frank W. Mugler. Mary married Lemuel M. McRae. Walter H. lives at Columbia, Tuolumne county.

CHARLES H. BURDEN.

One of the prominent business men and public officials of Tuolumne county, California, is Charles Henry Burden, the subject of this sketch. He is a native of England, born on the 18th of October, 1847, his parents being Charles and Caroline (Old) Burden, natives of England. Mr. Burden, with wife and four children, emigrated to America, reaching Tuolumne county in April, 1854, where he immediately engaged in mining, meeting with success, but later losing his earnings in the New York mine. He was a cabinet-

maker by trade, and moved to Sonora in 1858, where he followed his trade for a season, and then bought a stock of furniture and founded the business which his son has since carried on with so much success.

In 1861 Mr. Burden lost his stock by fire, but he immediately rebuilt and began again, continuing at the same location until his death, in 1895, at the age of seventy-two years. His record was that of a reliable and honest business man for forty-six years, a staunch upholder of the principles of the Republican party and a man to be trusted with either public or private affairs. He had been town trustee for twelve years, of Sonora, for ten years being chairman of the board. In England he had been prominently identified with the Order of Odd Fellows, holding prominent positions, and in California became a valued member. His wife died two years later, the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage having been passed together. Both were devoted members of the Episcopal church, in which Mr. Burden has been warden for many years. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Burden in California, the family record being: Elizabeth Ann, now Mrs. S. H. Jefferds; William M.; Julia, who died on the passage to America, and was buried at sea; Frederick George, a dealer in paints, oils and wall paper, in Sonora; Martha Grace, who married Richard Inch, but is deceased; and Carrie, who died in Sonora.

Charles Henry Burden was six years of age when his parents came to Tuolumne county. He was sent to the best schools in the neighborhood, but the education to be obtained in them, at that time, was very incomplete and Mr. Burden is, in a great measure, a self-educated man, possessing a large fund of general information. He entered the furniture business with his father, continuing until the latter's death, when the property and business was inherited by the sons. After two years of partnership, Charles bought the interest of his brother, since then continuing it alone. It is the pioneer house of its kind in Sonora, and Mr. Burden has shown taste and judgment in his selections, seeming entirely to suit his patrons of every degree throughout the county.

The marriage of Mr. Burden took place July 1, 1869, to Miss Emma H. Reuter, a native of New York, of German ancestry. They have six living children, namely: Charles H., Jr.; William Edwin; Emma Grace, the wife of George Brown; Caroline Augusta; Frederick E. and Ralph L. Mr. and Mrs. Burden occupy one of the most beautiful homes in Sonora, the taste and refinement of the surroundings reflecting its owners character. They both are valued members of the Episcopal church, to which Mr. Burden has recently presented a fine-toned organ, in honor of his beloved mother who was so long one of the church's most valued members.

In politics Mr. Burden has taken an active part for many years, being a staunch upholder of Republican principles, and has been the president of the McKinley club of Sonora. Socially he is connected with many organizations, being a member of Mount Horeb Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F., and of Bald Mountain Encampment No. 4, I. O. O. F., being the recording secretary of the latter; a member of Tuolumne Lodge, No. 8, F. & A. M.; also Royal

Arch and Knight Templar, having received all the York rite degrees; also a past workman of the A. O. U. W. In Mr. Burden is found a citizen who has been truly interested in the prosperity of his country, his section and his family and church.

HENRY B. RHODES.

The horologe of time has marked over fifty-one years since the date when Mr. Rhodes arrived in California, and thirty-two years were added to the cycle of the century while he maintained his connection with the interests of the Golden state. He was called to the home beyond in 1881, but is well remembered by many of the residents of Calaveras county as a man of sterling worth and high principle, reliable in business and honorable in all the walks of private life.

He was born in Virginia, in February, 1812, and many of the better elements of his English and German ancestry were manifest in his career. The family which he represented was early founded in the Old Dominion. In the schools of his native town of Winchester he acquired his education, and, having arrived at mature years, he wedded Miss Margaret Wise, a native of the Old Dominion and a daughter of one of the heroes of the Revolution. After their marriage they removed to Missouri and in 1849 Mr. Rhodes crossed the plains to California with oxen. In his neighborhood a company was formed, their train being composed of thirty wagons. While making the long journey across the almost interminable stretches of hot sand and over the mountains that impeded their progress toward the Pacific coast they met with no misfortunes, nor were they molested by the Indians. They arrived in Hangtown in September and Mr. Rhodes spent his first year in California in placer-mining, principally at Wood's creek in Tuolumne county. Later he opened a store at Peoria Bar on the Stanislaus river, conducting the same until 1852, when he sold out and went to meet his wife and little son, W. H. H. Rhodes, their first born. The mother with her child was then en route for California, coming by way of the isthmus of Panama. The reunion was a very happy one and they located at Twenty-eight Mile House, where they conducted a hotel for some time. Subsequently they came to the ranch upon which Mr. Rhodes spent his remaining days and which is now owned and operated by his sons. The land was not then surveyed, but he secured six hundred acres and engaged in raising stock, hay and grain, and, his financial resources increasing, he added to his farm until he became the owner of six thousand acres of land, one of the best ranches in this section of the state. He also owned realty in other places, being one of the most extensive landholders in central California. On his home farm he erected a very commodious frame residence and other needed buildings for the shelter of grain and stock; in fact all modern improvements and accessories are there found. He has had as high as eight thousand sacks of wheat upon his place at one time, two hundred head of cattle and from five to seven thousand head of sheep. His business, thus assuming mammoth proportions, was so capably conducted that he secured for his labors a very handsome financial return.

Mr. Rhodes was reared in the faith of the Methodist church, and the highest principles always actuated his life. He was a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, in politics was a Democrat and was a liberal and public-spirited citizen, giving freely of his means to promote the best interests of the county in which he lived. His home was celebrated for its generous hospitality, the latchstring always hung out and the guests were ever sure of a hearty welcome.

By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes three sons and one daughter have been born, but only two of the number are living, namely: W. H. H. and C. W. Rhodes. The father departed this life in 1881, at the age of sixty-six years, and the mother was called to her final rest on the 29th of August, 1898, at the age of eighty-three years. Their surviving sons now own and operate the ranch. The elder, W. H. H. Rhodes, who has kindly furnished us the history of the family, was born in Missouri, on the 11th of January, 1840, and was twelve years of age when he accompanied his mother to California. He was educated in the Methodist College at Vacaville, and since that time has given his attention exclusively to farming, being recognized as one of the most capable, prominent and successful agriculturists and stock-raisers in this portion of the Pacific coast. He was married in 1876 to Miss Mary Baker, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Green Baker, who came to California at an early day. Their marriage was blessed with a son and daughter: Leonidas B. and Margaret. The mother died in 1891. She was a woman of natural refinement and character and of sterling worth, and in the community where she resided was greatly beloved so that her loss was deeply felt not only by her family but by many friends.

C. W. Rhodes was born on his father's ranch in 1854, and is now his brother's assistant and partner in carrying on farming and the stock-raising industry. They annually produce large crops as the result of the practical business methods which they follow and the natural productiveness of the soil. They annually harvest and sell large amounts of hay and grain and keep on hand many hundred head of sheep and cattle. Their business policy commands them to the confidence and regard of all, for they are reliable in all transactions and have a strict regard for the ethics of commercial life. W. H. H. Rhodes is a prominent Mason, and, having taken the symbolic degrees, became identified with the chapter and commandery of Stockton. For the past fifteen years he has been the secretary of the Keystone Lodge, No. 161, F. & A. M. of Milton. Both the brothers are identified with the Democratic party and exercise their right of franchise in support of its men and measures.

CHRISTIAN CONRAD DRESCHER.

The prominent citizen of Jamestown, Tuolumne county, California, whose name is above, was a pioneer in the state in 1850. He was born of German parents, in Germany, September 2, 1831. His father, Daniel Drescher, was born and reared in Germany and there married Miss Johannah Rothsclav, also a native of the "fatherland." He emigrated to America with

his wife and nine children and settled on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Marion county, Missouri, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in his sixty-sixth year, October 8, 1850. Three of his sons and five of his daughters survive and Mrs. Elizabeth Moss, one of Mr. Drescher's sisters, lives at Ventura, Ventura county, California.

When Mr. Drescher came with his father and mother and eight brothers and sisters from Germany, he was eight years old. He was brought up to hard work on his father's farm in Missouri and acquired some education in common schools near his home. Early in 1850, in company with a brother-in-law and a cousin and two other young men, he crossed the plains from Missouri to California. They started with five yokes of oxen and two horses. At a Mormon station in Carson valley they exchanged their cattle for some horses and were thus enabled to cross the mountains and make the remainder of their journey on horseback. Coming by way of the old Georgetown trail, they stopped at the "old works" ranch and Mr. Drescher began mining for wages in Rock canyon at Georgetown, and was paid one hundred dollars a month and his board for his services. Later he mined on his own account on Dry creek, four miles below Georgetown, and was moderately successful.

In March, 1851, Mr. Drescher went to Onion valley, on Feather river, and thence to Jamison creek. He helped to open the mines at Eureka North and lost some money there, though the mines afterward proved valuable. In 1852 he returned to Eldorado county and resumed placer-mining in his old camp on Dry creek. In 1853 and in 1854 he took out considerable gold at Murder Bar, on the American river, but invested in a flume enterprise and lost what he had made, and in November of the last mentioned year he went to Columbia, Tuolumne county, and mined there successfully for some time. From there he went to Jacksonville, where he remained eleven years, mining in the river with good results, but the money he made there he lost by investment elsewhere, and he later mined on Curtis creek, until 1868, when he turned his attention to quartz-mining, to which he has since entirely devoted himself. He took four thousand dollars out of the H. H. Haight mine on Curtis creek, but expended it in the development of the property, and was the owner of the Tarantula mine near the Shawmut mine, which was discovered by a Mexican in 1862. The discoverer took a large amount of gold from the Tarantula mine and then abandoned it. It was relocated in 1872, on the first day of March, by Mr. Drescher, who took out ten thousand dollars and who is one of its owners at this time. It is considered a valuable property and is bonded for five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Drescher was personally acquainted with Joaquin Murietta, the noted Mexican outlaw who was at that time (1851) associated with William Burns, the American scout during the Mexican war. He also was present in Georgetown, Eldorado county, in October, 1850, when the Englishman accidentally shot his wife in an attempt to take from her the large eleven-pound nugget which he had previously found in Hudson Gulch, in Oregon canyon, to pay a gambling debt. At the death of his wife he was lynched by the miners.

Mr. Drescher's home at Jamestown is a pleasant one and he is regarded by his fellow citizens as a man of patriotic public spirit. Politically he is a Populist, but he is not an active politician and has never sought or accepted office. A thorough, practical temperance man, he never uses liquor or tobacco and is influential so far as is possible to induce others not to use them. In 1879 he married Mrs. Gertrude Newcomb, the widow of George Henry Newcomb and a daughter of Edmond Parnell, who came to California in 1851 and is proud of the title of California pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Drescher have no children. Mrs. Drescher, by her former husband, had four children, two of whom are living. Their daughter, Emma Estella, is the wife of George A. Sharrock and lives on a farm at Rough and Ready, Tuolumne county; and Gertrude May is the wife of Charles H. Deane and lives near Merced, Merced county.

THOMAS WHEELER.

Thomas Wheeler, now deceased, belonged to that sturdy band of pioneers who conquered the wild conditions of California that existed in the middle of the century, and thus aided in laying a foundation for the present prosperity and advancement of the commonwealth. He came to the Golden state in 1850, from Saline county, Missouri, which was the state of his birth, his natal day being October 16, 1827. The family is of Welsh lineage, and the paternal grandfather of our subject was one of the early settlers of Kentucky, while Samuel Wheeler, the father of our subject, was born, reared and educated in that state; and Mrs. Wheeler, the mother of our subject, was born and reared in Tennessee.

After the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope he crossed the plains with ox teams, joining a company that was six months in making the journey. They met with no misfortunes on the way, escaping the Indians and the epidemics which decimated so many of the emigrant trains, arriving safely in San Francisco in October, 1850. It was his intention to engage in mining, but he saw his opportunity to enter another line of industry, for the large number of mining men created a demand for food supplies that made the production of any articles of food a profitable source of income. Mr. Wheeler engaged in raising cattle, with headquarters in San Joaquin county. In this enterprise he met with prosperity. In the early days he received very high prices for his cattle and there was always a good market for his stock, for he raised high grades and retained his patronage through honorable and correct business principles. He became possessed of a fine ranch of seven thousand acres, which he left to his family. It is located in Stanislaus county and is a very valuable property. In 1861 he sold his cattle and turned his attention to the raising of sheep, continuing successful in that business up to the time of his death, having upon his ranch from five to ten thousand sheep. He was thoroughly conversant with the best methods of conducting such an industry and his sound judgment and careful management in business affairs brought to him an excellent financial return.

In his political views Mr. Wheeler was a Democrat and socially he was identified with the Masonic fraternity. His home life was a pleasant one and was instituted on the 29th of February, 1860, when there was celebrated his marriage to Miss Louvicia Thompson, a native of Virginia. She was a daughter of John and Mary (Williams) Thompson, both natives of Virginia. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children, six of whom are yet living, namely: Josephine, the wife of J. P. Churchill, of Yreka, California; Samuel Henry, a large stock-raiser, living in Reno, Nevada; May Visa, the wife of J. W. Churchill, also a resident of Yreka; Rees Thompson resides on the home farm; and the eldest daughter, Mary Ella, is living at home. Maggie Lee died March 5, 1895, and John Thomas, an attorney, living at Winnemucca, Nevada. Mr. Wheeler was a man of the highest probity of character, his name being synonymous with all honorable dealing. He was most energetic and enterprising and through the exercise of those qualities he gained a place among the substantial citizens of Stanislaus county. His death occurred on the 17th of October, 1899, when he was seventy-two years of age, and he left to his family not only a valuable estate but also the price-less heritage of an untarnished name. His widow still resides on the ranch with her son Rees, and they are together managing the place. He completed his literary education in the high school of Oakland, where the family resided for a number of years, while his business training was received in Heald's Business College in San Francisco, in which he was graduated in 1891. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is identified with the Benevolent Order of Elks. In his native county he is highly esteemed in social and business circles, being true and faithful to every duty in every relation of life. Thoroughly reliable in all his dealings, he possesses the high regard and confidence of all with whom he has come in contact.

DR. GEORGE F. PACHE.

Occupying a position of esteem and prominence in his native state, George Florian Pache, the subject of the present review, a physician of the highest standing, is located in Angel's Camp, Calaveras county, California, engaged in the practice of his profession. He was born in Stockton, California, June 30, 1865, the eldest son of a family of four boys and two girls, all of whom are still surviving. Joles P. Pache, his father, was born in Paris, France, in 1831, being a lineal descendant of J. Pache, who was the minister of war in 1792, mayor of Paris in 1793, and an author of a work on metaphysics. After receiving a collegiate education in Paris, Mr. Pache came to California, in 1852, and located in Stanislaus county. In 1858 he went to Stockton, San Joaquin county, where two years later he was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Chicard, of the old Chicard family, possessors of large landed estates of Bordeaux, France. After a long and useful career Mr. Pache passed away, in 1894, at the age of sixty-two years.

Dr. Pache was educated in Stockton, receiving his medical education in Cooper Medical College, in San Francisco, at which he graduated in 1889,

coming to Angel's Camp in 1890. His success was immediate, as he possesses those qualities which command the confidence and respect of the community, combining the kind manner of the physician with the skilled touch of the surgeon. He has served the county as coroner and public administrator for two terms of office. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Foresters, the Chosen Friends, and the Druids, being examining physician for all of these fraternal organizations. Besides owning considerable valuable property in the neighborhood, he is also a stockholder in the Lightner and Oriole mines, being a director in the former. A large modern residence, combining comfort and luxury and well equipped offices, has recently been completed. Dr. Pache has hosts of grateful patients and scores of friends, and is a man most highly esteemed in his part of the state of California.

O. S. BUCKBEE.

There is no doubt that the state of California is rich in mineral deposits. When gold was first discovered there and prospectors rushed in from every point, the necessary implements for search of the yellow metal were few; but now the machinery required to operate a successful mine is complicated and requires a practiced eye and trained intelligence properly and surely to produce results. The subject of this review has been a miner, is the son of a miner and so thoroughly understands the science of mining that his appointment to the position of superintendent of the great Angel's Quartz Mining Company is but a just reward of merit. He was born in Quincy, Plumas county, California, January 11, 1862, and was a son of John R. Buckbee, who came to California during the gold excitement. He was of Holland ancestry, was born in New York city, in 1828, and died July 25, 1872. He was an educated man, a lawyer by profession and after an experimental season in mining, in Hangtown, removed into Plumas county and there opened a law office. His ability was so great that he was soon made district attorney and later was honored by an election to the state legislature. In 1854 he returned east, going by way of the isthmus, his previous trip having been around the Horn, and in central New York married Miss Malana Sears, a daughter of Thomas Sears, a veteran of the war of 1812. Four years later he crossed the plains to his old home in Plumas county, where he again engaged in the practice of his profession. Previous to the war of the Rebellion he had been a Democrat, but then joined the Republican party and ever after took a deep interest in the affairs of the nation. Mr. Buckbee was an old and valued member of the Masonic fraternity, holding its highest degrees. Mrs. Buckbee survived her talented husband for many years, her death having occurred January 16, 1900, in San Francisco. Six children were the result of this marriage, four of whom are surviving: Alva C., now in the custom-house in San Francisco; Lorna, a resident of the same city; and the remaining sister of our subject, Flora S., is the wife of Thomas H. Reynolds, who is the state manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company and is also a resident of San Francisco.

O. S. Buckbee was educated in the public schools of San Francisco and for a number of years was in the treasury department of the government, at Washington city, also serving in San Francisco. He has made mining the business of his life for the past thirteen years, having mined and studied mines in British Columbia, in Alaska, and in Washington, as well as his native state. In 1898 he came to take charge of the mining property of the present company at Angel's Camp, since which time he has been fully employed in looking after its interests. It is very valuable property and he is preparing to penetrate to lower levels.

Mr. Buckbee was married June 15, 1900, to Miss Edna L. Bryan, a daughter of Joseph Bryan, a relative of William J. Bryan, the presidential nominee. She was born in San Andreas February 27, 1876.

A staunch and outspoken Republican, Mr. Buckbee does all he can in support of his party. He is proud of his state, anxious and willing to exert every influence to profit her, and is one of the men best fitted in the world for the position he holds.

ISAAC N. NEELY.

A resident of Milton, Isaac Newton Neely dates his connection with California from 1852 and is a pioneer liveryman in the town in which he makes his home. He was born in Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of September, 1830, and is of Irish and Pennsylvania Dutch descent. His grandfather, David Neely, with four brothers left the Green Isle of Erin for the new world and took up their abode in South Carolina, taking part in the events which formed the early annals of the state. John Neely, the eldest son of David Neely and the father of our subject, was born in Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, the family having in the meantime left the Keystone state. There he was reared and after attaining his majority he married Miss Martha Simpkins, a daughter of Peter Simpkins, one of the early settlers of Westmoreland county. After their marriage they removed to Grant county, Wisconsin, taking up their abode there in 1847, when Wisconsin was still a territory. The father was a resident of that locality throughout his remaining days, and on the 4th of July, 1854, he passed away, at the age of forty-eight. His good wife survived him for some time, attaining the age of three-score years and ten. This worthy couple were the parents of nine children, but Isaac Newton Neely is now the only one in California.

He was a young man of twenty-two when he crossed the plains for the far west, traveling in a train composed of thirty wagons. On the 26th of April, 1852, they crossed the Mississippi river, on the seventeenth of May the Missouri river and on they traveled over hot sands and through the mountain passes until they reached the Humboldt, when Mr. Neely left the party and drove the first team that ever covered the distance from one end of the Honey Lake valley to the other. He arrived in Shasta county on the 20th of August, 1852, and there began mining, but soon afterward was taken ill with chills and

fever. He started for Sacramento during the holidays, but was so ill that the party with which he traveled camped at what is now known as Red Bluff. There they spent the winter, living on venison and using ground barley for coffee. Mr. Neely was in a very critical condition and other members of the party suffered with smallpox. They endured many hardships and trials that winter, but on the 6th of March, 1853, he had recovered sufficiently to return to Shasta, whence he made his way to Weaverville, going afterward to Whiskeytown, where he engaged in conducting a hotel through the summer, making considerable money. In the fall of the same year he engaged in mining at Jackass Flat, and also followed mining near Bidwell's Bar on Feather river. There was no rain, however, and as the water supply was low Mr. Neely went to Hangtown, where he engaged in mining throughout the winter of 1853, meeting with very poor success, however. Possessing considerable skill as a violinist, he engaged to play at night until twelve o'clock, receiving five dollars each evening for his services. He would follow mining through the day, often working in the rain, but fate did not seem to vouchsafe him much return for his labor in that direction and he accordingly changed his occupation.

His great fondness for dancing led some of the residents of the locality to solicit him to establish a dancing school and for two years he made considerable money in that way. In 1856 he went to Volcano, Amador county, where he again took up mining, remaining there until 1858, investing his money in a tunnel, which proved a failure. Mr. Neely next followed teaming from Sacramento to Jackson, Sutter Creek and Volcano, and his industry in that work brought to him gratifying prosperity during the ten years in which he followed the business, as there were no railroads and all goods had to be hauled by team and the price of transportation was high. On abandoning that work he engaged in logging for the Eureka, Amador and other mines in the vicinity of Sutter creek and in that business he lost between five and six thousand dollars. In 1872 he moved his family to Sacramento in order to afford his children good educational privileges, and there he accepted a position in the store of Booth & Company, while later he was employed in the hardware store of Gillis Mott & Company. He opened a livery stable in Copperopolis in 1883, conducting it successfully for seven years, when he sold out for fifty-five hundred dollars. He then established his livery barn in Milton, in 1892, and purchased the livery stable in Jackson in 1898. Both are conducted under the name of the Pioneer Livery. Mr. Neely is an experienced horseman who keeps good stock and does a reliable and successful business, his earnest desire to please his patrons securing to him the liberal support of the public. He has a wide and increasing acquaintance among the pioneers of the state.

On the last day of January, 1858, Mr. Neely had married Miss Sarah Williams, of Volcano, and to them have been born six children: Walter P., who lived to be thirty-seven years of age and died October 15, 1897; May Irene, the wife of Elijah Thomas, a resident of Sonora, California; Robert William, who is in Redding, California; Mattie, the wife of Frank Schotell,

a resident of San Francisco; Hattie, who resides in New York city; and Edward, who makes his home at Angel's Camp. While the family were residing in Sacramento the mother died, in 1877, after a happy married life of nineteen years. In 1883 Mr. Neely was united in marriage with Mrs. Maria Martin, a native of Boston, Massachusetts. By her former marriage she had three children: Richard, who is now in the recorder's office in San Francisco; Ella, the wife of Hon. A. Caminetti, of Jackson, Amador county; and Henrietta, whose very superior vocal powers have awakened the highest admiration. She is now pursuing her studies in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Neely have a delightful home in Milton and its generous hospitality is enjoyed by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Neely is a member of the Congregational church and is a lady of refinement and culture. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has filled all the chairs in both branches of that fraternity. In 1856 he voted for Fremont and has since been a stanch Republican. He has passed through many vicissitudes in his business career, has met reverses and encountered many trials, but by persistent purpose has overcome these and has advanced to a creditable standing as one of the substantial residents of his community.

JAMES S. JACK.

Those characteristics of the Scotch race which in many ways have made it predominant wherever it has obtained a foothold, have been influential upon the fortunes of the family of Jack, of which James S. Jack, the county clerk, auditor and recorder of Calaveras county, California, is a representative. Mr. Jack is a native of the Golden state and was born in Fresno county, October 20, 1872, a son of James B. and Maria (Uriell) Jack. His great-grandfather in the paternal line came early from England to Virginia; and Thomas Jack, his grandfather, was born there, but passed most of his life in Tennessee. James B. Jack, a son of Thomas Jack and father of James S. Jack, was born in Tennessee in 1838, and in 1856, at the age of eighteen years, crossed the plains to California and located in Calaveras county, where the town of Sheep Ranch has since come into existence but where there was at that time nothing but a comparatively small mining camp. He mined there, but was not lucky and became a farmer in San Joaquin county. Later he was an early settler in Fresno county, where he devoted himself to farming and stock raising. He died as the result of an accident November 16, 1895, aged fifty-seven, and his widow, now fifty years old, lives with her son at San Andreas. They were married in San Joaquin county, in 1865, and had two children: James S. Jack, the subject of this sketch; and a daughter named Mary, who is now Mrs. E. R. Campbell, of Angel's Camp, Calaveras county.

James S. Jack was educated in the public schools of San Joaquin county and was graduated at the business college at Stockton, in the class of 1890, and after that he engaged in mercantile business at Angel's Camp, which he managed successfully from 1891 until November, 1898, when he was elected to his present office, in which he has given the greatest satisfaction to his

fellow citizens, understanding its duties thoroughly and treating with the greatest courtesy all who have relations with him. He is held in high regard as a business man and has a wide and valuable acquaintance, and he is especially popular as a Knight of Pythias.

CHARLES MORRIS WHITLOCK.

One of the oldest and most successful merchants at San Andreas, Calaveras county, California, is the gentleman whose name is the title of this sketch, and who came to California in 1854 and has been a citizen of the state for forty-six years.

Mr. Whitlock came of English ancestors, who settled in America in the pre-Revolutionary period. Ephraim James Whitlock, his father, a native of the state of New York, married Miss Mary Gertrude Morris, also a native of the Empire state, descended from English forefathers, and lived in Brooklyn, New York, until he died in 1836, leaving a widow and six children. His wife lived to be seventy-four years old, and Charles Morris Whitlock, born in Brooklyn, New York, November 5, 1835, is the only surviving member of his family. Mr. Whitlock was educated in Brooklyn and in 1854, when in his nineteenth year, came to California, by way of the isthmus of Panama, a poor youth in search of fortune, with no capital save energy, integrity and education. His voyage to California was not marked by any event worthy of note save the burial at sea of several passengers who had fallen victims to the Panama fever.

Mr. Whitlock mined at San Andreas, with varying success, until 1859, when he entered the service of the Butterfield Mail Company in Arizona. His duty brought him in contact with Indians, with whom he traded extensively, buying the grain raised on their reservation and paying them largely in merchandise of different kinds. The grain he purchased was used chiefly to feed the horses of the mail company employed over one hundred miles of its route. In 1861 he was sent by the company to Ruby Valley, Nevada, and while there attended not only to the business he was sent to look after, but to the feeding, at the company's expense, of Shoshone Indians, whom he found in great want.

He was sent by the company to San Jose in 1862, where he remained until that place had connection by railroad with the outside world, when he returned to San Andreas and for a time had charge of the affairs of Judge Stevens, and was given the management of the telegraph office and of the post-office and made the local agent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company. He opened a store in 1870, on the site of his present large two-story brick store and office structure, the upper portion of which is occupied by prominent lawyers of San Andreas, and he accommodates also the telegraph office and postoffice. He carries a large stock of general merchandise, and by a liberal policy and a system of fair dealing has achieved a marked success. His home and the grounds surrounding it are as attractive as any in the town and attest his taste and refinement as nothing else could do. His flower garden is one of the

largest and best kept in the county and attracts the attention of all visitors to San Andreas.

Mr. Whitlock has never married or joined a secret society, but, to use a favorite expression, has "just paddled his own canoe," and prospered by attending strictly to business and very little to politics, though he is a strong Republican and not without influence in his party. Genial and sociable, he makes friends with all with whom he comes in contact.

JOHN H. WITNEY.

That upright, sturdy, industrious, English character which is successful everywhere is exemplified in the career of the man whose name is the title of this sketch. John H. Witney is a son of Edward and Mary (Harvey) Witney, descendants of old English ancestors, and was born in Oxfordshire, England, June 18, 1832, has lived in Tuolumne county, California, for forty-six years, and is a prominent and highly respected citizen of Quartz, where he has been long identified with the hotel and mercantile business.

Mr. Witney was only a child when his father died and he gained his education mostly in the hard and thorough school of experience and has made his way to financial success by his own unaided efforts. He came to America in 1846, at the age of fourteen years, and landed a stranger in a strange land without either money or friends. His first work was as a waiter in a restaurant in New York city, but he was cheated out of his pay and sought other employment, which he found as baggage master on a vessel just about to put to sea, a position which he held for two years. After that he took passage on the old Georgia for California, but the vessel was wrecked and put back to Norfolk, Virginia. He pursued his journey successively on four other vessels, only the last of which was able to land him at San Francisco, where he arrived in March, 1854. From San Francisco, he went direct to Springfield, Tuolumne county, where he engaged in mining, but with such poor success that he made little more than a living. After he had acquired a claim of his own, at an expense of eight hundred dollars, he was able to take out scarcely enough gold to reimburse him for the outlay. After ten years' experience at Springfield, he joined that noted pioneer, Thomas Hardy, at Copperopolis, and mined with him for a time, until he came to Quartz and engaged in business as a hotel-keeper and general merchant. He was prosperous until 1882, when his buildings and much of their contents were destroyed by fire. He was able to rebuild, however, and he resumed business with every promise of success and has done well to the present time. He has never given up mining entirely and has valuable mining interests at this time. For years his was the only hotel at Quartz, and he was a popular and successful "landlord," supplying a large number of patrons with ample accommodations and gaining a wide reputation among men of the state. He is still active in a business way and has won an enviable reputation as a merchant, miner and man of affairs. He is a staunch Republican, but has never sought nor held office, and has been an Odd Fellow for thirty-three years. He was married, in 1868,

to Mrs. Charlotte Swank, a widow with three children—Mary, Charlotte and Carrie, the last mentioned of whom married Richard Hodge. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Witney—Minnie and John. The first mentioned is now Mrs. Edgar Barton. John has become well known in connection with mining interests.

BASTINO SOLARI.

While Italy has not furnished as many citizens to the new world as some of the other European countries, America owes her discovery to one of the representatives of that sunny land, and throughout the period of American development the Italian peninsula has sent to the shores of the new world many men of worth who have taken their place among the reliable business men of the communities with which they have been identified.

Such a one is Mr. Solari, who was born under the blue Italian skies, his birth occurring in the month of May, 1843. In his native country he acquired his education, and in 1865, when twenty-two years of age, he crossed the Atlantic to America, a young man in search of a fortune in the land of the free. He had no knowledge of the language spoken in this country, but all things are possible to a man who has energy, determination and force of character. Mr. Solari began his business life at Angels Camp, working for wages in the mines, and for fifteen years he was identified with the mining interests of this state. During that time he mastered the language and became familiar with the habits and customs of the people in the new world, gaining a wide acquaintance and demonstrating his right to enjoy the confidence and support of the public in business matters. In 1880 he opened his general mercantile store in Murphy's, having but a small capital; but as time passed he has added continually to his stock in order to meet the increasing demands of his trade, and is now recognized as one of the wealthy business men of Calaveras county.

In 1880 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Solari and Miss Angeline Legomaroni, also a native of Italy. Their union has been blessed with two bright little daughters, Theresa and Clara. They have a good home and are justly accounted leading citizens in Murphy's. As a business man Mr. Solari has a record of which any one might be proud. He usually votes with the Democratic party, but he is liberal in his views and at local elections where no national issues involved he is influenced by the qualifications of the candidate. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is an upright, honorable citizen of the county of his adoption.

THOMAS DONOHUE.

One of the well known citizens of Tuolumne county, California, a public official and a man of influence and intelligence, is Thomas Donohue, deputy assessor of the county. He is a native son of the Golden state, born in San Francisco, in 1854. His parents were James and Ann (Gillick) Donohue,

both of whom were born in Ireland and came to New York, where they met in 1850 and were married, coming the next year to California, by way of the isthmus. For several years James Donohue was in the employ of the Pacific Mail Company, then he located in Tuolumne county, in 1856, when he began placer-mining in this and Eldorado counties, continuing this employment until 1883. He then became a farmer and engaged also in cattle-raising, so successfully that at the time of his death he was the owner of about one thousand acres of land. He had been a life-long Democrat and had always done all in his power to advance the interests of that party. He was a thoroughly reliable and much respected early settler of the county. He was born in county Cavan, Ireland, April 16, 1819, and his death occurred on the 27th of August, 1898, his wife dying on the 3d of December, 1883, aged sixty years. They were both natives of the same town and county in their native country, and being neighbors they spent their childhood days together and here sprung the first spark of love. They had both been devoted members of the Catholic church, both receiving the last rites of the church when burial took place near Don Pedua Bar, in Tuolumne county. They had four children: Thomas; Margaret A., the wife of J. A. Rydberg and residing in Stanislaus county; P. E., who is a stock-raiser in this county; and J. E., who died December 30, 1899, leaving a wife and son, who reside in Carter's.

Our subject was the oldest child, all of whom are living. He was educated in the best schools of the county and early began mining, which occupation he has followed for a great part of his life. He owns large tracts of valuable mining land and is thoroughly acquainted with all of the details of the mining operations which have been successfully carried on in this section. Mr. Donohue was appointed deputy assessor, in 1895, which office he most acceptably fills, and also performs the duties of deputy sheriff. He is a man of generous impulses and a citizen of good reputation. Like his parents he is a devoted member of the Catholic church. Mr. Donohue is considered an expert in mining matters, his opinions having weight, and he is considered one of the substantial men of Tuolumne county.

JOSEPH HEINSDORFF.

Joseph Heinsdorff is a resident and a native son of Murphy's and is one of the active, enterprising mining men of Calaveras county. He was born on the 5th of July, 1861, of German ancestry. His father, John Heinsdorff, was a native of Prussia, and came to the United States in 1848, locating in Murphy's, California, in 1850. He engaged in mining at Mokelumne Hill, near this town, taking out on the flat in the town ten thousand dollars. He afterward established his home in San Francisco, where he conducted a restaurant and boarding house on the present site of the Russ Hotel. Later he returned from there to the Mokelumne river and with a company dammed the stream, expecting to secure large quantities of gold; but the enterprise proved a failure and Mr. Heinsdorff found that he had sunk much of his money there without gaining any return from it. He then again came to Murphys, where

he established a bakery and also purchased a ranch of one hundred and seventy acres just west of the town, on which he spent the remainder of his days, departing this life on the 29th of May, 1899, at the age of seventy-six years. Of the Masonic fraternity he was an exemplary representative. He was an upright and honorable citizen and a liberal, progressive man, and did all in his power to promote the prosperity and advancement of his town.

In 1858 occurred his marriage to Miss Eva Maria Hauselt, a native of Germany who came to the United States in 1852, and to California in 1854. Five children were born of their union, three of whom are yet living, as follows: Mrs. William H. Jenkins, who resides at Murphys; Mrs. B. L. Weymouth, of Alameda, California; and Joseph. The good pioneer mother still survives and is now in the seventy-second year of her age.

Joseph Heinsdorff acquired his education in the town of his birth and for the past twenty years has devoted his attention exclusively to his mining interests. He is one of the owners of the Hercules mine, near Sheep Ranch, out of which they have taken nineteen thousand dollars. He is the owner of the Rose Rock mine, three miles north of Murphy's, and owns stock in the entire group of Heinsdorff mines in the one-hundred-and-seventy-acre tract of land which was left to the family by the father, and which the subject of this review is now engaged in developing. He thoroughly understands mining in all of its departments and is familiar with the best methods of procuring the metal and of transforming it into a marketable product. His efforts have been discerningly directed along the lines that have brought to him success, and to-day he is a well-known representative of the industrial life of Calaveras county.

On the 12th of June, 1898, Mr. Heinsdorff was united in marriage to Miss Ella Smith, who was born in California. They own and occupy one of the pleasant homes in Murphy's and have a host of warm friends in the community. Mr. Heinsdorff is an active and valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a past district deputy and has filled all the chairs in the local lodge, acting as the secretary through the past seven years. His political support is given to the Republican party.

ALBERT TRITTENBACH.

California is as cosmopolitan as any state in the Union. The favorable opportunities it presents for getting on in the world have been made available by enterprising men of every land. Some natives of Switzerland and many more descendants of old Swiss families have done well there. One of the most prominent citizens of Swiss blood of Tuolumne county is the well known mining man whose name appears above.

Albert Trittenbach is a son of Jacob and Ann (Muller) Trittenbach, who were born, reared and married in Switzerland and who, in 1853, not long after their marriage, came to the United States, hoping to improve their fortunes. Mr. and Mrs. Trittenbach settled at St. Louis, Missouri, and there their son Albert was born November 11, 1858, and the mother died in 1864, aged thirty-

three years, leaving a husband and three sons. In 1869 Mr. Trittenbach came with his three boys to California, where he prospered as a merchant and eventually retired from business, and he now lives in San Francisco. Gustave Trittenbach, his eldest son, is prominent in business circles in San Francisco, where he is the manager of the city department of the New Zealand Fire Insurance Company and the president of the Dutch Mining and Milling Company; and Emil, the youngest of the family, is in the coal trade in the same city.

Albert Trittenbach, the second son of Jacob and Ann (Muller) Trittenbach, began his education in the public schools of St. Louis, where he lived until he was eleven years old, and continued it in the public schools of San Francisco. After he left school he learned assaying and metallurgy, intending to make mining his business, and engaged in mining at Glencoe, Calaveras county, in the employ of the Valentine Mining Company as assistant superintendent and assayer to mill men. In 1884 he spent some time in Arizona and after that he went to the Calico mining district in San Bernardino county, California, where he had the management of the sampling works and acquired a mine of his own and with several partners bought and sold mines to advantage. Then, giving up silver-mining, he became the superintendent of the Platt and Gilson mine at Soulsbyville, a position which he held five years and a half, during which time considerable gold was taken out of the mine. Meantime he acquired an interest in other mining enterprises there and became a stock-holder in the Dutch mine at Quartz, of which he is the superintendent under the direction of the Dutch Mining and Milling Company. This mine is considered one of the best properties in this vicinity. It has an electric plant and all necessary apparatus of the most modern kind, and the work has been carried to a depth of eleven hundred and fifty feet.

Mr. Trittenbach lives in a fine residence on this property, and his management of the interests of the company in which he is a stock-holder has won the unqualified approval of all his associates. He is widely known as an experienced and expert mining man, whose estimate of any property is accurate and valuable. In politics he is a Republican, but has no time for office-holding or practical political work. A member of the Masonic fraternity, he is exceedingly popular with his brethren of the order. He was married, in 1893, to Miss Florence Superiette, and has two sons, named Philip Edward and Albert Benjamin.

FRANK A. MITCHLER.

Frank A. Mitchler, one of central California's esteemed hotel proprietors, has conducted the Mitchler Hotel at Murphy's for eighteen years and during the interval has borne an unassailable reputation as a business man, never making an engagement which he has not kept, nor contracting an obligation that he has not met. His sagacity and enterprise and, moreover, his untiring labor have brought to him a handsome competence, and the most envious could not grudge him his success, so honorably has it been acquired. He is yet a young man and the unwritten chapters of his life history will doubtless contain an account of added prosperity.

Mr. Mitchler was born in Murphy's, on the 8th of November, 1803, and is a son of George Mitchler, who was a native of Germany. During his childhood the father accompanied his parents on their emigration to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was educated and learned the trade of the cabinet-maker. In 1851 he came to California, crossing the isthmus to take passage on Pacific waters and thereby reached the Golden Gate. In 1852 he arrived at Murphy's where, like other pioneers, he followed mining, but during much of the time he engaged in house-building and erected many of the leading residences and substantial structures of the city, including the Catholic church at Murphy's. On many sites may be seen evidences of his handiwork. He also conducted a boarding house in the early mining days. In 1866 he removed temporarily to Mariposa county, where he was left in charge of a hotel, and while acting in that capacity he was shot and almost instantly killed by a drunken man with whom he had had trouble. Thus Calaveras county lost one of her most enterprising and industrious citizens. The murderer was sentenced and sent to the state prison, but afterward was pardoned and finally committed suicide near the place where he had taken a good man's life and bereft the little family of husband, father and protector. Mr. Mitchler had married in 1857, Miss Elizabeth Cline, of Germany, becoming his wife. They had three children, all of whom are living: C. P.; Lena, now the wife of G. H. Scantlebury; and Frank A. All reside in Murphy's and are numbered among the most respected citizens of the place. The mother departed this life in 1893, at the age of sixty years. She had been a faithful wife, a loving and tender mother and had well cared for her children after the father's death. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and in politics was a Democrat, but at the time of the Civil war became an earnest advocate of the Union.

Frank Alexander Mitchler was only three years of age at the time of his father's death. He was educated in his native town and in early life accepted the position of clerk in the hotel of which he is now the proprietor. In 1882 he purchased this hotel in connection with his brother, the partnership between them being maintained for some time, when our subject purchased his brother's interest and has since been the sole proprietor. He has ably conducted the house for the past eighteen years, and it is regarded as one of the cleanest and best-kept hotels in the state, having a wide reputation for the efficiency of the help there employed and for the neatness and comfort that characterizes the establishment. Mr. Mitchler's sister acts as the house-keeper, and their joint efforts have made the hotel a favorite resort of the traveling public. The building is a fire-proof stone structure, is lighted with electricity and contains twenty-five sleeping rooms. It is nicely furnished throughout and at one end of the house is a beautiful and well-kept lawn adorned with flower gardens, indicative of the refined taste of Mr. Mitchler and his sister. The subject of this review also conducts a livery stable in connection with the hotel, it being under the care of a partner. He is also one of the owners of the Ozark gravel mine four miles distant from the town. It has been thoroughly prospected and proves to be a very valuable property.

In his political affiliations Mr. Mitchler is a Republican and keeps well

informed on the issues of the day, and, as every true American citizen should do, feels a deep interest in all that pertains to the success of the principles in which he believes. Socially he is a member of Ophir Lodge, No. 33, F. & A. M. His business has brought to him a wide acquaintance, and the sterling qualities of the man, his upright character, genial disposition and unfailing courtesy have secured for him the warm regard of all with whom he has been associated.

JAMES CRAWFORD.

To the brave pioneers California owes in large measure the prosperity she now enjoys as a state. Among those hardy souls and courageous hearts who thus believed in her future, and by long years of toil and undaunted perseverance assisted nobly in the development of her resources, is the subject of this article, and no one is more worthy of representation in the annals of the state. He came to California in 1855 and is now one of the esteemed and honored pioneer residents of Vallicita.

Mr. Crawford was born near Milford in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1819, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather and his father both bore the name of James Crawford and were born and reared at the same place. They were identified with the Covenanter church, now known as the Presbyterian church, and the subject of this review was reared after the strictest manner of that people. His education was acquired in Ireland and in 1847 he crossed the Atlantic to Philadelphia and remained in Pennsylvania for seven and a half years. He then removed to New Orleans, where he spent some time, after which he came to California, in the year 1855, by way of the isthmus route. Stories of rich gold discoveries were continually circulated in the central and eastern portion of the country and it was his purpose and desire to get gold. Accordingly he made his way direct from San Francisco to Vallicita, where he began placer-mining, working for wages. He received eighty dollars per month and, as he had only been paid a dollar per day for his service in Pennsylvania, he believed that the change was a very desirable one. After a time he engaged in mining on his own account and took out considerable gold. He has practiced careful economy and thus has always had a good bank account for his labor. He thus engaged in mining until 1892, when he purchased eleven acres of land in Vallicita, planted it with fruit trees and grapevines and is now engaged in the cultivation of his orchard and vineyard. He resides upon his land in the enjoyment of a pleasant cottage, having practically retired from active life, resting in peace and comfort that his industry and frugality have secured to him. Throughout his business career he has managed his affairs most commendably, his honesty being proverbial. He has never been sued in all his life, has paid his debts promptly, has met his obligations fully and is spoken of in the highest terms by all the old pioneers.

In 1864 Mr. Crawford returned to Philadelphia and was there married to Mrs. Mary Rogers, also a native of Milford, Ireland. She came to Amer-

ica in the same ship in which her future husband crossed the Atlantic, being then the young wife of Mr. Rogers. Her first husband died and subsequently Mr. Crawford returned to Pennsylvania, where he made her his bride. They lived together happily for a number of years and were then separated by death, Mrs. Crawford being called to the home beyond. Our subject exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party but has never sought or held office, nor has he been connected with social or fraternal organizations. His attention in former years being given to his business affairs and the acquirement of a competence that now enables him to enjoy an honorable retirement from labor.

WILLIAM J. RICHARDS.

William J. Richards, who is now serving as the treasurer of Tuolumne county, was born in the same county which is still his home, his birth having occurred in Springfield, in 1860. The family is of English lineage. His father, John Richards, was born in Camborne, Cornwall, England, and was there reared and educated and learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1847 he came to America, locating in Chicago, and in 1851 he made his way direct to Sonora, California, where for a time he was in the shops of Major Ball. Subsequently he removed to Springfield and erected a shop of his own, carrying on business there with success until 1871, when he took up his abode in Columbia, carrying on blacksmithing until his retirement from active business life. In August, 1858, he married, in San Francisco, Miss Jane Polk, a native of Devonshire, England. They had known each other from childhood in their native country, and now their destinies were united by ceremony. Four children were born unto them in Tuolumne county, namely: W. J., Frederick O., Jessie A. (the wife of Dr. W. W. Eastman) and Albert A. The father was a good mechanic and an industrious man. He and his family are highly respected in the county in which they have so long resided and in which their children were all born and educated.

William J. Richards was the eldest child and in the public schools of Springfield and Columbia he acquired his education. He afterward mastered the blacksmith's trade, working with his father. Subsequently he was deputy postmaster for eight years in Sonora, filling the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. He has always been a Republican in his political affiliations and in 1898 was nominated by his party for the important office of county treasurer. Notwithstanding that Tuolumne county is Democratic, he was elected to the office by an encouraging majority, showing that he is popular in his native county. His fellow townsmen recognize his ability and give their support, and, as in the post-office, he is proving an obliging, efficient and capable officer.

In February, 1896, Mr. Richards was united in marriage to Miss May Wight, also a native of Springfield. They were friends from childhood and on the date mentioned their destinies were united by the marriage ceremony. One bright little daughter has come to bless their union, whom they have

named Ada Mae. They have a beautiful cottage in Sonora and are among the most highly respected people there, enjoying the warm regard of a large circle of friends, many of whom have known them from their early childhood days. Mr. Richards is a citizen of sterling worth. No trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree, and his fidelity to the public trust is never questioned.

WILSON A. BISBEE.

In Calaveras county and throughout this section of California the Tower & Bisbee ranch has a wide reputation and is a conspicuous factor in agricultural circles. Mr. Bisbee, one of the proprietors, was born in Unity, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, on the 5th of August, 1831, and is of Irish lineage, his ancestors having become early settlers of the old Granite state and of Vermont, taking up their abode in this country when the Atlantic coast was still a province of Great Britain. When the yoke of British oppression became intolerable and the colonies declared their independence, ancestors of our subject joined the army that established the republic. John Wilson, the father of our subject, was born in the Green Mountain state, and about 1815 he married Miss Annie Perkins, also a native of Vermont. In 1850 he removed to Ohio, accompanied by the subject of this sketch, who was then in his nineteenth year. An older son had preceded them to the Buckeye state. The wife and mother died in Ohio, in the fifty-ninth year of her age, and the father afterward went to Michigan, spending his last days in Athens, where his death occurred when he had reached the very advanced age of eighty-four years. He had three sons, but only two are now living, one being a resident of Ohio.

Wilson A. Bisbee received his education in Vermont, accompanied his father to Ohio, and in 1854 came to California, when twenty-three years of age. He chose the Panama route and arrived in San Francisco on the 7th of October. Like all the emigrants of the western coast he has given his attention to mining, following that pursuit for a short time in Calaveras county, during which time he took out a few hundred dollars. In 1855 he came to his present location and here met Jacob S. Tower, who had been his neighbor in the east. They formed a partnership and began farming and stock-raising, receiving good prices for their products. They made a specialty of sheep-raising, having as high as two thousand sheep at one time on his farm. The boundaries of their farm were extended by additional purchase until they became the owners of two thousand four hundred and eighty acres, and the place was improved with many modern accessories and conveniences, including a large residence and extensive barns. Their home became a popular resort for teamsters and other travelers and the Tower & Bisbee ranch thus became well known, gaining a very desirable reputation for the cordial manner in which the guests were received and for the bounteous repasts served by Mrs. Tower and her assistants.

The partnership between Mr. Tower and Mr. Bisbee continued with the greatest harmony and good feeling until it was broken by the death of Mr.

Tower in May, 1880. They conducted a bachelor's hall until 1863, when Mr. Tower married, Mr. Bisbee continuing to live with them as one of the family. The most pleasant relations always existed between them, unmarried by any words of disagreement or vexation, even own brothers seldom living in such entire harmony as did Mr. Tower and Mr. Bisbee, and the latter felt very deeply the loss of his partner and his friend. In addition to his ownership in the ranch our subject is largely interested in the Central Hill gravel mine at Murphy's, from which considerable gold has been taken and on which there is a twenty-four-hundred-foot tunnel.

Mr. Bisbee is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having received the sublime degree of Master Mason in Keystone Lodge, No. 161, F. & A. M., at Milton. He has since been an active and honored member of the order, squaring his life by its tenets and manifesting in his connection with his fellow men the upright principles it inculcates. In his political affiliations he is a Republican. His motto has been to be honest and to attend strictly to his own affairs. This rule closely followed has gained him prosperity, and at the same time has won him the respect of all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

BENJAMIN HODGE LEWIS.

Among those who have been distinctively conspicuous in connection with the substantial upbuilding and legitimate progress of the attractive little city of Vallicita, Calaveras county, very definite recognition must be given to him whose name initiates this paragraph. It has been his fortune to be identified with the town from the days of its early establishment and with every advance movement he has been connected, being recognized as one of the leading and enterprising business men of the place and as one who has contributed liberally and with enthusiasm to every cause which has had as its object the growth and prosperity of Vallicita.

Mr. Lewis arrived in the Golden state in 1853. He was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in the vicinity of the birthplace of James K. Polk, his grandfather having been one of the first settlers of that portion of the state. The natal day of our subject is August 28, 1834. He is descended from Virginian ancestry, related to the Lees, Washingtons, Greens, Houstons and other prominent families of the Old Dominion who bore an active part in shaping the policy of that state in colonial days and were participants in the war of the Revolution. The ancestry may be traced back to Earl Lewis, an English nobleman, who was the progenitor of the family in the south. The father of our subject was married, in Tennessee, in 1826, to Miss Eliza J. Shaw, also a native of that state and a daughter of Rev. Shaw, a Presbyterian minister of Tennessee, who owned extensive property interests and many negroes, whose services were utilized in the operation of the plantation. Three children were born unto them in Tennessee. In 1849 the father came to California, crossing the plains to this state, after which he began mining in Volcano, Amador county. Subsequently he went to Sacramento and conducted a

race track at Brighton. In 1850 he removed to Sonoma county and founded the town of Petaluma, but the title was faulty because of a Spanish land grant and he removed to Carson valley, where he purchased a large drove of cattle from emigrants. He then put them out to pasture in the valley, and when they were in good marketable condition brought them to California, where he sold them at a fair profit. Later Mr. Lewis engaged in mining at Vallicita, successfully continuing his search for the precious metal for a number of years. His prominence as a citizen and his fitness for public office led to his election as one of the supervisors of the county, in which capacity he served for four years.

When the Civil war broke out he was a strong Union man and enlisted in a company of which he was elected captain. He joined General Connor's regiment, which was stationed at the fort southeast of Salt Lake city for the purpose of quelling any insurrection among the Mormons. He was thus made chief of the staff of General Patrick Connor, with the rank of adjutant general, and while stationed there formed the acquaintance of Brigham Young and was a potent factor in keeping peace among the peculiar band of religious people there. Mr. Lewis continued in the service of the government until the close of the war, after which he returned to Vallicita and was again elected supervisor of his district, serving four years. Being now well advanced in the evening of life he retired from active business, and in 1891 he was called to his final rest, when eighty-nine years of age. His wife's interest in her father's estate caused her to remain in the south for several years after her husband came to California, and she spent only a portion of her time in this state, her death occurring in Texas, in the eightieth year of her age.

Benjamin H. Lewis, whose name introduces this review, is now the only survivor of the family. He was educated in the old Jackson College, in Columbia, Tennessee, pursuing the law course there, after which he was licensed to practice. The year 1853 witnessed his arrival on the Pacific coast. He made the journey with William T. Lewis, a relative, sailing from New Orleans and arriving safely in San Francisco, where our subject secured the position of delivery clerk in the San Francisco post-office. Later he obtained a clerical position in the custom-house of that city. In 1855 he came to Vallicita, where he engaged in mining at Kelly's gulch, taking out considerable gold. He found one nugget worth one hundred and six dollars, and he and his companion took out on an average of about two ounces of gold each day. In 1857 he was appointed tax collector, in which capacity he served for some time, collecting all the different taxes on licensed money. Subsequently he was elected justice of the peace, filling that office for eight years, and through his fair and impartial administration he "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." Since that time Mr. Lewis has engaged in the practice of law. He was associated with John Reddick in all appeal cases from justice courts in which he was interested, and later with Frank Solonski. During the past forty years he has been recognized as a leading member of the bar in his section and has maintained his high position by

reason of his continued study and his comprehensive familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence. He has improved three fine homes in California and came to his present place of residence in 1870. Here he has one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he is raising fruit and stock, and is spending the evening of a very active, useful and honorable life under the shade of the trees which his own hands have planted.

In 1859 Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Mary Isabell, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Ewin Isabell, one of California's early settlers. Ten children have been born unto them, namely: Green Hampton; Mary Auhaline, now the wife of Charles McPort; Ewin; Sarah, the wife of Dennis Burns; Eliza, the wife of Clay Hallock; Robert E.; Martha, the wife of Albin Lunberg; Hall, Ellen and Benjamin H.

Mrs. Lewis is a valued member of the Methodist church and the family is one of prominence in the community. Mr. Lewis gives his political support to the Democracy and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, thus being able to support his position by intelligent argument. The record of Mr. Lewis is that of a man who has by his own efforts worked his way upward to a position of affluence. His life has been one of industry and perseverance, and the systematic and honorable business methods which he has followed, together with his diligence and ability in his profession, have won him the support and confidence of many. Without the aid of wealth he has risen to a position among the most prominent men of the state, and his native genius and acquired ability are the stepping stones on which he mounted.

JOHN B. DOYLE.

A prominent resident of Tuolumne county, California, who is also a public official, is John B. Doyle, the clerk and auditor of the county. Although an old resident of the county, his birth took place in Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, July 11, 1857. His father, Edward Doyle, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1829, coming to America when he was fourteen years of age, completing his education in New York city. In 1856 he married Miss Ann Pryor, also a native of Ireland, in Granville, Washington county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Doyle removed to Wisconsin and in 1859 started to California, by way of Pike's Peak, located finally in Tuolumne county, at Columbia. Here Mr. Doyle engaged in mining and farming, taking out considerable gold, which, however, was sunk in other enterprises. His farming was very successful, enabling him to secure for his family a comfortable home, and at the time of his death, July 4, 1899, he was the owner of five hundred acres of land. Mrs. Doyle had passed away in 1890, and both of them had been devout members of the Catholic church, good and worthy citizens. Their family of five children grew to maturity, with the exception of one, and our subject is the oldest. The others are: O. J., on the homestead; E. J., living in Sonora; T. P., a musician; and F. J., who died at the age of seventeen, of apoplexy.

Our subject was educated in the schools of Tuolumne county and then engaged in farming. In 1886 he was elected one of the supervisors of the

county, which office he filled satisfactorily until January, 1899, when he was elected to the office of county clerk and county auditor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the former official. His public service has been very acceptable to all classes, although in politics Mr. Doyle is a Democrat.

The marriage of Mr. Doyle took place in 1886, to Miss M. E. Duffy, and two sons, Edward and John, have been born of this union. Socially he has long been an active member of the I. O. O. F., and is also connected with the Chosen Friends. He is well and favorably known in the community, where his honesty and ability in the public service are recognized. He has made the county his study for so long a time in official capacity that he is considered peculiarly fitted for the position which he now fills.

FRANK J. SOLINSKY.

The bar of Calaveras county, California, has long had a high reputation for the attainments and character of its legal practitioners. One of the best known of these at this time is Frank Joseph Solinsky, of San Andreas, a native son of California, who was born at Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, August 17, 1857. Mr. Solinsky comes of Polish ancestry, and C. W. H. Solinsky, his father, was born, reared and educated in Poland, and in 1838 came to the United States and in 1849 to California. His father served with the rank of captain under Generals Scott and Taylor in the war with Mexico, and was proud to have fought in that invincible army, which knowing not defeat never paused in its onward march until the Mexican capital had fallen. He came from New York around the Horn and located in Tuolumne county, and was a miner and banker at Chinese Camp, where he represented the Wells-Fargo Express Company as its agent until his death, which occurred April 5, 1896, when he was eighty-one years old. He was made a Master Mason in 1857, was an unswerving Democrat and was long a leader in public affairs, whose advice was sought and respected. He married Miss Mary A. Sprague, a native of the state of Maine, of New England ancestry, and the daughter of Joseph Sprague, an early settler in California, and they had three children: William H., who is a druggist in San Francisco; Margaret, who married T. W. Jackson, of Sonora; and Frank Joseph, the immediate subject of this sketch.

Frank Joseph Solinsky, was educated at the University of California, at which he was graduated in the class of 1877, with the degree of Ph. B. After his graduation he taught mathematics in that institution for two years, and in 1881 he was graduated at the Hastings Law College with the degree of B. L. He began the practice of his profession in July of that year, and during the eighteen years that have followed has been very successful, giving his attention to general practice and making a feature of mining law, and has been connected with many prominent cases in this and other courts of the state.

Politically he is a Republican, and as such he was elected district attorney of Calaveras county and served four years in that office, in the performance

of the duties of which he prosecuted several noted criminals, most of whom were convicted and sent to the penitentiary and one of whom expiated his crime on the gallows. In 1890 he was nominated for the state senate, but as the late J. B. Reddick, his law partner, was that year nominated for lieutenant governor of the state, he declined the honor in order to give his attention to their large and increasing law practice. Mr. Reddick was elected and Mr. Solinsky devoted himself so assiduously to his legal work as to make it markedly successful.

Mr. Solinsky is well known as a Mason and is a member of the blue lodge and chapter and has seven times been elected master of his lodge. He is a charter member of the order of the Sons of the Great West and has the honor of having been its first president; and he is a past master workman of the local lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He married, in 1882, Miss Winnie Syme, a native of Calaveras county and a daughter of the late John T. Syme, and they have three sons,—Frank, Elbert and Edward.

FRANK BROWN.

Frank Brown, who is occupying the position of postmaster at Milton, is also a prominent factor in commercial circles there as the proprietor of the leading mercantile establishment. He was born in Cornwall, Addison county, Vermont, on the 2d of December, 1857, and therefore almost the breadth of the continent lies between his birthplace and his present abode. He is a son of Frank and Nancy (Dwyer) Brown, and is of English and Irish lineage. His parents, however, were both natives of the Green Mountain state, and to them were born seven children while they were residing in Cornwall. Five of this number are yet living. The mother died in 1887, in the fifty-seventh year of her age, but the father is yet a resident of Cornwall, Vermont, and is now eighty-six years of age. The sons are Alexander, who came to California in 1872 and is now a prominent citizen of the state, residing at Milton; he has served in the general assembly and is now a member of the state board of equalization; and Daniel, who is a well known business man in Stockton.

Frank Brown, the third son, was educated in the public schools in his native town. He continued his studies in the Middlebury high school, after which he graduated in the Middleton College, with the class of 1882. Subsequently he spent two and a half years in the Empire state, as a traveling representative for a Middlebury marble house doing a wholesale business. In 1885 Mr. Brown came to California and accepted the position of salesman in the mercantile house of his brother Alexander. On the expiration of three years he became a partner in the business and in 1890 he purchased his brother's interest, becoming sole proprietor of the store, which he has since successfully conducted, and is enjoying a large patronage. He deals in men's furnishing goods, boots, shoes and notions and is recognized as an enterprising merchant. He has made a close study of the public needs and is thoroughly in touch with the progressive methods of the west.

In 1886 Mr. Brown was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland,

filling the position until after the change in the presidential administration; but when Cleveland was again elected as chief executive of the nation he was once more honored with the appointment and is now serving in a manner creditable to himself and highly satisfactory to his constituents. He has been a life-long Democrat, being prominent in the work of the party and doing everything in his power to secure the adoption of its principles. He has been a member of the Democratic county central committee for twelve years, and of the Democratic state committee for eight years, and his opinions carry weight in political councils, his sound judgment and comprehension making his ideas of value in party management. He was elected a justice of the peace by the Democratic party in 1886, '88 and '90. Socially he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all the chairs. He also belongs to the D. K. E., a college fraternity. Mr. Brown owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Fresno county and has a business building and lot in Mendota, California, in addition to his property interests in Milton. Success has crowned his well-directed efforts, and industry has been the key which has unlocked for him the portals of prosperity. He is a gentleman of broad education and genial manner, of sterling worth, and is both popular and prominent in social, business and political circles.

BELTAZA SHARP.

There are probably few pioneers remaining in California who have lived here longer than has the subject of this sketch or who more richly deserve the honors accorded to those who earliest subjected themselves to the trials and privations of this then wild and savage-peopled land of gold and of infinite promise. Beltaza Sharp came of good old German ancestry and was born in 1821, in that part of France which is now a part of Germany. His parents died when he was a small boy and he attended school in his native town until he was about sixteen years old, and then, in 1845, came to America and located at New York. In 1846 he enlisted as a marine in the United States service in the war with Mexico. He served under Captain Harvey and was present at the taking of Vera Cruz. After that historic engagement he was transferred to Commodore Perry's vessel, which went to Tishen and Elzado and thence to Santa Cruz and back to Havana, whence it went direct to the Brooklyn navy yard, where it was outfitted for a trip around the Horn to San Francisco. This vessel, the *Ohio*, then the largest warship in the United States navy, was manned by twelve hundred men and arrived at San Francisco in 1848.

In 1849 Mr. Sharp began mining at Wood's creek. From there he went to Whisky Hill and thence to Cooper's Flat. Later he mined on the American and Feather rivers, taking out about an ounce a day. While working on the Feather river, forty miles above Marysville, he and others determined to go to Gold Hill. The winter season had set in and at Independence Bar they were obliged to turn back because of deep snow, and they sold their provisions, receiving for their flour one dollar per pound. Returning to their

claim they mined there from 1852 to 1855, when Mr. Sharp went to Newark, New York, and married Miss Margaret Bare, who was born in his own native town and after this marriage came out with him to California. They located at Jamestown and there Mr. Sharp built a good residence, in 1860, on a thirty-acre farm, which he devotes to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables and on which he has established a profitable dairy. Mrs. Sharp lived until July, 1896, and their married life, covering a period of forty-one years, was a most happy one. They had thirteen children, of whom nine are living, namely: Eddie, William and Annie, all of whom are members of their father's household and the last mentioned of whom is his housekeeper; Tillie Julia; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Delear; Maggie, who is the wife of William Fitzgerald; Emma, who married James Barry; Mary, who married C. F. Artley, of Jamestown, and Katie, who married William Baker. All of Mr. Sharp's children live near him in Tuolumne county and he esteems it a privilege to be able to see them often and is justly proud of the fact that they are all respected by all who know them. The family are all faithful members of the Catholic church. Mr. Sharp is a Republican and is a faithful worker for the interests of his party, but he is not a politician in the sense of desiring to hold public office. His life has been an upright, industrious and useful one and his large circle of friends rejoice with him in its material rewards, because all who know him know how richly he deserves them.

JOHN C. EARLY.

In every part of the United States natives of Virginia have made their mark, and this is no less true of California than of the south, of the middle west and of the east. John C. Early, one of the most respected citizens of Calaveras county, was born on his father's farm in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1830, and is a member of one of the most respectable families of that state, his grandfather and the grandfather of General Jubal A. Early, of the Confederate army, having been brothers. Melchizedek Early, the father of John C. Early, was born in Virginia also, and married Louisa Ferguson, a native of that state. In 1835, after they had had three children born in Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Early, with their little family, started for Pike county, Missouri, and Mrs. Early died by the way in St. Charles county. Mr. Early died in Pike county in 1865, the day after the surrender of General Robert E. Lee to General Grant. He had then attained his sixty-sixth year and recalled with regret the days when his people had been wealthy and influential planters in the south.

John C. Early, who is the only surviving member of his family, crossed the plains to California in 1850, with horses and mules and arrived at "Hangtown" August 1. His party consisted of himself and eight other young men, and they had two wagons, with four teams to each, and were well armed, but were not molested by any one and made the journey without any unusual adventure. Mr. Early passed the winter of 1850-51 at Auburn, Placer county, and early in the year last mentioned began mining on the north fork of the

American river and did well. The following year he mined on Randolph Flat, Nevada county, with satisfactory results, taking out in one day one hundred and seventy-five dollars' worth of ore. Then he tried and made a failure of farming in Colusa county and resumed mining. In July, 1856, he went to Oroville and mined there, meeting with good fortune. In November of that year he went to San Andreas, where he continued mining until 1863. The war between the north and the south was now well advanced, and, being a southerner by birth, he deemed it his duty to bear arms in defense of southern principles. Accordingly, returning to Missouri, he enlisted in Company E, Second Regiment Missouri Mounted Riflemen, and served under General Forrest in Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, participating in the battle of Tupelo, Mississippi, and in many other engagements and skirmishes, without receiving a wound and serving continuously until after the surrender of General Lee. At the close of hostilities Mr. Early took the oath of allegiance to the United States and has since been a thorough American, knowing no north and no south.

He remained in Missouri until 1871, and then returned to California and became one of the owners of the Sheep Ranch mine, one of the dividend-paying properties of Calaveras county, and after considerable wealth had been taken out of it he sold his interest in it to Haggin and his associates for one hundred and eight thousand dollars, and the mine has yielded good profits to this day. Mr. Early has other valuable mining interests and has proved himself a business man of much ability.

In 1880 Mr. Early married Miss Mary M. Steel, a native of Placer county and a daughter of John Steel, a prominent citizen, a biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and has a pleasant home at San Andreas in which to spend the evening of an eventful and successful life. Mr. and Mrs. Early have two daughters, Rhoda and Mary, whose presence adds attractiveness to their parents' home. Mr. Early is a life-long Democrat and is influential in the councils of his party, and he is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his family occupy a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He has several times visited his former homes in Virginia and Missouri.

LUKE SANGUINETTI.

With two of the most important industries that have contributed to the development and prosperity of the far west—mining and merchandising—Mr. Sanguinetti has long been identified. His entire life has been passed on the Pacific coast and the spirit of enterprise and progress so characteristic of the west is manifest in his life. He resides at Vallicita, where he was born April 21, 1864, a son of John Sanguinetti, who, as the name indicates, was a native of sunny Italy. In the year 1850 he became a resident of California and engaged in mining in Vallicita, meeting with only moderate success, however. At the present time he is living retired from business cares. Under the soft Italian skies he was married to Rosie Canappa, also a native

of Italy. They became the parents of the following children, namely: John; Catherine, who died at the age of thirty-five years, leaving five children; Mary, now the wife of Angelo Malatesta; Luke; Richard; Daniel, who died in his seventeenth year; Henry, Charles and Louis.

In taking up the personal history of Luke Sanguinetti we present to our readers the record of one who is widely known in Calaveras county. The public schools of his native town afforded him his educational privileges. The greater part of the population of Calaveras county are identified with mining interests and thus our subject entered upon his business career. He worked for wages, later mined on his own account and is now financially interested in various mining properties, including the Mountain Eagle mine, the Manitou mine and the Gold Hill quartz mine, all producing properties. In 1892 he had the opportunity of purchasing at a bargain a large general-merchandising store in Vallicita and has since successfully managed that business. He carries a large stock of everything demanded by the people of the town and vicinity and enjoys the patronage of many customers. He has a large fire-proof building in which he carries on business, and an extensive warehouse in which his surplus stock is stored.

In 1895 Mr. Sanguinetti was united in marriage to Miss Martha Mitchell, one of the native daughters of Vallicita, her father being A. M. Mitchell, one of California's early settlers. She assists her husband in the store and is a very agreeable saleslady. Our subject has been a life-long Democrat, but the honors and emoluments of public office have no attraction for him. He is an expert mining man and finds great pleasure as well as profit in gold mining. In all his business relations he has commanded the confidence and good will of his fellow men by his honorable and systematic methods, his fairness and his enterprise. He carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and as the result of his sound judgment and unfaltering industry he is now accounted one of the substantial representatives of mercantile and mining interests of the state of his nativity.

WILLIAM H. STEFFLER.

The vicissitudes of the miner are illustrated in the career of nearly every Californian. Some who came for gold and failed to find it remained to grow up with the country, and many who did so acquired in one way or another mining properties more valuable than they sought at first. William H. Steffler has a career in California which dates back forty-five years. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 24, 1837, a son of Henry and Frances (Brandecker) Steffler, who are members of two old German families. His father died in 1849, leaving a widow and only child in comfortable circumstances for the time being, but with the prospect of having sooner or later to look out for themselves. The boy had begun to acquire an education at the age of six years and soon gained, besides a knowledge of mathematics and German, some knowledge of French, Greek and Latin. By the time he was fifteen years old he was very well equipped educationally to undertake the

battle of life, and, his mother having already come to the United States, he joined her at New Orleans, in 1852, and was there employed for a year as a clerk in a grocery. He then became an office boy in the St. Charles Hotel and was employed in that celebrated house for several years, saving enough money to pay his way to California. He started early in 1855, going by the Nicaragua route, and landed at San Francisco May 27. He went directly to Sacramento city, where he was employed in a restaurant at forty dollars per month, but he was soon caught by the mining fever and after two months' stay there went to Mokelumne Hill, but did not immediately engage in mining. He found employment in a restaurant and in January, 1856, went to San Andreas and began mining on his own placer claims. His gains were small, however, and did not equal good wages, though he took out one day ore worth thirty-five dollars and at another time he and a partner took out fifty-five dollars' worth in one day. He continued mining with varying success until 1864, when he was quite ready to go to work on salary again and accepted a clerkship in the store of J. Banq, at San Andreas, which he retained for five years, at the expiration of which time he found other employment. His mother came to him in 1872, and he bought a ranch near San Andreas and engaged in farming. Later he mined again, then became a salesman in the store of Dasso & Tiscornia, at San Andreas. From that position he again went to the mines and he has been interested in mining one way or another to the present time. As far back as 1861 a friend of his put his name on a copper-mining claim near Altaville. Mr. Steffler has owned that mine to the present time, and he also owns fourteen-fifteenths of the stock in the German Ridge mine which adjoins it, and these holdings in their entirety constitute a valuable mining property.

Mr. Steffler is a Republican, and in 1888 was elected the treasurer of Calaveras county by his party and was re-elected in 1890, 1892, 1894 and 1898, and in the two elections last mentioned had no opposition. His care for details, his accuracy and the courtesy with which he treats all who have business at his office combine to make him a model county treasurer, and there are many who predict that he will be again elected to the position. Mr. Steffler has passed the chairs in both branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was first noble grand, and a charter member of the lodge of Rebekah at San Andreas, was district deputy in 1883 and has represented the order in the grand lodge of the state. He ranks high as a citizen and is personally one of the most popular men in the county.

HERMAN CHRIST.

Modesto, Stanislaus county, California, has several old business men who have been identified with its leading interests in nearly all periods of its progressive history, and there is not one of them who is held in higher esteem than Herman Christ, who established the Modesto bakery in 1873 and has managed it continuously and successfully ever since.

Herman Christ was born in Frankenhausen am Kypfhauser in Germany,

September 20, 1844, a son of Albinus and Amelia Christ, natives of the "fatherland." Albinus Christ was a forwarding agent, a member of the Lutheran church and a man of high character, who lived to be seventy years old. His good wife, also a Lutheran, died in her thirty-sixth year. Herman Christ was educated in Germany and came to the United States in 1864 and located in Philadelphia, where he was employed as a baker for two years. In 1866 he came to California, by way of the isthmus. He worked at his trade at Stockton and San Francisco until 1873, when he came to Modesto and purchased the lot on which his fine business block now stands. He opened his bakery in February of the year mentioned in a small building which stood on the lot and which was later destroyed by fire. He purchased an adjoining lot, thus acquiring a frontage of fifty feet, and in 1891 built upon the property a good brick structure, one-half of the ground floor of which is occupied by his bakery, the other half by a grocery, the upper stories being fitted up for use as a lodging house. Mr. Christ owns another good business building in the town, that in which the hall of the Druids is located, and has eight acres adjoining the town line on which he grows oranges and grapes. He is a man of much public spirit and is active and influential in local politics as a Democrat and has served the city as trustee for five years. He is an Odd Fellow, a Druid and a Knight of Pythias, and has been the treasurer of his lodge of Odd Fellows and prominent in his encampment, and has been the treasurer also of the Druidical body with which he is identified, and is respected not only in fraternal circles but in social and business circles as well. He has advanced to his present good station in life by honesty, industry and perseverance and richly deserves the success he has achieved.

In 1873 Mr. Christ married Miss Amalia Simon, who was born in Niederalben, Rheinpreussen, Germany, who bore him seven children, two of whom are living, viz.: Annie and Bertha. Their mother died in 1886. The following year Mr. Christ married Mrs. Charlotte Muller, a sister of his first wife, who has a son by the name of Philip Muller. By her union with Mr. Christ she has one son, named Ernest.

FREDERICK H. BAKER.

Prominent business interests in and at Carter's, Tuolumne county, California, are in the hands of a class of men many of whom are young and some are natives of the state. Frederick H. Baker, of the firm of Baker Brothers, proprietors of the Baker Hotel at Carter's, and part owners of the town-site of that fast-growing place, was born at Carter's, December 4, 1875, a son of Reek Baker, who was born and reared in Canada and came in 1865 to California, where he was happily married to Miss Lizzie Ingalls, a native of Ireland.

In 1873 Mr. and Mrs. Baker located at Carter's, on a farm which Mr. Baker purchased and which is now a part of the town-site and on which he farmed until his retirement from active business. He now lives with his son, Mrs. Baker having died in 1885, at the age of thirty-five years, leaving



ROCK BAKER

memories to husband and children of a faithful wife and indulgent mother. Mr. and Mrs. Baker had seven children, four of whom died in infancy. The three surviving children are Laura Belle, born April 1, 1882; Joseph Franklin, born September 23, 1873; and Frederick H.,—all of whom are well known and highly respected at Carter's. In July, 1888, Mr. Baker again married, his choice being Miss Mary E. Murphy, and to them was born one child, named Roy. In the spring of 1894 Mr. Baker was legally separated from his wife, and the courts gave Mrs. Baker the custody of the child, which she later had christened under the name of Roy Connolly, taking the name of her present husband.

Frederick H. Baker has passed all his life thus far at Carter's, where he was educated in the public schools. April 20, 1897, he and his brother, Joseph F. Baker, bought the hotel since known as the Baker House, which is the oldest hotel at Carter's. It is a large, conveniently arranged building, with a frontage of one hundred and twenty-six feet, extending back sixty feet from the street and containing forty-eight well furnished rooms, and its location is central and convenient. Under the management of the Baker Brothers this hotel has been very successful and has gained an enviable reputation among the traveling public. The real-estate interests of the brothers are considerable and they have bought one hundred and seventy-four business and residence lots in the old and new town (for Carter's is growing from its original site toward the railroad), and are doing much toward the general development of the town, and also own several good undeveloped mining claims. Joseph F. Baker married Miss Kate Kennedy and the two brothers and their father all live at the hotel and with Mrs. Joseph Baker give personal attention to the management of the house. The family is a most respectable one, well and widely known throughout the state, and the Bakers, father and sons, are influential Republicans but are not office-seekers for themselves.

FRANK KUHN.

The rich fields and the broad prairies of California afford excellent opportunities to the agriculturists and stock-raisers. Mr. Kuhn now owns and operates a large farm in Felix post-office, in Calaveras county. He was born in Prussia, on the 20th of August, 1828, and his ancestors for several generations resided in that land. His parents were James P. and Barbara (Cook) Kuhn. The father died at the age of fifty-nine years, and the mother afterward crossed the Atlantic to New York with her two sons and three daughters. They remained in the east for ten months and thence crossed the plains with horse teams to California, being three months upon the way from Council Bluffs to Stockton. John, the only brother of our subject, was drowned on the journey, and other than this they met with no serious trouble on the journey. After arriving at their destination the children worked at whatever they could get to do to provide for their own support and for the support of their mother. She died in the sixty-sixth year of

her age, and only two of the family now survive. The sister of our subject, Lena, is the wife of Jacob Wagoner and a resident of Stockton.

Frank Kuhn, whose name introduces this sketch, took up his abode upon his present farm in September, 1856, securing a squatter's right to one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he made many improvements, building a good frame residence and several barns. As his financial resources have increased he has judiciously invested his money in land, and at one time his ranch comprised three thousand acres. Some of this he has since given to his sons and he now has twenty-three hundred acres. For twenty-two years he was successfully engaged in the sheep-raising business, having as high as ten thousand head of sheep at one time. His average number, however, was about two thousand, and he also has nearly four hundred head of cattle in his pastures. There are also several fine gold prospects on his land, which he is now developing. It is entirely through his own unaided industry that he has become one of the most prosperous agriculturists in the county, having a handsome competence that now supplies him with all the comforts that go to make life worth living.

Mr. Kuhn was happily married, in Chicago, Illinois, in 1853, to Miss Catherine Even, a native of Luxembourg, Germany, and unto them in California have been born five children, namely: Frank W.; John W.; Lena, the wife of William Bach; Josephine, the wife of Robert Callehan; and Catherine, now the wife of Peter J. Prowse. John is still at home and assists his father in the management of the farm. There are also seven grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn were reared in the Catholic faith. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never sought or desired office, his attention being given in an undivided manner to his business affairs. We often marvel at the success of young men of American birth who work their way upward, but certainly still greater credit is due to those who come from foreign lands and have to learn our customs, methods and manners of doing business. Mr. Kuhn, however, readily adapted himself to new conditions, and his life illustrates most forcibly the possibilities that lie before young men and the reward that may be earned through indefatigable effort and laudable ambition.

GEORGE H. DUNLAP.

The efficient service intrusted to Mr. Dunlap is one which calls forth the character of the man, displaying his ability, fidelity and trustworthiness. He is now serving as the manager of the stock at the Preston School for Boys near Ione, and is a well known and highly esteemed resident of that city.

From all sections of the Union California has gained her citizens, and among those whom Wisconsin has furnished to the Golden state is numbered Mr. Dunlap, who was born on the 19th of April, 1845. He is of Dutch and Irish lineage, his ancestors having come to this country in the Mayflower. His great-grandfather, John Dunlap, resided in New York and his father, George Dunlap, was born in Onondaga county, that state. He removed to Sauk county, Wisconsin, and there was united in marriage to

Miss Christianna Hatch, by whom he had seven children. In 1872 the mother died, at the age of forty-eight years. She was an excellent woman whose earnest Christian life exemplified her belief in the Baptist faith. Mr. Dunlap followed farming in Wisconsin until the spring of 1874, when he came to California and located at Silver Mountain, in Alpine county. His death occurred at Murphey's, Santa Clara county, in 1894, when he had reached the eightieth milestone on life's journey. He voted with the Republican party and was a worthy citizen, his characteristics being such as commanded confidence and esteem. With one exception all of his children are living.

Mr. Dunlap of this review was educated in Wisconsin, and when he entered upon his business career followed the pursuit to which he had been reared, that of farming. The year 1870 witnessed his arrival in California. Two years later, in Carson City, Nevada, Miss Ella Ford became his bride. She was a daughter of Richard H. Ford, a native of New Hampshire, who came to the Golden state in 1853. He is a representative of one of the pioneer families of New England, his ancestors having been among the first settlers of Plymouth, Massachusetts. For many years he was actively identified with the ministry of the Methodist church and is still living, at the advanced age of ninety years, making his home with Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap. By the marriage of our subject and his wife eight children have been born, of whom six are living, namely: Ethel, now the wife of William Musser; Francis, Belle, James, Fred and Helen,—all with their parents. Mrs. Dunlap is an active and valued member of the Methodist church, doing much to promote its work and upbuilding. Since 1872 Mr. Dunlap has been a worthy and acceptable member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has filled all of its chairs and has exemplified its beneficent principles in his daily life. He is also a Forester, and his eldest son, James, is a past president of a Parlor of Native Sons and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Prominent in the ranks of the Republican party, Mr. Dunlap of this review has done efficient service in its behalf as a member of the county central committee. At the Preston School he was for a number of years assistant electrician and is now the manager of this stock. He is a very active and capable man and has made his services of great value in the management of the Preston School for Boys.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

Out of the depths of his mature wisdom Carlyle wrote, "History is the essence of innumerable biographies;" and Macaulay has said, "The history of a nation is best told in the lives of its people." It is therefore fitting that the sketches of California's eminent and distinguished men should find a place in this volume, and to the number belongs Judge William Alexander Anderson, a resident of Sacramento. He holds a distinguished position as a member of the bar and has gained high honors in the prosecution of his chosen profession by reason of the marked ability with which he conducts his litigated interests.

Judge Anderson was born at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, on the 25th of February, 1846. His parents were Hartford and Susan Anderson, pioneers of California. His grandfather was a native of Scotland, his home being in Edinburg, and the paternal grandmother of our subject was born in the north of Ireland. Hartford Anderson was born in Pennsylvania, and his wife, Mrs. Susan (Atkins) Anderson, was a native of Kentucky, but for some time they resided in the Badger state. He was a wagon and carriage-maker by trade, and in 1849, hoping to benefit his financial condition in the land which held forth golden promises, he crossed the plains to the Pacific slope, bringing with him his little family. Mrs. Anderson did not long survive her arrival here, her death occurring in 1852, during the cholera epidemic. Mr. Anderson, however, was a resident of Sacramento not only through the part of its early development but also during the era of much of its latter-day progress and advancement, his death occurring in October, 1896.

Judge Anderson was only four years of age at the time the family came to the west. He obtained his literary education in the common schools, in Santa Clara College and at the Benicia Law College. His earlier studies were directed in such a manner as to prepare him for the profession of civil engineer, but at a later date he determined to pursue the study of law and was graduated in the Benicia Law College in the class of 1865. Immediately afterward he began practice and has since followed the profession with excellent success. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court in 1866 and to the United States circuit court in 1880, and has held a number of offices in connection with his profession. His knowledge of law is comprehensive and exact and its scope is being constantly increased, for he is an earnest student. His devotion to his clients' interests has been proverbial and in argument he has ever been forcible, logical and convincing. The earnest preparation which he gives his cases enables him to present each case in a manner that will show it forth in its strongest light, and his keen analytical mind enables him to give to each point in controversy its due prominence.

The Judge was first chosen to public office before attaining his majority, being elected county auditor in 1866. He was assistant adjutant general in the Fourth Brigade of the California National Guard from 1868 until 1879, and was city attorney from 1875 until 1886. In 1890 he was supervisor of the census, being one of the three supervisors for the state. In 1893 he was elected to represent the eighteenth district in the general assembly, and his course in the house won him the commendation of his constituents and the respect of his political opponents. At the present time he is the police judge of Sacramento and is strictly fair and impartial in the discharge of the duties that devolve upon him. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican and has canvassed the state in the interest of the party. He was one of the originators of the McKinley movement in California, a member of the executive committee and has been a delegate to nearly every Republican state and county convention for thirty years. In 1898 he was a delegate to the National Republican League convention in Omaha.

Judge Anderson has been twice married, and by the first union had one son, Osmer W. Anderson, who was born August 22, 1871, and is a volunteer in the Philippines. On the 8th of September, 1880, the Judge married Miss Mary C. Cadwell. Their home is the center of a cultured society circle and they occupy an enviable position in society where true worth and intelligence are received as passports. The Judge is a member of the orders of Freemasons and Odd Fellows. He was reared in the Episcopal faith, but is a man of broad and liberal views in religious matters and is not a communicant of any church organization at the present time. A man of literary tastes and of broad general, as well as classical, information, he finds considerable enjoyment in giving his time to literary pursuits and is a frequent contributor to the daily papers. He was one of the founders of a literary journal called *Themis*, which was noted for its historical merit and for its clear-cut and literary editorials. He has written some dramatic works and is well known as a dramatic critic and lover of the drama. He has studied from the art standpoint many of the most celebrated dramas of the world and has had a personal acquaintance with most of the great dramatists of a generation ago, including Edwin Booth, John McCullough, Lawrence Barrett and other eminent actors and actresses. His writings are fluent and entertaining, eloquent and versatile. For thirty years he has been known to the public on the lecture platform and his lectures have created wide-spread interest. He has borne a marked influence upon the literature and esthetic culture of the state and at the same time has given a practical support to the measures intended to advance the material interests of Sacramento. In fact he deserves mention among the distinguished citizens who are honored and respected in every class of society. He has for some time been a leader in thought and movement in the public life of the state and his name is inscribed high on the roll of honor and fame, his honorable and brilliant career adding luster to the history of California.

ADAM KEILBAR.

Adam Keilbar is the proprietor of a meat market at Murphy's. A native of Germany, he came to the United States in 1854, arriving in Wisconsin with only five cents left in his pocket. He possessed a determined purpose, however, and sought and obtained a position on the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad. In 1856 he went to Chicago, by way of the Illinois Central Railroad proceeded to Cairo, thence to New Orleans and on to Havana and to Aspinwall. Crossing over to Panama, he took passage on the Golden Age for San Francisco, and when he reached California his capital was entirely exhausted, nor had he an acquaintance in the country. He was willing to accept any employment which would yield to him an honorable living until he could better his financial condition. He worked at dishwashing in the Philadelphia Hotel for three years and then took a position on a Stockton boat, working as a deck hand for his passage to the city of Stockton, whence he walked to Vallicita, where he obtained a position as a cook, serving in that capacity for two and a half years. On the expiration of that period he was

receiving eighty five dollars a month for his services. With the capital which he had acquired through his own efforts he then opened a meat market at Vallecita and also at Murphy's, conducting his stores in both towns through the past forty-three years.

He is a man of unquestioned business integrity and unfaltering energy, and by his honorable endeavor he has made a success of his business, steadily advancing in the public regard and in financial circles until he is now so favorably known that his check for any amount is accepted anywhere in this section of the state. In addition to his commercial interests he owns a number of farms and holds a number of mortgages on farms, and through the careful conduct of his affairs he has become a wealthy man in this county, owing his prosperity entirely to his unaided efforts.

In 1868 Mr. Keilbar was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Thompson, a native of Long Island, New York. They were married in Murphy's, and unto them nine children have been born,—all natives of that place. In order of birth they are as follows: Ida, who is a teacher and resides in Oakland; Effa, also a teacher; Ollie, Theodore, Alice, Florence, Leland, Clarence and Eda.

In his political views Mr. Keilbar is a Republican, but he has never sought office, nor has he become identified with any society, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business affairs, in which he has prospered beyond his expectations. His desire of attaining success in America has been more than realized, for in this land where energy and ambition are not hampered by caste or class he has worked his way steadily upward and to-day his record is such as to command the respect and excite the admiration of all who are familiar with his history.

WILLIS BLEDSOE.

The American family of Bledsoe is of French extraction and has long been prominent in Virginia, where Willis Bledsoe, Sr., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1797. Early in life he settled in Kentucky, where he married Miss Jane McDonald, a member of an early and prominent pioneer family of that state. Their son Willis was born in Kentucky March 22, 1841, and three other sons and a daughter were born to them in that state. In 1846 Mr. Bledsoe removed with his family to Missouri, where he bought a farm and became a successful, well-to-do and highly respected citizen. Originally of the Baptist faith, Mr. Bledsoe later became a Universalist. He died in 1870, having attained the ripe old age of eighty-four years. Their children are all living and Willis Bledsoe is the only one of them in California.

The subject of this sketch was educated in public schools in Missouri and at the end of April, 1862, when he had just passed his twenty-first birthday, he set out for California overland with Dr. Glenn, assisting the latter to bring out one hundred and forty-six head of mules, and they arrived at Sacramento July 6, following. They were enabled to make this journey in such a short time because Dr. Glenn had previously crossed the plains seven times

and therefore knew all the camping places at which water could be obtained for the mules. Mr. Bledsoe secured his first position in California in a garden, at twenty-five dollars a month. From there he went to Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne county, but remained only a week, going from there to San Joaquin county, where he had a letter of introduction to J. W. Jones, on whose farm he worked for five years, beginning at thirty dollars a month and receiving additions to his salary until he was paid six hundred dollars a year and his board. During the succeeding six years he and Mr. Jones were partners in the sheep business, owning at times as many as fifteen thousand sheep. Disposing of this interest, they engaged in farming on a large tract of land which they had acquired, Mr. Jones owning twenty-one thousand acres and Mr. Bledsoe one thousand, two hundred and eighty acres. Since then Mr. Bledsoe has acquired three thousand and two hundred acres more, making an aggregate of four thousand and four hundred and eighty acres, which he has farmed successfully, harvesting in one year twenty thousand sacks of wheat, which he sold at one dollar and sixty cents a hundred pounds. Of course that was an exceptional yield and an exceptional price, but he has been continuously successful and is regarded as one of the successful men of the county.

He is a Freemason and a Democrat, and as a citizen is widely known and popular. In 1885 he built one of the most delightful residences in the city of Modesto, which is surrounded by beautiful grounds that he himself planted and improved and is an eloquent witness to his good taste and refinement.

In 1870 Mr. Bledsoe married Miss Edna M. Jones, a daughter of his former partner, J. W. Jones, who was a California pioneer in 1852 and arrived there a poor man with only such effects as were hauled by one horse and bringing no other stock except a cow. His family consisted of his mother, his wife and four children. The present Mrs. Bledsoe was then only three months old. Mrs. Jones was taken sick while crossing the plains and died of cholera on the Platte river. The history of Mr. Jones' business success is well known in California, where by the most admirable methods he rose from comparative poverty to affluence. Mr. and Mrs. Bledsoe have had three children. Effie A. is the wife of M. E. Leek, of Modesto, who is the official reporter of the courts of Stanislaus county. Walter G. is a farmer living in Merced county. Alfred L. is a student at the University of California at Berkeley. Mr. and Mrs. Bledsoe are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Bledsoe is holding the office of trustee.

HON. HAROLD T. POWER.

Harold T. Power, the president and superintendent of the Hidden Treasure Gravel Mining Company, has the distinction of being the first white child born in Damascus, Placer county, California, the date of his birth being February 7, 1857.

Mr. Power's father, Michael Harold Power, was a native of Waterford,

Ireland, and was descended from English nobility, several of his ancestors having been prominent officers in the English army. When but a youth he left the Emerald Isle and came to America, landing at Philadelphia and going from there to New York city, where he was in business for a number of years, until his health failed and he was advised by his physician to take an ocean voyage. Accordingly, in 1854, he sailed from New York for San Francisco, via the isthmus of Panama, and early in September landed in the Golden state. His first work in California was building the toll road between Iowa Hill and Illinois Town. Later he was engaged at Iowa Hill in the management of the ditch interests of James Hill, and from there he went to Damascus, where he resided until 1875, being interested in the Mountain Tunnel and Mountain Gate mines, where his efforts were attended with success.

Selling his property at Damascus in 1875, he came to the Sunny South side of the divide, and he and William Cameron became the discoverers of the Hidden Treasure mine. A company was at once organized for the development of this mine, of which Mr. Power was the secretary from the time of its organization until Mr. Cameron's death, the latter portion of that period also being its superintendent. To his talent and industry is due much of the credit for the successful development of this mine.

A public-spirited citizen, from the time of his coming into the county to reside he took an active part in public affairs, doing all in his power to advance the best interests of the county. An enthusiastic Republican, he was honored by his party with official position, being elected in 1867 as one of the county supervisors, and two years later, in 1869, being elected to represent his county in the state legislature. These offices he filled in a manner that reflected credit both upon himself and the people whom he represented. For years he was a valued member of the Masonic order, and in his life exemplified its teachings. When he passed away, July 17, 1885, the community at large as well as his immediate family circle felt a deep loss, and long will his memory be cherished.

Of his domestic life it may be said that Mr. Power was happily married, June 1, 1856, to Miss Isaline K. Devely, a native of Switzerland, who came to New York when a young girl and to San Francisco in 1855. Previous to her marriage she was a governess in the family of Commodore Stockton, of California. Accompanying her husband to Damascus, they began house-keeping in a rude cabin and she soon adjusted herself to the style of living so different from that to which she had been accustomed. For nearly a year she was the only woman in that mining camp. Small and destitute of conveniences though the cabin was, she by her refinement and her cheerfulness made it a charming home and exerted an influence that was felt for good throughout the camp. It was in this cabin that her son Harold T. was born. One other son and two daughters blessed their union, and of this family of four only two are now living,—the subject of our sketch and his sister, Mrs. Lizzy P. Biggs, a widow, residing with her mother in Auburn. To Mrs. Power was given the honor of naming the Hidden Treasure mine. On her sixty-sixth birthday, 1890, she read a paper entitled "The Gold Belt of the

Sierras," before the annual meeting of the pioneers of the county, the article showing that she has a remarkable knowledge and memory of life here in the pioneer days. This paper was published by the press throughout the county and was highly commented upon.

From the honored father to the worthy son has fallen the mantle of usefulness and deserved success. Harold T. Power received his early education in the public schools of his native county, after which he entered the Pacific Business College in San Francisco, of which institution he is a graduate. Upon completing his course in the college he accepted the position of assistant bookkeeper for the firm of Stien, Simon & Company, of San Francisco. He found, however, that the close confinement of office work was detrimental to his health, and, acting upon the advice of his physician to adopt a more active occupation, he went into the Union Iron Works and served an apprenticeship of four years to the trade of machine smith. At the end of this time he came to Sunny South and entered the blacksmith shop of the mine with which his father was connected, as above stated, and worked at his trade until his father's death. In September, 1887, he was made the secretary of the company, the office his father had filled, and also soon succeeded to the superintendency of the mine. In 1890 he was elected to superintend the Mayflower mine, and filled that position two years, in addition to performing his duties connected with the other mine. During those two years his residence was at the Mayflower mine. At the end of that time, in 1893, he returned to reside at the Hidden Treasure mine, and since that date has operated the property on a larger scale than ever before. The following year, 1894, the company was incorporated under the name of the Hidden Treasure Gravel Mining Company. Thirty-six thousand shares, at the par value of ten dollars each, were issued, to the twenty-eight stockholders, in numbers ranging from 100 to 11,500. Mr. Power having a controlling interest and being the president and superintendent. The mine is equipped with an electrical plant costing twenty thousand dollars, which has reduced the expense of mining and handling no less than thirteen per cent. One hundred and ninety men are employed, and under Mr. Power's able management—he being recognized as an expert mining engineer—the property is a most productive and paying one. He is likewise the president and superintendent of the Morning Star Mining Company, at Iowa Hill, this state.

While he has been so successful as a mining engineer, Mr. Power has not confined himself exclusively to mining, but has, like his honored father, taken a prominent part in promoting the welfare of the county and state. He is the president of the Placer County Miners' Association and a member of the executive committee of the California Miners' Association. The aims of these associations are the protection and development of the mineral industries of this county and state and the rehabilitation of hydraulic mining. Mr. Power has been a director of the agricultural society of the county, a director and stockholder in the Placer County Bank, and has served a term in the legislature of California, having been elected in 1897. He was a

delegate from California to the Republican national convention held in Philadelphia, in June, 1900, which renominated McKinley for the office of president of the United States, and nominated Roosevelt for vice president. He was nominated and elected a presidential elector, of this state, on the Republican ticket in the last campaign.

November 23, 1871, Mr. Power was married to Miss Mary V. Sweeney, of San Francisco, and they have seven children, namely: Harold, Treasure, Henry, Anita, Edward, Grace and Raymond McKinley.

Fraternally Mr. Power is identified with the Freemasons, Native Sons of the Golden West and the order of Elks. As a business man, a public-spirited citizen and gentleman, he is a credit to the state.

CROCKER BROTHERS.

The history of a community is no longer a story of wars and conquests but is an account of its business activities, whereon depends its growth and prosperity. The Crocker Brothers, now at the head of one of the leading mercantile concerns of Placerville, are prominent in commercial circles and are recognized as enterprising citizens, widely and favorably known in their community. They are both native sons of California, the elder, Frank Crocker, having been born September 29, 1858, and the younger, Warren Crocker, on the 29th of March, 1863, in Eldorado county.

Their father, Benjamin S. Crocker, one of the early and respected pioneers of the county, was born in Virginia, April 20, 1827, and in 1832 accompanied the family on their westward journey to Hannibal, Missouri. Three years later they removed to Grant county, Wisconsin, and when fourteen years of age Benjamin S. Crocker started out in life on his own account, working in the lead mines. Later he took flatboats down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, and in 1851, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he made his way to this state, coming by the Nicaragua route. The ship on which he sailed on the Pacific being an old slow-going tug, the supply of water and provisions became exhausted ere he reached his destination. This occasioned much suffering, and a number of the passengers died. They were obliged to fight for water and the captain landed them at San Diego instead of taking them on to San Francisco. Mr. Crocker remained there for a time, working in a hotel, after which he made his way to San Francisco and subsequently to Sacramento. There he earned a few dollars by removing property that was endangered by a flood which threatened to carry them away.

In March, 1852, he arrived in Placerville, without friends and without money; but he soon discovered an old acquaintance whom he had known in the lead mines of Wisconsin and who rendered him kindly assistance. He engaged in placer mining, meeting with desirable success in his work, and after about a year opened a large mercantile store in Upper Placerville. The enterprise has since been conducted, being now the property of his two sons. As a business man the father was thrifty and straightforward and had the trade and confidence of a large circle of friends. He was one of the successful pio-

neer merchants of the town and his business contributed in no small measure to its commercial activity. On the 29th of June, 1858, he married Miss Mary Myers, and they had six children, namely: Emma Artilla, William Franklin, Dora, Warren, Arthur Benjamin and Irving Samuel, all of whom are living with the exception of Dora, who died March 11, 1863. The mother was called to her final rest in March, 1870, and on the 5th of May, 1872, Mr. Crocker married Miss Caroline E. Cruson, who with four children survived him, namely: Robert, Raymond Clinton, Sarah Catherine and Bernice. The father of these children departed this life on the 6th of September, 1895, and in his death the community lost one of its valued citizens.

Frank Crocker, as he is familiarly called, was educated in Placerville and when eighteen years of age began hauling goods for the store of which he is now the proprietor. He was thus employed for twenty years, and upon the death of his father he became a partner in the store in connection with his brother Warren. On the 17th of April, 1900, he was elected one of the aldermen of the town and is now acceptably serving in that capacity. Warren Crocker was also educated in Placerville and during much of his life he has been connected with the store as his father's assistant and now as a partner. Under his father's direction he acquired a thorough knowledge of the business and was well qualified to assume the management when he became one of the partners. In addition to their mercantile interests they are largely interested in valuable mining properties and are wide-awake, progressive business men who carry forward to successful completion whatever they undertake, deterred by no obstacles that can be overcome by honorable effort.

Our subject was married, in 1881, to Miss Alberta Coats, a native of Placerville and a daughter of George Coats. He came to California at an early epoch in the state's history. They have two children,—Elma and Marion. The brothers, Frank and Warren Crocker, are both Republicans.

SAMUEL C. PELTON.

Occupying the position of postmaster at Shingle and identified with its mercantile interests, Samuel C. Pelton is numbered among the progressive men of his community. He was born on the 1st day of February, 1837, a native of Canada, but his parents were natives of the United States. His father's birth occurred in Vermont, in which state he was married to Miss Margaret Wagner, who also was born in the Green Mountain state. Subsequently they removed to Canada and in 1858 came to California, establishing their home in Eldorado county. The father became the owner of the Pelton claim located near Shingle Springs. He operated his mine for a number of years and it is still being worked, the yield thus far amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. His political support was given to the Democracy and he served as a justice of the peace for a number of years, discharging his duties without fear or favor. He was a citizen of upright and honest principles, and respected for his sterling worth. He died in 1882, at the age of eighty-two years, and his wife passed away in 1884, at the age of seventy-three. They had

thirteen children, of whom seven are yet living. The mother and her children joined the husband in California, in 1862, making the journey thither by the way of the Nicaragua route. They narrowly escaped shipwreck off Cape Hatteras and were six weeks on the voyage.

Samuel C. Pelton was twenty-five years of age at the time of his arrival in California. He engaged in mining with his father and two brothers, and they have since worked the claim continuously. In 1888 he opened his mercantile establishment, successfully carrying on business until 1898, when his store was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of between six and seven thousand dollars. Phoenix-like, however, his new enterprise arose from the ashes and with characteristic energy he purchased his present store building, secured a new stock of goods and has since engaged in general merchandising, keeping dry goods, boots and shoes, drugs and farm implements,—in fact everything needed by the citizens of Shingle and vicinity. He has also a branch store at Folsom, and is a part owner of a steam laundry at Placerville. He is also interested in several mining enterprises, being part owner of the Rose Kimberly mining claim. In addition to these he is the owner of a farm and is interested in agricultural pursuits.

In 1882 Mr. Pelton was united in marriage to Miss May Biggs, a native of West Virginia and a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Tomlinson) Biggs. The Biggs family were early settlers of Ohio, while the Tomlinson family were very prominent in West Virginia. His political allegiance is of benefit to the Republican party and its principles he warmly advocates. He attends the county and state conventions and his opinions carry weight there. He has the honor of being the postmaster at Shingle, under the administration of President McKinley. He has seldom sought political preferment as a reward of party service. He is a man of resourceful business ability whose efforts have never been confined to one line and his marked energy and enterprise in industrial and commercial affairs have enabled him long since to leave the ranks of the many and stand among the successful few. He is one of the substantial residents of Eldorado county.

L. P. A. SONNE.

L. P. A. Sonne, a well-to-do and highly intelligent citizen of Focklin, is from the little kingdom of Denmark, where on the 24th of November, 1836, he first opened his eyes to the light of day. His parents, Peter and Kate Sonne, were also natives of that country and were farming people of sterling worth who, in the faith of the Lutheran church, of which they were members, reared their family of four children. The father departed this life in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and the mother died in her seventy-fifth year. Three of the children survive, two in California, Andrew, of Sacramento, and L. P. A.

The subject of this review was educated in his native land and in early life went to sea. A life on the ocean wave was his lot for nine years. He has visited many ports throughout the world, but sailed principally to Europe and South America. In his voyages he gained a wide knowledge of the countries

which cover the face of the globe and the people which inhabit them, knowledge that can be obtained so well in no other way. During the last Schleswig-Holstein war he served as a sailor on the frigate *Jylland* and took part in the engagement at Heligoland on the 9th of May, 1864.

After the war was over, on deciding to make his home in America, he took up his abode in Illinois, in 1865, and three years later came to California, making his way across the isthmus. He established his home here with the hope that its mild climate would prove beneficial to his health. In the meantime he had spent nearly all of his money in paying physicians' bills. He located in Stanislaus, making his home with a physician in order to have his care. Subsequently, however, he removed to Loomis and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he improved and cultivated successfully, thus demonstrating to the people of Placer county that crops might be raised in this portion of the state. After residing upon his farm for eleven years he sold the property, for five thousand dollars, and in 1883 took up his abode in Rocklin, where he became a dealer in real estate, principally town lots. He is not only the owner of many desirable lots but also has come into possession of ten dwelling houses, which he rents, his income being thus materially increased. His home is a comfortable cottage which is also one of his realty possessions.

Mr. Sonne's study of the political issues and questions has led him to give his allegiance to the Republican party. Although baptized and confirmed in the Lutheran church, he now attends the Congregational church in Rocklin. He owes his success in life to his well-directed efforts, his willing hands being directed by sound judgment, his indefatigable energy being supplemented by keen sagacity. He has never interfered with other people, but has attended closely to his own business and is now the possessor of a comfortable competence which earnest toil has brought to him.

JAMES H. SHERER.

James Hamilton Sherer is acceptably filling the office of high sheriff of Colusa county. We hear much to-day of corruption in politics and that public offices are filled by men who care naught save for self-aggrandizement; and while this may be true in a degree concerning the larger cities and towns, places of public trust are occasionally filled by those who are competent to discharge the duties and are conscientious in the performance of the tasks that devolve upon them. Mr. Sherer is one in whom the county may well place confidence, and in the office which he is now filling he has manifested marked loyalty and capability.

A native of Missouri, he was born in Andrew county, on the 6th of November, 1856, and is a son of Joseph Sherer, of Arbuckle. His paternal grandfather, William Sherer, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1809. On the paternal side he was of German lineage, while on the maternal side he was of English descent. At an early age he was left an orphan and was reared in Virginia, by an uncle and aunt by the name of

Buchanan, who also held a similar relationship to President Buchanan. In Knox county, Ohio, in 1820, he wedded Mary Kincaid, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, and was of Puritan Scotch ancestry. Her father, Joseph Kincaid, was a native of Pennsylvania and was of Scotch lineage. In Maryland he married Martha John Alexander, who was born in Scotland, and is a representative of a family whose members are still living in Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland. Her grandmother resided in the last named state. After their marriage they remained in Ohio until 1848, when they removed to Missouri, and in 1857 they started for California, crossing the Missouri river on the 13th of April, arriving at Sacramento river on the 25th of October of the same year. They settled on the old home place and there resided until death, the father passing away in April, 1882, while the mother died May 20, 1895.

Joseph Sherer, the father of our subject, was born in Knox county, Ohio, December 14, 1835, and after arriving at years of maturity married, in Andrew county, Missouri, July 5, 1855, a daughter of Ezekiel and Sarah (Walker) Smith. They were both natives of Tennessee and in an early day removed to Missouri, locating in Andrew county, before it was organized. In pioneer days he was appointed sheriff and after the organization of the county he was twice elected to the same office, discharging his duties with marked fidelity and ability. At the time of his death he was a candidate for the general assembly. He passed away in April, 1849, and his wife, long surviving him, departed this life July 24, 1874. Their daughter, Mrs. Sherer, was born in Clinton county, Missouri, January 7, 1835.

Upon the old farm James H. Sherer was reared to manhood, acquiring his education in the district schools. He was in his first year when his parents came to the Golden state, taking up their residence near Arbuckle. When he had mastered the rudimentary branches of learning he pursued more advanced studies in Pierce Christian College, and prepared for his business career as a student in the business college of San Francisco. On putting aside his text-books he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and in these enterprises met with creditable success. He has shipped stock extensively, one of his principal markets being the Hawaiian islands.

On the 16th of September, 1883, Mr. Sherer was united in marriage to Miss Maria Gillenwaters, who was born in Nevada county, California, her father being Joseph Gillenwaters, of Nevada City. Mr. and Mrs. Sherer have had a daughter, Mary Agnes Sherer, who died at the age of thirteen years, eleven months and three days. He and his wife attend the services of the Christian church, in which Mrs. Sherer holds membership, and in the community where they reside they have a wide acquaintance and are favorably known.

Mr. Sherer cast his first presidential vote in 1880, supporting the candidates of the Democratic party, and has since that time labored for the success and upbuilding of the political organization with which he is identified. In 1898 he was elected sheriff of Colusa county, and for two years has held the position, discharging his duties without fear or favor. He is a prominent

Mason, belonging to both the blue lodge at College City, California, and Chapter No. 60, R. A. M., at Colusa. A self-educated, self-made man, his position in life is due entirely to his own efforts, and his prosperity has come to him as a reward for his labors. He has many excellent qualities, and his genial nature has gained him the warm regard of those with whom he has come in contact.

DAVID T. LOOFBOURROW.

One of the leading and influential citizens of Eldorado county living at Diamond Springs is David T. Loofbourrow, whose residence in California covers a half century, the date of his arrival being September 9, 1850, the very day on which California was admitted into the Union. He has already reached the Psalmist's span of three-score years and ten, for he was born in Ohio, December 6, 1829. The blood of Scotch and English ancestry is in his constitution and in his life he has exemplified many of the best characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race. The first of the name to settle in America located in Pennsylvania. His father, Wade Loofbourrow, was born in the Keystone state, and on emigrating to Ohio located in Washington, Fayette county, where he was married to Miss Nancy Swinney. He was a lawyer by profession, attained prominence at the bar and was elected and served as the judge of the district court. Many positions of honor and trust were conferred upon him and he was accorded an eminent place in the ranks of the legal fraternity. He died in 1852, at the age of sixty-seven years, and his wife passed away at the age of forty-seven years, leaving four children, all of whom yet survive.

Mr. Loofbourrow of this review, the only one of the family in California, pursued his education in the academy at Chillicothe, Ohio, and entered upon his business career as a salesman in a store. Hoping to better his financial condition in the far west he crossed the plains to California in 1850, allured by the discovery of gold and the prospect of securing a fortune in the gold fields. He traveled with a company of one hundred and thirty men who with thirty wagons crossed the hot and arid plains. They were annoyed by the Indians, but a guard was kept on watch most of the time and thus they avoided an attack. Ten of their number died of cholera and the route was marked by many a new-made grave. For ten days they were without bread and they suffered other hardships and difficulties. A short time after leaving Salt Lake they abandoned the wagons and packed the oxen with their goods. On reaching Humboldt, Nevada, they sold their oxen and came on foot to Placerville, which was one of the historic places in California in the early mining days,—the scene of its most noted gold diggings. Thus the long journey was safely pursued but the experiences of that trip will never be forgotten by those who made it. During a part of the time they made bread of bran without salt, but although it was not very palatable they had keen appetites and were glad to get what they could.

After reaching California Mr. Loofbourrow engaged in mining for a

number of years on Webber creek, also in the neighborhood of Kelsey and Auburn and in various places in Nevada county. He never met with more than moderate success, although he found one nugget of gold that was worth sixty dollars, another worth eighty and a third worth ninety dollars. With his two partners he took out one day two hundred and fifty dollars. Like other miners, he traveled over the country a great deal to see what he could find, when it would have been more profitable to have remained at the mines when they were meeting with fair success,—thus "letting well enough alone." During his first day's mining on Webber creek he dug a little hole in the bed of the creek and from thirty-five panfuls of dirt he took out gold to the value of seventeen and a half dollars. The hole filled with water and they abandoned it; but had they been more experienced they would have continued there and probably would have realized a handsome fortune.

In 1860 Mr. Loofbourrow returned to Eldorado county and took charge of the Gold Hill canal and continued in that occupation for five years. In 1866 he began merchandising at Cold Springs. For seven years he engaged in trade at Grizzly Flat, and in 1879 he removed to Eldorado, where he sold goods for fourteen years, meeting with excellent success. He next went to Tacoma, Washington, and dealt in town lots, meeting with some success during the boom. He was fortunate enough to leave just before the boom subsided, and since then he has been engaged in merchandising in Placerville, and also at his present location at Diamond Springs and Eldorado.

Until 1896 Mr. Loofbourrow affiliated with the Democratic party, but since then he has entertained socialistic and populist ideas. In 1858 he was elected by his party a member of the state legislature and in 1873-4 was the chief clerk of the state assembly.

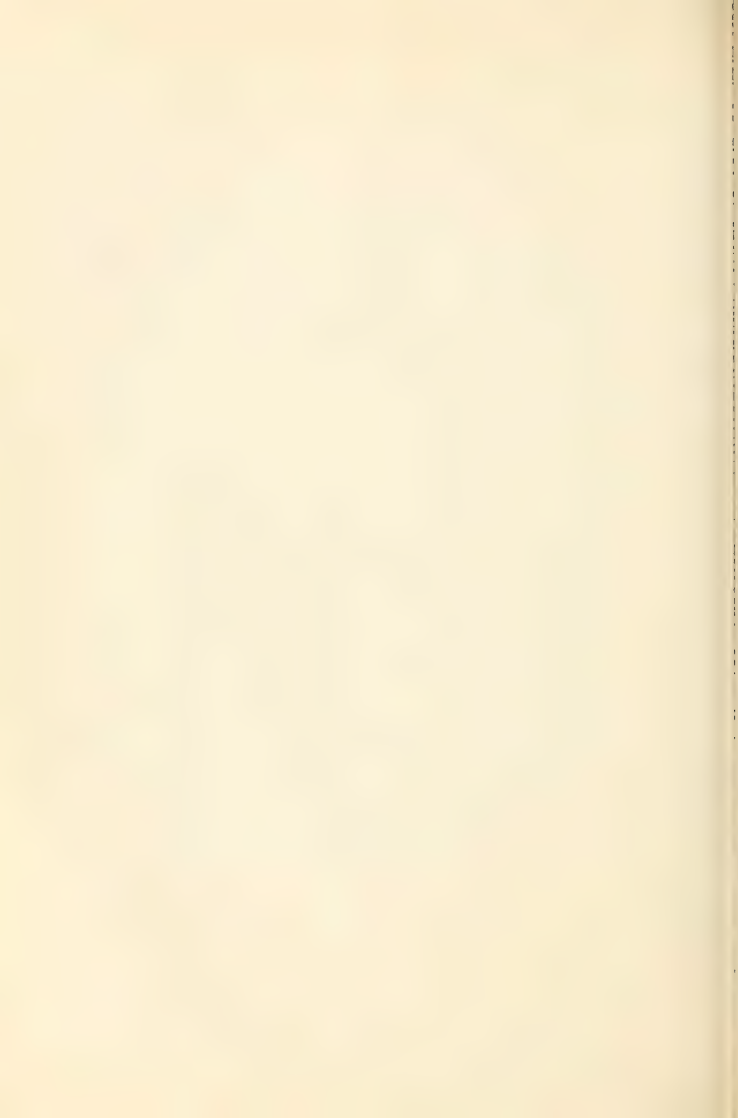
He was married in 1863 to Miss Elizabeth Englesfreid, a native of Illinois, and unto them were born ten children, all of whom are living, namely: Wade, who resides in the state of Washington; Reno Paul, who is with his father in the store; Charles F., an agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; Nancy, the wife of E. L. Roussin; Kate, the wife of R. M. Wren; Twinney, the wife of Albert Bliss; Margaret and Emma, who are attending school at San Jose; and Clance, his youngest son, and Agnes, who also are students. Mr. Loofbourrow has never been identified with any social or fraternal society, giving his attention exclusively to his business, and by an upright and honorable course he has prospered.

JOHN W. CROFF.

Through forty-nine years John Wesley Croff has been a resident of California. He was born in the far-off state of New York, his birth having there occurred, in Genesee county, on the 13th of October, 1830. He is of German and English lineage, his father, Nathan Croff, having been born in Germany, whence he came to the United States at the age of thirteen years, locating in New York city, where he learned the trade of shoemaking. He married Miss Olive Marston, a native of New Hampshire, who, however, was



J. H. Croft



reared in the Empire state. After their marriage they removed to Wayne county, Michigan, and subsequently resided in the town of Eaton, that state. They were industrious farming people and reared nine children, five of whom are now living. The father attained the very advanced age of ninety-eight years, two months and two days, while his wife was seventy-four years of age at the time of her demise.

Mr. Croff, their fifth child, was reared to manhood in Michigan, acquiring his education in Wayne county. When the discovery of gold was made in California the hope of rapidly acquiring wealth drew him to the Pacific coast. He crossed the plains in 1851, with a company of ninety-two men, and the journey was safely accomplished, he arriving in Sacramento on the 20th of August, 1851. As did most of the other immigrants, he made his way to the mines, searching for the precious metal on the middle fork of the American river, on New York Bar. He met with good success in the undertaking, taking out one thousand dollars, above expenses, before the time of high water, in November. Subsequently he engaged in mining in Placerville, Eldorado county, where he was successfully engaged for two years. On the expiration of that period he came to Fiddletown, now Oleta. He had sent twenty-five hundred dollars to the east and had fifteen hundred dollars remaining. He had also spent considerable money in prospecting. In Amador county he made a claim of one hundred acres of government land, on which he has since engaged in farming, in connection with placer-mining, and during all these years has met with creditable success in his undertakings. He also has a very pleasant home and five acres of land in Oleta. He still continues placer-mining, and with his own hands has taken out seventy-five thousand dollars.

In 1866 occurred the marriage of Mr. Croff and Miss Mary McKee, the wedding being celebrated in Oleta. The lady is a native of Ohio and came to California in 1863. Both Mr. and Mrs. Croff were reared in the faith of the Methodist church and are worthy and reliable citizens. He has made the golden rule his practice through life and his integrity is above question. In politics he has long been a supporter of the Republican party; and, other than being deputy sheriff in Eldorado county for three years and deputy sheriff in Amador county for two years and constable for six years, he has never sought or desired political office, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business interests, in which he has met with most creditable success. His life has been well spent, and he justly deserves mention among the honored California pioneers.

SIMEON C. JORDAN.

To the development of the mining interests of California the state largely owes its prosperity; and in presenting the life record of Simeon C. Jordan we give a history of one who has been an active factor in developing the mineral resources of his portion of the Golden state. He now resides at Dutch Flat; but Iowa is the state of his nativity, as he was born at Dubuque, on the 30th

of March, 1845. On the paternal side he is of German and Irish ancestry, and on the maternal, of English and Scotch. Several of his ancestors came to America before the war of the Revolution, and his grandfathers Clark and Jordan both aided the colonists in their struggle to attain independence. The latter afterward located in Iowa, becoming one of the very first settlers of that state; and George Washington Jordan, the father of our subject, was born there.

In 1850 George W. Jordan started across the plains to California, but died at Fort Laramie. He left in Iowa his wife and four children,—three sons and a daughter. For her second husband the mother chose Lewis Costell, and in 1852 she came to California with the family, by way of the isthmus, Simeon C. Jordan being then in his eighth year. They located three miles from Dutch Flat, at Mountain Springs; but not even a single cabin marked the spot at which our subject now lives. Mr. Costell had come to California in 1850, starting in the same company with Mrs. Costell's former husband. He made a fortune in this state and returned and married Mrs. Jordan, and together they came to the Pacific coast, and here Mr. Costell spent his fortune in mining enterprises.

In 1857 Mrs. Costell, the mother of Mrs. Jordan, married Eben Smith and the next year they moved to Colorado, where Mr. Smith entered into partnership with Jerome B. Chaffee, constituting the mining firm of Smith & Chaffee, who owned the Gregory and Bobtail mines, which produced many million dollars' worth of ore. Mr. Smith is still living and is associated with the David Moffit National Bank at Denver. The mother of our subject died in 1892, at the age of seventy-three years. The children who came with her to California were William Thomas, Simeon C., F. W. and Mary Ann. The daughter is now the wife of Charles B. Patrick, of Pocatello, Idaho.

Simeon C. Jordan was educated in the public schools of Dutch Flat and Woodland, and graduated in the commercial college at San Jose. Throughout his business career he has been connected with mining enterprises, having engaged in mining and been active in the development and disposal of mines, and thus acquiring a considerable competence. His early experience was in quartz and hydraulic mining, being trained to this work under the direction of his stepfather in Placer county. His first introduction to quartz-mining was under the guidance of Mr. Smith, already spoken of, whose knowledge of quartz mines and mining in general is the best in the world to-day. Mr. Jordan made considerable money in Placer and Nevada counties, his net gain being about ten thousand dollars a year; but the debris law put an end to hydraulic mining and since that time his attention has been given principally to drift mining. He is now engaged in operating the Blue Lead mine just below Dutch Flat. He has recently erected a good ten-stamp mill, each stamp weighing one thousand and fifty pounds. The mill and all of its machinery is of the latest improved patterns, and he is now operating the plant with the aid of sixteen employes. He is rapidly extending his work, however, so that he will soon furnish employment to sixty men. He has bonded this mine to a large company and its success is assured.

Mr. Jordan is considered a mining expert whose understanding, experience and practical working has made him an excellent judge of minerals and the best method of securing the metal from the earth and of preparing it for use. He is a man of great energy and strong purpose, and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. His opinions are considered authority throughout Placer county and his portion of the state; and he has spent considerable time investigating mining properties throughout California, so that he is well known in mining circles.

In 1879 Mr. Jordan was married to Miss Augusta M. Horner, of Nevada City, and they have had five children, only two of whom are living, however, namely: Caroline S. and Irene Ruth. They have a nice home in Dutch Flat and its generous hospitality is enjoyed by their many friends.

Mr. Jordan is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, joining the party at an early period in its history. He lost his left arm while loading a cannon during the second Lincoln campaign; but he has never swerved in his loyalty to his party, which saved the Union during the Civil war, which has ever been the champion of American rights and liberties, the protector of American industries and now favors national expansion. It is a record of which he is justly proud; and throughout his active business career he has ever kept well informed on the issues of the day, so that he has been able to support his position by intelligent argument.

WILLIAM INGRAM

William Ingram is the pioneer druggist of Lincoln, Placer county, and in the conduct of his business has reached the goal of prosperity, which is the destination of every man who enters business life; but many fall by the wayside. Persistency of purpose is a strong element in success, and to this is due in a large measure the gratifying results which have attended the efforts of Mr. Ingram. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1834, and during his infancy was taken by his parents to Virginia, in which state he was reared and educated. His father, David Ingram, was of Scotch lineage and during his boyhood located in Pennsylvania with an elder brother. He continued to reside in the Keystone state until after he had arrived at years of maturity and was married there to Miss Mary Barton, a native of Pennsylvania and a descendant of one of the early families there. As before said, they removed to the Old Dominion and the father became one of the prosperous and influential farmers of his locality. Later in life he engaged in merchandising in the town of Hamilton, where he remained until his life's labors were ended in death, when he had attained the age of seventy-four years. His wife survived him and passed away at the age of eighty-two years. They were members of the Presbyterian church and their many excellent qualities assured them a place in the regard of those with whom they were associated. They became the parents of ten children, five of whom are now living.

William Ingram pursued his studies in the schools of New Cumberland, Virginia, and in 1855, when nineteen years of age, came to California, making the journey by way of the isthmus. He sailed from New York, arriving in San Francisco in February, and from the Golden Gate he proceeded inland to Sierra county, where he secured mining claims and met with good success in the search for gold. The largest nugget which he ever found was valued at sixteen dollars. Later he joined a large company who had drift mines. He followed mining three years and though he took out considerable gold sunk most of it in mining ventures which proved unprofitable. Subsequently he was engaged in teaming between Marysville and Goodyear's Bar and other mining camps, that business at the time proving a very paying one. The subject of this review was part owner of the Down East mine, a drift property, in which he sunk a shaft one hundred and ten feet deep. He afterward sold the mine for twenty-two hundred dollars and engaged in the livery business, in which he met with success; but in 1862 a fire destroyed his property, causing the loss of about four thousand dollars. With characteristic energy, however, he rebuilt and resumed business, continuing in that line until 1866, when he sold out and removed to Sutter county, where he purchased two hundred acres of land. There he erected a residence and continued farming operations for a year and a half; but he suffered with malaria there and in consequence disposed of his property, selling it for four thousand dollars. On the expiration of that period he removed to Marysville and again engaged in the livery business for a year and a half. He next came to Lincoln, in 1871. It was then a town of little importance, lacking enterprise, but he opened a general mercantile store, which he conducted for ten years, when he sold most of his stock, since which time he has given his attention solely to the drug department of his business. He has the leading drug store in the town, having a first-class establishment, fitted up with everything in his line. His identification with the business interests of the place and his services in official capacities have contributed in a large measure to the progress and advancement of the city. He owns in connection with his store a commodious residence and a ranch near the town.

In politics he has always been a stalwart Republican since the organization of the party and for nineteen and one-half years has served as the postmaster of Lincoln, during which time he has made many improvements in the office and its business has largely increased. He received his first appointment from President Grant and later was appointed by President Harrison. He was also deputy sheriff of Placer county under High Sheriff John Butler, and his official services were discharged with promptness and fidelity. He is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in St. Louis Lodge, in Sierra county, in 1856. He has been the treasurer of the lodge in Lincoln twenty-five years and is one of the most highly esteemed and exemplary members of the order, in his life showing forth its benevolent and ennobling principles.

In 1866 occurred the marriage of Mr. Ingram and Miss Corinne Flint,

a native of Maryland, who in 1864 came to California. She is a daughter of Dr. Joseph Flint. Mr. Ingram has four sons: J. Clarence, the eldest, is now a druggist in the United States Navy, being in charge of the marine hospital at Agana, Guam. William D. is now the postmaster of Lincoln and is also in charge of a drug store. George B. is engaged in the drug business in Keswick and is also the express agent there, while Ralph is in the same town and in his business life is an engineer. The daughter, Estella C., became the wife of R. G. Allen and departed this life in the twenty-eighth year of her age, leaving a little son, Clinton G. Allen, who is now living with his grandparents, as does Rhoda Ingram, a daughter of the eldest son. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram are valued members of the Congregational church. They have long resided in the town, where their circle of friends is limited only by the circle of their acquaintances.

LYMAN L. HUNTLEY.

Of good old Revolutionary stock is Lyman L. Huntley descended, and this indicates the antiquity of the name in America. His ancestors were of Scotch-English lineage and came to the new world at an early epoch in the history of America and took up their abode in Connecticut. Amos Huntley, the grandfather of our subject, loyally joined the pioneers when the yoke of oppression became intolerable and fought for the independence and establishment of the republic. Harlo Huntley, the father of our subject, was born in Connecticut and removed to Allegany county, New York, where he married Miss Almira Partridge, who was born in Massachusetts. Two children were born to them in that county, Lyman L. and a daughter. With their family they removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and subsequently to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where they resided for ten years. On the expiration of that period they became residents of Pike county, Illinois, where they passed the residue of their lives, each attaining to a ripe old age. The father was a carpenter, and by following that occupation provided for his family. He was a good citizen and an honorable man. His wife was a valued member of the Methodist church and her training and influence had marked effect over the lives of her twelve children, ten of whom are still living.

Lyman L. Huntley is the eldest of the surviving members of the family. He was born in Allegany county, New York, September 8, 1826, and was educated in the public schools of Illinois and of Ashtabula county, Ohio. At the age of twenty-one he chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Matilda Brown. Three years later, in 1850, he started for California, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast. He drove a bull team across the plains and traveled with a company that left St. Joseph, Missouri, with five wagons. Theirs was the first wagon train that reached California by way of the Truckee trail. The party that had preceded them on that route had been attacked by the Indians and they saw the bones of the stock and skeletons of the men that had been eaten by the covotes. On reaching that locality the party with which Mr. Huntley traveled drove on as

rapidly as possible, and when dusk arrived they left the trail and camped half a mile distant. They abandoned their wagons and slept at a distance from them without making fires. When they returned to the wagons in the morning they found everything unmolested. In crossing the desert they stopped at Hell's Half Acre, and when they were within about seven miles of the Truckee they saw Indians coming toward them on horseback. They feared mischief, but found they belonged to the friendly Oregon tribe: so they camped together on the banks of the Truckee river and tried to catch fish there; but met with poor success. In going through the Truckee canyon the trail crossed the river twenty-nine times in thirty miles, but the river was so high that they could not ford it and they met with great difficulty in keeping along the sides of the steep canyon. The following day Mr. Huntley and another of the party left the company to see if they could kill some kind of game, and about eleven o'clock they ran into a band of about one hundred naked Indians who started in pursuit of them. Mr. Huntley and his companions turned and ran to the top of the ridge, but the Indians ran around and headed them off from the road and they did not get back to the road until sundown, and it was midnight before they overtook their company. As their supply of provisions ran short they were obliged to kill one of the oxen for food; and as they had had no meat for some time three of the men ate too much and were very sick. Thus many hardships and trials were experienced ere they reached the old Donner cabins. The snows and rains had washed great boulders down the mountain and they reached the summit with great difficulty. After getting the wagons up the steep incline the well members of the party had to return for the sick men, who had given up to die, and Mr. Huntley and his companions were obliged to use whips in order to compel them to make an effort to proceed on their journey, otherwise they would have frozen to death! They traveled some miles before camping and ultimately met men coming out to meet emigrants, from whom they purchased seven pounds of flour, at a dollar a pound. They had an equally hard time in getting down the mountain side on the California trail, but finally reached camp within four miles of where Nevada City now stands.

Mr. Huntley first engaged in mining on Michigan Bar and on the Cosumne river, where he remained for six weeks, making from five to six dollars per day. He then followed mining near Drytown, in Amador county, with only moderate success and did not save much. In 1853 his wife joined him, having made the journey across the plains accompanied by their little daughter, Estella Jane, who is now the wife of John Hull. Mr. Huntley continued in Amador county until 1857, and then removed to San Joaquin county, where he secured the farm upon which he has since resided. From time to time he added to his land until he was the owner of fourteen hundred acres. More recently he has disposed of this, reserving only one hundred and eighty acres and a good residence. Thus he has put aside the burdens and cares of business life and is enjoying a well deserved rest.

In 1896 Mr. Huntley was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who

died at the age of sixty-eight years. She had been to him a faithful help-mate on life's journey, and a kind and indulgent mother. Nine children have been born of their union, all of whom are yet living, as follows: Julia, now the widow of David Dean Hohn and a resident of Sacramento; Frances E., the wife of John F. Warner; Hattie G., the wife of William Boyd, a resident of Spokane, Washington; Laura A., the wife of Thomas Crow, a resident of Calaveras county; Edith, at home; Susie, the wife of John W. Streetwater, of San Francisco; Edwin E., who is married and resides in Stanislaus county; Robert P., who also is married and resides in Stanislaus county; and Jesse H., who is married and makes his home in San Joaquin county.

Mr. Huntley has been a life-long Republican, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his attention to his business affairs, in which he has met with very creditable success. His work has been prosecuted along well defined lines of labor and his unflagging industry has added annually to his income until he is now the possessor of a very handsome competence. He is not connected with any church or society, but is widely recognized as a man of sterling worth, and in his upright and useful life has gained not only success but has also won a good name, which is rather to be chosen than great riches.

OSWALD HARDIE.

Oswald Hardie is the marshal and ex-officio tax collector of the city of Placerville. Although a native of Scotland, Eldorado county has no more loyal or patriotic resident. He was born August 3, 1835, and belonged to an old family of the lowlands. His father, Thomas Hardie, was a native of the same country and was married there to Miss Ellen McPherson, by whom he had twelve children. In 1852 they crossed the Atlantic, becoming residents of the new world. In Illinois they made their home until 1857, when they came to Eldorado county, California, but subsequently the father removed to San Luis Obispo county, this state, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife died soon after their arrival in the United States, in the fiftieth year of her age. Six of their children are still living.

Mr. Hardie, of this review, obtained his education in the schools of Scotland and before leaving his native land he learned the tailor's trade. In 1851, when a lad of sixteen years, he bade adieu to home and friends and took passage on the ship *Junior* of Glasgow, commanded by Captain Turner. They met with strong head winds and the passage was a very stormy one: thirteen weeks and four days passed before they reached the American harbor. Mr. Hardie's elder brother had preceded him to the lead mines at Galena, Illinois, and there our subject joined him, working in the lead mines until 1857, when he became a resident of California, making the journey hither by way of the isthmus route. Two of his brothers had already come to this state and Mr. Hardie was accompanied by his sister. He proceeded to Grizzly Flats, where the family owned mining interests, and he there en-

gaged in a search for the precious metal for a number of years, meeting with fairly good success. When the great Civil war burst upon the country and the stability of the Union was threatened by the attempt at secession in the south, he enlisted in the First California Volunteer Infantry and served in New Mexico and Texas, taking part in the warfare against the Indians. His term of service expired on the 1st of January, 1864, and he then re-enlisted in the First Veteran Volunteer Camp of California and served until he was honorably discharged at San Francisco, on the 31st of December, 1866. He was promoted from the ranks and filled the position of orderly sergeant during the last two years of his service. He was engaged in a number of battles with the Apaches, in which quite a large number of the men of his regiment were killed; but he returned in safety.

Going to Placerville, Mr. Hardie was engaged in the operation of a sawmill for six years. He also worked in the store of Wilcox & Brown, a large general mercantile establishment. Subsequently he conducted the Sportsmen's Hall on the Carson road for five years. In that enterprise he met with a fair degree of prosperity. He has since done considerable prospecting and has been employed as night watchman at Placerville for fourteen years. On the reorganization of the city he was chosen by his fellow townsmen to the office of marshal and ex-officio tax collector, and in those capacities he is now discharging his duty with credit to himself and satisfaction of all concerned. He was elected on the 17th of April, 1900, and his course has shown that the confidence reposed in him was well placed.

Mr. Hardie was united in marriage, in 1868, to Mrs. Margaret Lansey, a widow, and they now have three children: Agnes, William and David. In 1887 his wife died, and two years later he married Harriet Slocum. He is a prominent and active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has filled all of the offices of the post, having been its commander for eight terms. He is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a citizen of sterling worth who has many warm friends in Placerville and the surrounding country.

GEORGE W. COULTER.

On the roll of those who arrived in California in 1849 appears the name of George Wilson Coulter, and as one of the honored pioneers of the state well does he deserve mention in this volume; but not alone on that account, as for more than half a century he has been active in advancing a substantial upbuilding of the commonwealth and the town of Coulterville, his works standing as monuments to his enterprise and progressive spirit. He is now the owner of the Coulter Hotel at Chinese Station, conducting a popular and well-appointed hostelry.

Mr. Coulter is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Westmoreland county on the 12th of July, 1818. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Wilson) Coulter, were both natives of the Keystone state and were descended from good old Revolutionary stock, their ancestors having aided

in the establishment of American independence. The father died in the forty-sixth year of his age and the mother passed away at the age of eighty-seven, having long survived her husband.

George Wilson Coulter, the eldest of their six children, was educated in the common schools, and when the country became engaged in war with Mexico he joined the American forces and with his command proceeded to Santa Fe, where he was stationed until hostilities had ceased. He then received an honorable discharge and returned to the east, to his family, for in the meantime he had married, in Pennsylvania, Miss Margaret Backhouse, a descendant of an old Philadelphia family. They resided in St. Louis, Missouri, from 1843 until 1846, then Mr. Coulter served in the Mexican war a year. Next he removed with his wife and two little sons to Santa Fe where another son, George, was born. There he engaged in conducting a hotel until the discovery of gold in California, when, hoping to benefit his financial condition, he crossed the plains from Santa Fe to Mariposa, where he engaged in mining until the 5th of November, 1849. He then went to San Jose and after passing the winter in that place he returned in the following spring to Mariposa, where he resumed his mining operations. In connection with a partner he took out a nugget valued at four hundred and seventy dollars, and on another occasion took out one worth three hundred and fifteen dollars. Two months' labor resulted in bringing to him twenty-four hundred dollars, and with the capital he had thus acquired he opened a store on Merced river, at the mouth of Solomon's Gulch. Subsequently he founded the town which has since born his name,—Coulterville,—and there erected a number of buildings and was its leading citizen for a long period, continuing to make it his principal place of abode until 1897. In the meantime he conducted a hotel at the Yosemite for two years, and in 1897 he erected his hotel at Chinese Station. The Sierra Railroad had just been completed to Jamestown. He built a neat and substantial hotel building, conveniently arranged for the purpose, and has since been identified with the business and public interests of Chinese Station.

In 1851 Mr. Coulter was joined by his wife and three children, Joseph S., Angney and George. After their arrival in California the family was increased by the birth of a son and a daughter,—Alexander Stair and Anna M. The last named and George are now the only surviving children of the family. The daughter is the wife of George W. Kenney, who resides at the Yosemite during the summer months, and has a winter home in Madera. Mrs. Coulter departed this life in 1890, having traveled happily by the side of her husband on the journey of life for fifty-one and one-half years. She had been to him a most faithful companion and helpmate, and her venerable husband feels her loss keenly. His son George is now associated with him in the hotel business and relieves him of the care and responsibility connected with its conduct.

In his political affiliations he has been a life-long Democrat. His career has been one of uprightness in which he has shaped his life by manly principles,

and those who know him render him the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded those who have advanced far on life's journey, Mr. Coulter now having passed the eighty-second milestone.

FRANCIS NEWTON SPENCER.

This gentleman is one of the well and favorably known old-timers of Placerville. He came to the town in 1852 and has since been one of her highly respected public men. Mr. Spencer is a native of Missouri, born January 18, 1840, and is a son of Lorenzo Spencer, one of California's pioneers. Lorenzo Spencer was born in 1812, in New Hampshire, whence at an early day he went to Ohio, where he subsequently married Miss Fannie Maria Rudd, of that state. They removed to Missouri, later to Iowa, and from the latter state to California, crossing the plains, in 1852, with oxen, bringing with them their family of four children, three of whom are now living, namely: Francis N. and Edwin, both residents of Placerville; and Mary, now Mrs. Francis McCormick. The father, a blacksmith and carriage-maker, worked at his trade successfully for a number of years, but later turned his attention to fruit-growing, planting fifty-five acres to fruit. He was one of the first to show that the soil in this locality was adapted for fruit production. Both he and his wife departed this life some years ago, his death occurring in February, 1889, at the age of seventy-seven; hers in 1887, at the age of sixty-eight. Both were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and stood high in the esteem of the people among whom they lived. At one time he had the honor of serving as alderman of his town. He was not, however, what might be called a public man; he was retiring in disposition and gave his time and attention chiefly to his own private affairs.

Francis N. Spencer was twelve years old when he arrived at Placerville. He was educated in the public schools of this town, and, like many others, at that early day, was for a number of years engaged in freighting, - from Sacramento to Nevada City. His freighting outfit consisted of twelve horses and two wagons. As showing the profit there was in the business at that time, we state that Mr. Spencer received as high as one thousand and fifty dollars for a single load of freight! After freighting and teaming for several years Mr. Spencer was elected to the office of road overseer, an office which he filled seven years, during that time doing much to bring about a better condition of the roads. After this he was elected coroner and public administrator, which offices he filled eight consecutive years, having been three times re-elected. The next public office filled by him was that of assessor of Eldorado county, and in this place he served two terms of four years each. Since 1889 he has not been in public life, but has been practically retired, devoting his time to the raising of fruit and vegetables.

Mr. Spencer has been a Republican since he voted for President Lincoln. During the exciting times of civil war he was a staunch Union man, and was a member of the Home Guards, an organization for the purpose of keeping California in the Union and to keep the secession element from law-breaking.

Fraternally he has affiliated with the Odd Fellows for thirty-three years, and has passed all the chairs in both branches of the order; also he has passed the chairs in the Knights of Pythias lodge and is a member of the Order of Chosen Friends. Ever interested in educational matters, he has given his support for the betterment of schools and served eight years as a school trustee.

Mr. Spencer was happily married, in 1876, to Miss Mary M. Palmer, a native of the state of Tennessee, and they have six children, as follows: Francis Lorenzo, Elsie, now Mrs. Robert Crocker, George Francis, May, Francis Newton, Jr., and Mabel.

THOMAS RICHARDSON.

Each community is judged by the character of its representative citizens, and its social, intellectual and business standing is determined thereby. The sterling worth, commercial ability and enterprise of the leading men are mirrored forth in the public life of the town, and therefore the history of the people of prominence is the history of the community. No account of Oakdale would be complete without the life record of Thomas Richardson, a man whose public spirit is manifested in his many efforts to improve the conditions and promote the upbuilding of the town. He came to the state in 1850 and now resides on a large farm in Stanislaus county, three miles west of Oakdale.

Mr. Richardson was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 28th of September, 1818, and is of English, Scotch and Irish descent, his ancestors being among the early settlers of Virginia and participating in the events which find mention in the annals of the Old Dominion. One of the representatives of the name also served in the war of the Revolution. Robert Richardson, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia, removed to Kentucky and at the time of the war of 1812 entered his country's service under command of General William H. Harrison. He married Miss Catherine Bullen, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, a daughter of John Bullen, one of the heroes of the war for independence. They removed to Pike county, Missouri, and a number of their children were born there. In 1827 they took up their abode in Pike county, Illinois, becoming pioneer settlers of that locality, where they secured government land, the father developing thereon a good farm upon which he made his home until the time of his death in 1845. While in Missouri he held the office of tax collector. Both he and his wife were Baptists in religious faith and were upright, reliable and respected farming people. Mrs. Richardson passed away in the fifty-sixth year of her age. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom all reached mature years, but only two of the number are now living, the sister of our subject being Fammey, the wife of William Wagener, a resident of Pike county, Illinois.

Thomas Richardson, of this review, was eight years of age when with his parents went to the Prairie state, and in the primitive log school-house

of the neighborhood he pursued his studies through a short period each winter. At the time of early spring planting he took his place in the fields to assist in the cultivation of the farm and was employed with plowing, cultivating and harvesting until after the crops were garnered in the autumn. His life was passed in the quiet routine of the farm until 1850, when the country became stirred by news of the gold discovery in California and he determined to make his way to the Eldorado of the west. Accordingly he joined a company of ninety men that secured an outfit in Pike county and started in a train of twenty-nine wagons on the long and arduous journey across the plains. They were well supplied with provisions, and, as two physicians were of the party, were protected against prolonged illness. The journey was made by way of South Bear river, Green river and Humboldt, and they were on the journey about six months, at the end of which period they arrived in Hangtown, now Placerville, September 18, 1850. Although many emigrant trains suffered greatly from cholera, only three of their party had died of the disease.

Mr. Richardson began his career as a placer miner with pan and rocker on the American river below Coloma. He met with a fair measure of success, taking out considerable gold, and followed mining until 1851, when he returned to his home by the water route in order to bring his family to California, and with them he journeyed across the plains, in 1852. On the 9th of January, 1845, he married Miss Lucinda Jane Wagener, a native of Tennessee, and they had two children—John and Mary Jane—ere their removal to the Pacific coast. Their daughter has since departed this life. The son is still living and cultivates a farm near his father. The year 1852 proved a very disastrous one to many emigrants, the cholera being very prevalent among those who journeyed across the plains, but the train with which the Richardsons traveled lost only one of their party, a woman. However, they saw many newly made graves along the route. Mr. Richardson had the honor of being the commander of the companies with which he traveled on both of these journeys across the plains.

When with his wife and little family our subject arrived in California he settled on one hundred and sixty acres of government land that are included within the boundaries of his present ranch. This region was then an unsettled country and there were many Indians in the locality, but he never had any trouble with them. He had brought with him from Illinois forty head of cattle and horses and here he engaged in stock-raising. Notwithstanding that he met with many reverses in business, he diligently prosecuted his labors until he became the owner of nine thousand acres of land and was numbered among the wealthiest men of Stanislaus county. This grand old pioneer is now living retired from active business in a large and commodious frame residence that stands on the extensive ranch which his enterprise and industry have secured to him. He leases his land and the rental therefrom supplies him with all of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life.

After their arrival in California Mr. and Mrs. Richardson became the

parents of a son, Ephraim, who is now residing in Oakdale. There are also eight grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. His wife, who long shared with him the sorrows and joys of life, traveling by his side as a faithful companion and helpmeet on life's journey for fifty-two years, was called to her final rest on the 19th of January, 1897, at the age of seventy-two years, four months and fifteen days. She was very devoted to her family, counting no sacrifice or labor too great that would promote the happiness or enhance the welfare of her husband or children. In return she received their deepest love and respect, and she also enjoys the warm regard of a large circle of friends.

For many years Mr. Richardson has been a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity and is now a representative of Oakdale Lodge, No. 275, F. & A. M. He also belongs to Modesto Lodge, No. 49, R. A. M. His political support has long been given to the Democracy and at one time he served as a justice of the peace, but has never sought or desired office. Throughout a long and active business career he has been known as a man of unquestioned integrity, his word being as good as his bond. His has been an active and useful career, in which determined purpose has enabled him to conquer all obstacles and advance steadily upon the path to success until he has reached the goal of prosperity. At the same time he has taken an active part in the work of developing the rich lands of California, and of reclaiming the waste stretches for the purposes of civilization. Such men therefore wrought for the prosperity and upbuilding of the communities which they represented.

SEYMOUR HILL.

Seymour Hill, a prominent merchant of Eldorado, California, is a native of the town in which he lives, born August 27, 1864, a son of Samuel Hill, one of the early pioneers of the Golden state.

Samuel Hill was a native of Marietta, Ohio, born in 1823, and there passed his early boyhood days. In his mental constitution was a combination of Irish and New England strains. At the age of sixteen years he went to Wisconsin, where he subsequently found and married Miss Mary Jane Sackett, with whom he sought a new home in the then far west. They first came to California in 1851, but returned shortly afterward, and in 1853 again crossed the plains to the west coast. After his second coming to this state Mr. Hill became the owner of a large stock ranch, gained a prominence in political circles, and was elected a member of the California state legislature. To him and his wife were born, in Eldorado, six children, all, with one exception, still living: Virginia died at the age of thirty-two years. The others are Julia, the widow of Charles Beard; Lillie, the wife of M. J. Williams; Sarah, the wife of W. H. Burns; Grant, who is carrying on mining operations; and Seymour, whose name introduces this sketch. The father departed this life in 1892; the mother in 1896. They were among the worthy pioneers of their locality, well known and held in high esteem by all.

Seymour Hill was educated in the public schools of Eldorado and Amador

counties, and after leaving school became a clerk in a store, where he soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the business and fitted himself to carry on a business of his own. In 1890 he opened his present store, in a small way, and by close attention to business and by liberal and honorable methods soon became not only the leading merchant of the town but took rank with the first of the county, handling a varied line of general merchandise, including all kinds of farm implements. The store which he erected and occupies is a two-story building, 48x44 feet in dimensions, and he also has a large warehouse, 48x80 feet, in which he stores his goods. Also, in partnership with his brother Grant, he owns and operates several mines.

Mr. Seymour Hill was happily married, in 1888, to Miss Ruth Squires, who was born in the state of Illinois and reared in Eldorado, California. They have two children,—Hazel and Oralea.

Politically Mr. Hill gives his support to the Democratic party, but has never sought or filled office, his time and attention being wholly occupied by his personal affairs.

DANIEL E. STRATTON.

Daniel Edgar Stratton, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, as a representative of the regular profession and as physician and surgeon of the Eagle, Shawmut and Jacksonville mines, was born at McGregor, Iowa, on the 4th of December, 1863. He is of English and Holland lineage. His paternal ancestors were early settlers of Vermont, and on the maternal side were pioneers of New York. Joseph Stratton, the grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the colonial army and valiantly fought for the independence of the nation. Charles Stratton, the Doctor's father, was born in Schoharie county, New York, and was married to Miss Hannah Van Auken, also a native of the Empire state. Soon after their marriage they removed to Wisconsin, casting in their lot with its pioneer settlers, and subsequently they became pioneers of Iowa. Both are still residents of the Hawkeye state, the father having attained the seventy-ninth year of his age, while his wife is ten years his junior. They are members and earnest workers of the United Brethren church and are loved by all who know them. The father was a strong Union man at the time of the Civil war and in answer to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers to crush out the rebellion in its incipency he enlisted, serving a three months' term. The war had not then ended and he re-enlisted, taking part in many of the hotly contested engagements which were necessary for the preservation of the Union. While in the army he contracted scurvy, that has caused him great suffering and almost terminated his life. Being thus incapacitated for work much of the time, the government granted him a pension of seventeen dollars per month. His brothers and his wife's brothers were also valiant Union soldiers, and the military record of the family is one of which its representatives have every reason to be proud.

The Doctor is one of ten children, but is the only representative of the

family in California. His literary education was completed in the State University of Iowa and he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in that institution with the class of 1886. He afterward served for one term in the State Hospital and thence came direct to Chinese Camp, California, where he has since built up a very satisfactory practice that brings to him a good income. He also has a beautiful residence on the hill overlooking the town.

In 1889 occurred the marriage of Dr. Stratton and Miss Helen Cutting, a native daughter of Chinese Camp. Her father, C. B. Cutting, came to this state at an early period in its development and is now a resident of Jamestown, Tuolumne county. Dr. and Mrs. Stratton have one daughter, Viola. Socially he is connected with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He is devoted to his profession, his interest arising from his broad humanitarian principles and his love of scientific research. His skill and ability are of a high order and he has a strict regard for the ethics of the professional code. As a man and citizen he is widely and favorably known and in this volume he well deserves honorable mention.

GEORGE BEATTIE.

Before California was admitted to the Union and when the greater part of the state was divided into extensive land grants owned by Spanish people or settlers of Spanish descent, George Beattie came to the Pacific coast, arriving in the year 1849. Unlike many of those who sought a fortune here immediately after the discovery of gold, he has been very successful, for he has continued his operations in one locality and has not been drawn hither and thither by every new mining excitement, many of which proved but a delusive will-o'-the-wisp. For forty years he has been constantly engaged in the development of rich mineral resources of the town of Georgia Slide.

Mr. Beattie is a native of Scotland, born June 24, 1827. His parents were John and Ann (Richardson) Beattie, who were married in Scotland and with their two little sons emigrated to the United States in 1827, our subject being then but six weeks old. They settled in Boston, where the father followed his trade of stone-cutting. He also was a stone-mason and worked at both occupations. On removing with his family to Rhode Island he settled in Newport, where he resided until his life's labors were ended in death, when he had reached his forty-eighth year. They had four sons and a daughter, of whom but two are living: William, who resides in Fall River, Massachusetts; and George. The former came to California in 1852, made some money and returned to his home in the east.

The latter was educated in the public schools of Rhode Island, being a student in the first public school organized in that state. He learned the stone-cutter's trade of his father, and after the latter's death was the support of his widowed mother, providing for her until she was called to the home beyond. In 1849 he joined a party of young men who had learned of

the discovery of gold in California and started to make the long voyage to the Eldorado of the west. Seventy of them formed a company, purchased an old whaling ship, the Audley Clark, prepared her for the voyage and secured an outfit and provisions. The entire cost of the ship, with two years' provisions, amounted to twelve thousand dollars. The services of a trusty sea captain were secured. The plan was that if the stories of the gold proved to be untrue they would land in South America and send the ship on a whaling expedition, for she had all the appliances. Later she would return and take the men back home. After rounding Cape Horn they spoke an English brig out of Valparaiso and inquired if the tales of the discovery of gold in California had any foundation. They received the reply that there was "lots" of gold there; and after a pleasant voyage Captain Dennis, who was a thoroughly experienced navigator, took his ship safely into the harbor of San Francisco. A company from the Empire state had made a landing, which they called New York Landing, and the Audley Clark was invited to enter there. There was a survey schooner not far from their landing and they sent a lieutenant and five men on shore to investigate. Those men never returned and it was supposed that the lieutenant was killed by the men, who then proceeded into the woods. This so exasperated the captain of the schooner that he offered a reward of twenty-five hundred dollars for the capture of the men, of whom he gave a description. After two days spent in the woods, during which time they could get nothing to eat, those men went to the Audley Clark and asked for food. They were taken on board and fed, and the captain of the schooner was notified that they were there, so that he and a number of men came aboard and arrested the party. He said to them, "You thought you had murdered the lieutenant; but he is living; but you shall hang just the same." He took them to the schooner, went through the form of a trial and hanged two of them to the yard-arm, imprisoning the others, and the owners of the Audley Clark obtained the reward for the capture; but Mr. Beattie and his party did not relish taking the money.

After reaching California they found that they could not all keep together and so separated into small parties, dividing the provisions, and left a few of the older men in charge of the ship, while the younger men went to the mines in Tuolumne county, where Mr. Beattie engaged in mining for three months, with moderate success. They suffered for lack of water and returned to the ship, which was the home and headquarters of the party. Subsequently they started for Oregon Canyon and the Georgetown district. At that time the county was full of prospectors. A Mr. Hudson had discovered the place, and, being from Oregon, named the place Oregon Canyon. He had six men with him and he worked there trying to keep his discoveries secret; and when it was known he decided to leave and packed his mules with the gold he had taken out. Mr. Beattie learned of this movement on the part of Mr. Hudson and he therefore determined to go to the claim, where he has since remained, the period now covering a half century. In one year he took out eight thousand dollars. In 1851 he returned to the east, in

accordance with a promise he had made with his partner to return with him. The latter was going home to marry a girl he had "left behind," and thus Mr. Beattie revisited the scenes of his youth. In the winter of 1852, however, he returned, by way of the isthmus, and has since owned and operated his mine at Georgia Slide. Up to 1862 four of his party had taken out twenty thousand dollars each, and our subject returned home to make ample provision for his mother, placing a deposit in the bank for her future use.

Again he came to California, and in 1862 he wedded Mrs. Catherine Milier, a native of Hamburg, Germany. She came to this state in 1855 with her sister, Mrs. August Waldeck, who now resides in Sacramento valley. After his marriage Mr. Beattie built the home in which they have since resided and in which they are now contentedly spending the evening of life, for he has acquired wealth through his mining operations and at the same time has gained the regard and friendship of many by reason of his honorable business methods. His mining property is known as the Beattie Mine, in which gold is found in seams of quartz and slate. It is two hundred feet deep and the yield is seemingly inexhaustible.

Mr. Beattie has three sons and two daughters, namely: Christie, Adolph, William, Annie and Mary,—all born in the house at Georgia Slide. William is a practicing physician and is a Sir Knight Templar. The other children are with their parents. Mr. Beattie has been a life-long Republican and in the Masonic fraternity he is connected with the lodge, chapter and council. He has been an active member and office-holder and represented his chapter in the grand chapter of the state in 1900. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, his wife in the Lutheran faith, and high moral principles have actuated them throughout the journey of life. No history of this section of the state would be complete without the record of George Beattie, and it is with pleasure we present his history to our readers.

R. W. H. SWENDT.

The subject of this sketch belongs to a class of men whose ranks are each year growing thinner, namely, the Mexican war veterans. Also he is a California pioneer, having landed in the state in 1854. As such his history is of interest and briefly is as follows:

R. W. H. Swendt was born in Albany county, New York, September 29, 1829, the son and only child of German parents, John Randolph and Maria (Strew) Swendt. His mother died at the age of forty-six years and his father lived to be eighty-six. From New York state they emigrated at an early day to Georgia, where the son was reared and educated. When he was nineteen the war with Mexico was in progress, and so patriotic and ambitious was he to be of service to his country, he enlisted for the war, claiming that he was twenty years of age. He went to the front under Captain John S. Lowry, in the Second Tennessee Regiment, with which command he served twelve months, at the end of that time being honorably discharged on account of the end of his term of enlistment. Re-enlisting immedi-

ately thereafter, he became a member of Company C, Fifth Tennessee Regiment, his company being commanded by J. C. Vaughn. During his service Mr. Swendt participated in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, under Generals Taylor and Scott; was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and went all through the war without receiving a wound. For service in that war he is now the recipient of a pension, amounting to twelve dollars per month.

After the trouble between the United States and Mexico had been settled and Mr. Swendt had been honorably discharged, he returned to Tennessee and from there, in 1849, started for California. At that time, however, he did not continue the journey further than Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he remained until the winter of 1854. He then came on to California. The party with which he traveled had many skirmishes with the Indians, but all escaped death and landed safely in California. They also escaped the cholera, which was then prevailing in many parts of the country and which caused the death of many an overland traveler.

Arriving in California, Mr. Swendt located first at Placerville, where he was engaged in placer mining until 1862. While mining on the south fork of the American river he was one of a party of four that took out about fifty dollars a day, and on one occasion they found a single nugget valued at fifty dollars. A great portion of his time since 1862 Mr. Swendt has worked at his trade, that of carpenter, and has assisted in the erection of most of the houses in Eldorado.

Politically Mr. Swendt has been a life-long Democrat. He was at one time elected a supervisor of Eldorado county, an office which he filled faithfully and well for a period of four years.

The subject of this sketch has never married. He is a well preserved representative of the Mexican war veterans as well as of the California pioneers and early mining men.

MOSES ADAMS.

The beauty of a city depends largely upon its architecture, and to those who design and construct its buildings is due the credit of the position it holds in this direction. Among those who have done a large amount of work which adorns the streets and avenues of Modesto, Stanislaus county, is Moses Adams, who is well versed in the details and principles of this branch of industry and has established an extensive and lucrative business. He is prepared at all times to execute orders with accuracy and promptness and manifests the courtesy and fairness which ever marks the successful business man. Many of the fine structures in his city and the surrounding country stand as monuments to his industry and skill.

Mr. Adams was born in Waterford, Vermont, on the 12th day of July 1838, of old English ancestry. The ancestors of one branch of the family landed with the Pilgrims from the Mayflower on Plymouth Rock. The great great grandfather of our subject became one of the early settlers of

Waterford, Vermont, and men of worth and prominence belonging to the family have since resided in that portion of the Green Mountain state. The family is one of distinction in American history. Jonathan Adams, the father of our subject, was born in Waterford, on the 3d of May, 1811, and became an industrious and well-to-do farmer. He was also a valued member of the Methodist church and his life was well worthy of emulation, while his influence was ever on the side of right and the good. He married Roxanna Ladd, a native of his own town, born November 3, 1814. She belongs to another branch of the family descended from the ancestors to whom he traced his lineage. The Ladds were honored early settlers of the Green Mountain state and were noted for their uprightness, intelligence and prominence in the commonwealth in which several generations had lived and died. Mr. and Mrs. Adams spent their lives on a farm near Waterford, respected and esteemed by all who knew them. The mother of our subject departed this life on the 3d of February, 1889, and the father was called to his final rest on the 21st of March, 1894, having attained the ripe old age of eighty-three years. He left to his children an untarnished name. Five of the six sons and daughters who constituted the family are still living, Martin having died in 1856. The others are Otis, Moses, Jonathan C., Orange and Hannah, the last named being the wife of Henry Hudson, of Vermont, while the sons are well-to-do and respected citizens of the Golden state.

Moses Adams, the third child of the family, acquired his elementary education in the public schools of Vermont, and at the age of eighteen began to learn the carpenter's trade, following that vocation in the east until 1862, in which year he came to California, in August. In Sacramento he joined his brother Otis, who had come to this state in 1854, having made the journey across the plains. They proceeded to Aurora, in Esmeralda county, Nevada, where for some time the subject of this review engaged in contracting and building. He then returned to the southern mines and engaged in the search for the precious metal at Angel's Camp and vicinity for two years, but met with only moderate success. Subsequently he returned to the east to visit his parents, relatives and friends, and since then has made the trip across the continent four times. After remaining for some time at his old home in Vermont, he went to Chicago, where he was engaged in the building business for a year, after which he returned to California, where he has since resided. The year 1873 witnessed his arrival in Modesto. The town had been founded in 1870, and Mr. Adams began work on the new court-house which was then being erected. Through the past twenty-seven years he has been actively engaged on many of the leading structures, including the Odd Fellows building, of which he was also the architect, and the Modesto bank building, having charge of its construction and making it one of the model bank buildings of the state. During his residence in the city he has won a creditable reputation by reason of his skill, his executive force and his thoroughly reliable methods.

Mr. Adams belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having become identified with the fraternity in all its branches, his connection there with covering a period of more than a quarter of a century. He passed all

the chairs in both the subordinate lodge and the encampment. In politics he has been a life-long Republican, and is earnest in his support of the party which stands for the protection of American industries, for national expansion and which believes in upholding the supremacy of the flag wherever it has been planted.

Mr. Adams returned to the east in 1890, and on the 24th of September of that year was united in marriage, in his native town of Waterford, to Miss Mary E. Ladd, who was born in that town and is a representative of that branch of the Ladd family of which his mother was a member. She had for some years been a successful teacher in her native state and is a lady of sterling worth, culture and refinement. Their union has been a most happy one, and on the 24th of May, 1892, there came to bless their home a little son, whom they named Ezra Parker. Theirs is one of the pleasant residences of Modesto. It was erected by Mr. Adams and is surrounded by orange and other fruit and ornamental trees which were planted by him. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adams enjoy the warm regard of a large circle of friends in Modesto and in the best homes of the community they receive a cordial welcome.

PHILO H. MEDLEY.

Philo Hamilton Medley, of Modesto, is engaged in the book and stationery business and conducts a well appointed store in which he receives a liberal patronage. He was born in the town of Howland, Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 17th of July, 1836, and is of Welsh and Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, Elijah Medley, emigrated to New York at an early date, and his son, Elias Medley, was born in Ohio, whither the grandfather had removed during the pioneer development of the Buckeye state. The father of our subject was educated in Ohio and in 1846 removed to Grant county, Wisconsin, having in the meantime married Miss Margaret Ann Espey, a native of Pennsylvania. Her ancestors were Scotch and located in the Keystone state at an early date. On his removal to Wisconsin Mr. Medley was accompanied by his wife and four children. He purchased government land in Grant county and became a pioneer farmer there, continuing to devote his energies to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1881, when he was seventy-two years of age. His good wife survived him until 1894, when she passed away, at the age of eighty-four. Two children were added to their family in Wisconsin, and six of the seven children still survive.

Philo H. Medley, being the only one of the family in California, was reared on his father's farm in the Badger state, working in the fields through the summer months, plowing, planting and harvesting. In the winter season he conned his lessons in an old-time log school-house furnished with slab seats and heated by an immense fire-place. In 1859, when he was twenty-one years of age, he crossed the plains to California, with oxen, in company with three gentlemen. They had one wagon and three yoke of oxen and were well armed, thus being prepared for any attack that might be made by the Indians or the desperate characters that then infested the west. They made

the journey by way of Salt Lake City and at length arrived safely at their destination, after five months spent upon the road. Mr. Medley first located at Placerville, Eldorado county; thence came to the Sacramento valley, working on a farm for four months, at thirty dollars per month. Subsequently, however, he returned to Placerville and for eight months engaged in driving three yoke of oxen from that place to the mountains, hauling shakes. For this service he received thirty-five dollars per month. Later he began work at the blacksmith's trade, which he followed in Placerville from 1861 to January, 1863.

He then went to Aurora, Nevada, and opened a shop of his own. Aurora was then a very rough town, in which crime was prevalent, being committed with a high hand and the lawless element was so bold that no man's life or property was safe. In 1864 a Peter Johnson, a farmer, was murdered, and Mr. Medley was one of those who served on the coroner's jury. The deed was so bold and the gang was so daring that they had no trouble in ascertaining the perpetrators of the crime, John Daily being the leader. Associated with him in this and other crimes, was "Black-leg" Gallagher and "Three-fingered" Jack and another man. Two days after the verdict of the jury was announced a vigilance committee took those men out and hanged them in broad daylight in the presence of more than one thousand people, a company of volunteer infantry and a company of cavalry giving their assent to the execution! When the rough characters of the community saw that the law-abiding citizens had taken matters into their own hands and that criminals were to be prosecuted, they fled the district and life was thus made more secure.

Mr. Medley continued in business in Aurora until 1867, when he went to Columbia, Tuolumne county, where he carried on blacksmithing for a time, and subsequently conducted the Fallon Hotel. In 1873 he came to Modesto, where he opened his book and stationery store and continued to conduct the same until 1885, when he sold out and retired from business. He was not actively connected with commercial affairs again until 1896, when he again opened a book and stationery store and is now enjoying a good trade in that line. He carried a large and well selected stock; and his earnest desire to please his patrons, combined with his unfailing courtesy and honorable business methods, has secured to him a very creditable success.

Mr. Medley is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has passed all the chairs in its various branches, and had the honor of being chosen district deputy grand master. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. His military connection began with his enlistment as a private in the National Guards of California, becoming a member of Company D, of the Sixth Regiment. He was elected to serve as the second lieutenant for two years, and was then appointed on the staff of Colonel Eugene Lehe, with the rank of first lieutenant, and was the inspector of rifle practice. After the termination of Colonel Lehe's term he continued on the staff of Colonel J. J. Nunan, acting in the same capacity during the latter's service of four years. He was also for four years on the staff of Colonel S. S. Wright, and on the expiration of that period, at his own request, he was put

on the retired list with the rank of first lieutenant. He had efficiently and intelligently served in the National Guard of California for fourteen successive years, making an honorable record in connection with the military history of the state. Mr. Medley has accumulated considerable property in Modesto and is living there amid a host of warm friends, whose confidence and good will he enjoys in an unusual degree.

ELI D. CLARK.

Eli D. Clark, the owner of the New El Dorado Hotel at Eldorado, California, is a native of the state of Iowa, born on the 15th of December, 1854. Rufus B. Clark, the father of the above-named gentleman, was a "Forty-niner." He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1795, and passed the greater part of his life in the middle states. After his arrival in California in 1849 he at once engaged in placer mining in Eldorado county, and met with signal success. In 1852 he returned east and made up a company which he brought back with him to this state, he having charge of this party while en route, as he also did of the first company with which he crossed the plains. He resumed mining in Eldorado county, which he continued uninterruptedly until 1860. That year he brought his family to California. He had married, in 1848, Miss Elizabeth Merritt, of Iowa, and two children were born to them in that state, one of whom is now Mrs. Lucy Margaret Levy, a resident of San Francisco. Another child, a son, was born to them in Lake Valley, California. Mr. Clark also had three children by a former marriage.

The winter of 1860-1 Mr. Clark and his family spent at Suisun, and in the spring he went up to the summit below Lake Tahoe, on the western side, and built what became known as Clark's Station. It was afterward called the Teamsters' Home, and later Philips Station. Subsequently Mr. Clark purchased the Van Sickle Hotel, to which he removed, and still later went to Lake Valley, purchased a ranch and built a hotel, which became known as the State Line House. He also speculated in mining operations and in a large ice plant at Virginia City. In the fall of 1867 he engaged in the hotel business at Shingle Springs. He remained there, however, only a short time, removing thence to Puget Sound, where, though then advanced in years, he was prominent and active in the movement which tended to the growth and prosperity of Seattle. He died in Seattle, in 1870, at the age of seventy-two years. His widow survives him and is now a resident of Sacramento, where she enjoys the esteem of a large circle of old acquaintances. Of Rufus B. Clark it may be said that he was a thorough pioneer. New scenes and new enterprises had for him a fascination, and he had the pluck and courage to carry through whatever he undertook. Up to the very close of his life he was active and progressive. He was patriotic and he reared a family of patriotic sons, two of whom, Mason and Sylvester, enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war and served until the conflict was ended, each receiving then an honorable discharge. Mason is, and has been for years, a resident of Seattle, where he is operating in timber lands. He is a surveyor.

Eli D. Clark was educated in Shingle Springs and at Placerville. During the time when teaming was such a profitable business he took advantage of the tide and made considerable money in hauling goods from Sacramento City to Placerville, and over the mountains to Bodie, Virginia City and Carson. In this freighting business he drove a six-horse team. Afterward he was variously employed. For some years he was in the saloon business in Eldorado. He conducted the Ivy House in Placerville and three years ran the Depot saloon at that place. In 1895 he built the New El Dorado Hotel, at Eldorado, which is the leading hotel in the town and which he has conducted the past five years. He also has other property interests here, owning the post-office building and a livery-stable building.

Mr. Clark was happily married on the 16th of May, 1884, to Miss Hattie Fitzgibbons, a native of Eldorado, and the union was blessed in the birth of two children,—Jessie Leola and Hattie Anneta. Mrs. Clark departed this life December 11, 1899. She was a member of Placerville Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West, and was a woman whose many estimable traits of character endeared her to her circle of friends.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Foresters of America, Court Confidence, No. 117, and is also a Druid, affiliating with California Grove, No. 1. Politically he is an enthusiastic Republican.

JAMES LEFEVRE.

The Canadian-French element in our national commonwealth is descended from French ancestry and has been a factor for good in our population, although it perhaps has not been so much in evidence as some other elements. The reason of this is probably in the fact that the people of this blood are not ambitious for publicity, but are lovers of home and have therefore not emigrated to all parts of the country as rapidly as other peoples that could be mentioned; yet they are found on the Pacific coast, and in Tuolumne county the French Canadian citizenship is worthily represented by the family of Lefevre, of which James Lefevre, a prominent resident of Quartz, is a well known member.

James Lefevre, who has ably filled the office of justice of the peace at Quartz and is at this writing a prominent Republican candidate for the office of county supervisor of Tuolumne county, is a son of Abraham and Mary Louise (Qunel) Lefevre, both of whom were born of French ancestry in Canada, where their forefathers were early settlers. Abraham Lefevre, who was a native of Montreal, born October 17, 1815, in the course of events settled in Missouri, and there his son James was born, April 19, 1852. In 1856, when the subject of this sketch was four years old, his father came with his family to California and located at Stevens Bar, Tuolumne county, where he mined and conducted a hotel until 1866. In the year just mentioned he removed to Quartz mountain, where he resumed hotel-keeping and took up quartz-mining, and remained until his death, which occurred July 24, 1884, when he was sixty-nine years old. His wife survived him until June 18,

1890, when she died, at the age of seventy eight years. He was a pushing, industrious, thoroughly reliable business man, of much private enterprise and public spirit. James Lefevre is his only child.

Mr. Lefevre was educated in Tuolumne county, inherited the family homestead and was in the liquor and hotel business until 1897, and was associated meanwhile with various mining enterprises. He sold his interest in the Clark mine for five thousand dollars and now has an interest in the Lava Hill mine, which is being operated with success. He is a business man of ability and his interest in county affairs has led him into public life. He has always voted the Republican ticket and worked for the success of Republican principles. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1898 and has filled that office with so much fidelity and good judgment that the decisions he has rendered have given general satisfaction, and not one of them has been reversed by a higher court. In the fall of 1900 he was nominated by his party for the office of supervisor of the fifth district of Tuolumne county, but was defeated. He is not a member of any secret society, is quiet and unassuming and has never made any special effort to gain public favor. His hospitable home is one of the landmarks of the town and he and his family are widely known and highly respected.

In 1874 Mr. Lefevre married Miss Helen Sweet, who was born in Illinois, in 1854, and came with her parents to California in 1856. They have three children: Mabel, who married G. H. Cornell; James Edward and Ruby.

WILLIAM N. FINNEY, M. D.

Devoted to the noble and humane profession that has for its object the alleviation of human suffering, Dr. Finney has gained notable precedence as a regular physician and surgeon. He is practicing in Lincoln and his patronage is extensive. He was born on the 1st of February, 1849, in Vienna, Johnson county, Illinois, and on the paternal side is a representative of one of the old families of Virginia, while his maternal ancestors were from Tennessee. His paternal grandfather became one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois, and there G. P. Finney, the Doctor's father, was born and reared. When he had arrived at years of maturity he married Miss Rachel Latham, who also was a native of Illinois and a consistent member of the Methodist church. Mr. Finney followed agricultural pursuits as a means of livelihood, having for his family a wife and eight children. He died in the thirty-ninth year of his age, and his wife departed this life in her thirty-fourth year. Only two of the children now survive.

The Doctor acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, and his professional training was obtained in the Missouri Medical College, in which he was graduated in March, 1878. He began the practice of his profession at Clear Creek, Illinois, and for six years was a member of the medical fraternity of Missouri, also conducting a drug store there. In 1888, however, he disposed of his interests in the Mississippi valley and came to California, establishing his home in Lincoln, where he soon acquired a large

and lucrative practice. He realizes fully the responsibility which devolves upon the profession and is therefore a close and earnest student, who embraces every means that will assist him in preserving health and life. He has made judicious investments of his capital and is now the owner of a good residence in Lincoln and a ranch of one hundred and fifty acres, on which he is raising Jersey cattle and fine poultry. The loyal and patriotic spirit of Dr. Finney was manifest in his boyhood, and on the 1st of January, 1865, when he was only fifteen years of age, he enlisted in Company E of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, for service in the Union army. With his regiment he was sent to Texas to aid in suppressing secession movements there and in guarding government property. At the close of the war he received an honorable discharge, and while in the east he was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and served on the pension board for two years. He is a Royal Arch Mason, is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Independent Order of Foresters. He is of a genial nature and sterling worth which renders him a favorite with his brethren of these fraternities. His political support is given to the Republican party and he and his family are Congregationalists in religious connection.

The Doctor was married, in Eldorado, Saline county, Illinois, to Miss Rachel Baine, and three children were born to them: Charles Edward, who is now engaged in the drug business; Ellen, now the wife of F. C. DeLong; and Alice B., the wife of H. Taylor. Both daughters are residents of New York city. The mother died in 1885, and after coming to California Dr. Finney was married to Mrs. Martha F. Leavell, who by her first marriage had two sons: Lewis and Arthur, whom they have reared. One is now in the drug business, the other in the grocery business. There are two children by the second marriage: John Marshall and Norma Frances.

Dr. Finney is a popular resident of Lincoln, rendered so by his uniform courtesy, kindly disposition and interest in others' welfare, as well as his professional skill and ability.

THOMAS ROBERT SCOON.

The combination of pure Scotch and English blood with that of good American families has in all periods of our history been productive of a high order of citizenship. Of such stock is Thomas Robert Scoon, the deputy auditor and recorder of Stanislaus county, California, and in 1900 the candidate of the Republican party to represent his district in the state legislature. James Scoon, his father, was born in Scotland, and came to the United States with his parents when he was seven years old. The family settled first in the state of New York and removed thence to Michigan and thence to Marshall county, Illinois, where in the course of events James Scoon married Alice Manock, a native of England and a daughter of Thomas Manock, who had lived in the United States since her childhood. James Scoon became influential in his township in Marshall county, Illinois, and held many important offices there.

Thomas Robert Scoon was born at his father's old home in Marshall county, Illinois, April 3, 1874, and came with his father's family to California in 1886. The family settled in Tulare county, where James Scoon, who had served through the Civil war as a member of Company D, Seventy-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, soon became well acquainted through other ex-soldiers and was for a time a prominent stock-raiser. He now lives in Alameda county, where he is well known as a stockman and produce and meat dealer. He has attained to the age of fifty-six and his wife to the age of fifty-two. They have had five children, four of whom are living, their two daughters in their parents' household and their son, Walter T., at Fresno, where he is in the employ of the First National Bank of Fresno.

Thomas Robert Scoon was educated in public schools in Tulare county and at the University of California. For three years he was a grocer at Oakdale, Stanislaus county, and during that time was the assistant postmaster at that place. In October, 1899, he was appointed deputy auditor and recorder of Stanislaus county, a position for which his ability as a business man and his special qualifications as a fine penman and expert accountant eminently fitted him. His activity in the work of his party no less than his efficiency in office commended him so strongly to the good opinion of his fellow citizens that he was in 1900 nominated by the Republicans to represent his county in the state legislature. Although he was defeated he ran one hundred and fifty ahead of the ticket in his own county, and was later appointed to a position in the navy department, bureau of construction and repairs, by the secretary of the navy.

Mr. Scoon is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias and holds the offices of keeper of records and seals and master of finances in the local organization of that order. He has identified himself with many movements which in his opinion have promised to benefit his fellow citizens, and his public spirit has been found equal to all demands upon it under any and all conditions. His fidelity and ability are such that he is most worthy to fill any high position to which he may be called, and he occupies so safe a place in the good will of his fellow citizens that his further advancement is a matter only of time and opportunity.

ALEXANDER KELLEY.

Alexander Kelley, of Eldorado, dates his arrival in California in the year 1852. Following is a resume of his life history:

Alexander Kelley was born in Hopkins, New York, January 6, 1830, and is descended from Scotch ancestors who were among the early settlers of Vermont. His grandfather Kelley fought for independence in the Revolutionary war. Alexander Kelley, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Vermont and was married in New England to Miss Mary Davis, a native of Boston, Massachusetts. They removed successively to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri and Iowa, and finally to Utah and Idaho. Previous

to their removal to the far west they were converted to the Mormon faith. The father reached the ripe old age of eighty-six years. The mother was seventy-four when she died, her death occurring at Ogden, Utah. They were the parents of seven children, of whom four are living, Alexander and William D. being the only ones in California. George Kelley, an older brother, was in the Mexican war, and at its close came to California and was discharged in Los Angeles. He was at Sutter's Fort and at Coloma when gold was discovered, and worked there until the following summer. Then with a company of sixty he left for Utah. This party was well armed, having three of General Sutter's guns with them, and they opened the route across the mountains. At Tragedy Springs they had a fight with the Indians, in which three of the party—Cox, Bruitt and Allen—were killed. In 1851 George Kelley met his parents and other members of the family at Salt Lake. He returned to California the same year, was engaged in different pursuits here, and during the gold excitement in Idaho went to that place. He was never afterward heard from.

Alexander Kelley, the subject of this sketch, passed his youth and early manhood at the different places where his parents lived, as above indicated. It was in 1848 that they crossed the plains to Salt Lake. He remained in that city with his parents until 1852, engaged in farming and stock-raising, and that year came to California. Arrived here, he engaged in mining in Tuolumne county, where he continued the occupation three years, with but little success, however. Often he was within eight or ten feet of a rich vein, but he never made more than fair wages in the mines. He mined, at intervals, until 1860. He spent some time in the Red Woods in Napa county, getting out timber, and afterward made a trip to Carson Valley, where he remained three years. He has since been a resident of Eldorado, where he has a home and is comfortably situated, and is now retired from active life.

Mr. Kelley has been twice married. By his first wife, whom he wedded in 1853, he had three children, namely: William, of Placer county; Mary, now Mrs. John Robertson; and Henry, a rancher near Eldorado. In 1884 Mr. Kelley married Mrs. White, his present wife, and they have one son, Alexander Budd, a resident of Eldorado county.

During the Civil war Mr. Kelley was a Union man and a Republican, but after the war he returned to the ranks of Democracy, where he is now found. He has seen much of pioneer life, has done his full share toward "blazing the way for settlement and development," and enjoys the high respect and esteem accorded to the worthy frontiersman.

CHARLES A. SWISLER.

In the last half of the nineteenth century the lawyer has been a pre-eminent factor in all affairs of private concern and national importance. The man versed in the laws of the country as distinguished from business men or professional politicians, has been a recognized power. He has been depended upon to conserve the best and permanent interests of the whole

people, and without him and the approval of his practical judgment the efforts of the statesman and the industry of the business man and mechanic would have proved futile. The reason is not far to seek. The professional lawyer is never the creature of circumstance. The profession is open to talent, and eminence or success cannot be obtained except by indomitable energy, perseverance, patience and strong mentality.

A most prominent and able member of the profession in Placerville, California, is Charles A. Swisler, whose life history cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers, owing to his wide acquaintance. He was born in Akron, Ohio, on the 24th of June, 1863, and through many generations his people have been American citizens. His father, Dr. Elias H. Swisler, was also born in Ohio, and when he had arrived at years of maturity he wedded Miss Mary Wise, a native of the same state. On emigrating to the west they located in Chico, California, but in 1879 removed to Placerville, where the father was engaged in the practice of medicine until 1882, when his life's labors were ended in death, in his forty-eighth year. His wife passed away in 1897. The paternal grandfather was a physician and a Methodist minister, and Mrs. Swisler, the mother of our subject, was a valued member of the Presbyterian church. The parents were both people of high respectability whose well-spent lives commended them to the confidence and good will of all with whom they came in contact.

Charles A. Swisler, their only child, acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native state, and in 1874 became a resident of California. Here he attended the Chico high school, Healdsburg College and the Placerville Academy, acquiring a broad and comprehensive literary knowledge to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his professional learning. Determining to make the practice of law his life work, he entered the law department of the University of California, and on the completion of the full course was one of six chosen as class orators. He graduated at the Hastings College of Law, with the degree of L. B., in 1883, and was thereupon admitted to practice in the supreme court of California and the United States courts at San Francisco. He has since been an active representative of his profession and has won a position of distinction in the legal fraternity. He was associated with Hon. George G. Blanchard until the latter's death, which occurred in December, 1891, and since that time has continued in practice alone, acquiring a large and distinctively representative clientage which extends into adjoining counties. He has earned the reputation of having a thorough knowledge of the law and of being an able advocate and orator. The greatest characteristic of his mind is strength, his predominant faculty is reasoning and the aim of his eloquence is to convince. Merit has enabled him to mount the ladder of fame and he now occupies a prominent position.

Mr. Swisler is also a recognized leader in political circles, being a staunch Republican. In 1894 he became a candidate of his party for the assembly branch of the state legislature, and, being elected, served in the session of 1895. He was a leading member of that body and left the impress of his

individuality upon the legislation of the state. He served as a member of a number of important committees, among them the judiciary committee, the ways and means committee and the committee on roads and highways, having the chairmanship of the last mentioned; and he was the author of the bill whereby was established the Lake Tahoe wagon road, a state highway extending from Placerville to the eastern boundary of the state on the route to Carson City, Nevada. This was a measure of considerable importance and established the first state highway in California, besides restoring and improving an old and historic inter-state road, crossing the Sierra Nevada mountains to the state of Nevada. During his service in the assembly Mr. Swisler was a faithful worker and labored earnestly for the adoption of every measure intended to benefit the commonwealth. As few men have done, he seems to realize the importance of the profession to which he devotes his energies, and of the fact that justice and the higher attribute of mercy he often holds in his hands. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through honest, earnest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability.

In 1885 he married Miss Mabel Blanchard, a daughter of Hon. George G. Blanchard, then his law partner. They now have a daughter, whose name is Sybil. Mrs. Swisler is a valued member of the Presbyterian church and is a lady of culture and refinement. They have a delightful home in Placerville and enjoy the high esteem of all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance. Mr. Swisler is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and has the honor of being the eminent commander of El Dorado Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, which is located in Placerville. He is also a past noble-grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for many years was the chairman of the committee on legislation in the grand lodge of that order. He was appointed by the governor a member of the board of election commissioners for the reorganization of the city government of Placerville in January, 1900, and assisted in the reorganization of that city as president of that board.

He is also deeply interested in educational matters, and for a number of years has been, and still is, the chairman of the board of education of the city of Placerville. He also takes an active interest in military affairs, and is a regularly commissioned officer in the National Guard of California. He is the captain of Company H, of the Second Regiment of Infantry, Third Brigade, and his command is one of the most efficient companies in the state service.

HENRY A. GIEBENHAIN.

Henry A. Giebenhain is numbered among California's native sons. He is now residing in Placerville, where he is engaged in business as the proprietor of the Mountain Brewery, which was established in this city in 1853. He was born here on the 15th of December, 1864. His father, Fred Giebenhain, was a native of Germany and crossed the Atlantic ocean and North America to California in 1852. The next year he came to Placer county,

where he engaged in mining. He followed that pursuit at Gold Hill and at Mud Springs, and also conducted a bakery at Gold Hill. In 1857 he came to Placerville and purchased the Mountain Brewery, which he successfully conducted. It was one of the first in the county and he supplied Placerville and the adjacent cities with the products of his brewery, which were also shipped to Nevada. As the output was of excellent quality he enjoyed a large sale and his business continuously increased.

In 1857 Mr. Giebenhain was united in marriage to Miss Mary Foster, a native of Germany, who in 1856 emigrated from her native country and became a resident of Auburn, California, joining her sister, who was then living there. Mr. and Mrs. Giebenhain became the parents of seven children, all born in Placerville, and of this number six are still living, namely: Fred, at home; Carrie, the wife of Jacob Winhart, a resident of Dayton, Washington; George, who died in the thirty-first year of his age; Henry A., of this review; and William, Frank and Mary, who are still with their mother. The home is a large brick residence situated near the brewery. Mr. Giebenhain died leaving his family in good circumstances, for through an enterprising business career he had acquired a comfortable competence.

In politics he was a Democrat and in religious views was a Presbyterian. His wife is a member of the Catholic church and is an estimable lady. The sons, Henry and William, hold membership relations with the Native Sons of the Golden West. Henry Giebenhain is a careful and prosperous business man, of keen discernment and indefatigable energy, and in the control of the brewery is meeting with excellent success. He is a worthy representative of a family that is widely and favorably known in Placerville.

PHILIP TEUSCHER.

In the subject of this sketch is found one of the oldest residents of Coloma, California, and a most intelligent and entertaining pioneer of the "Golden state." His history is replete with interest. Briefly sketched, it is as follows:

Philip Teuscher was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 4th of September, 1827, a son of Philip Teuscher. The senior Philip Teuscher and his wife, both natives of Bavaria, emigrated with their family of young and small children to this country and made settlement at Akron, Ohio, where the father purchased a farm and stone quarry and where he passed the rest of his life and died, the last event occurring in 1859, at the age of fifty-three years. The wife and mother died the first year after their arrival in America. Only two members of the family are now living,—the subject of this sketch and his brother Daniel, who resides with him in Coloma, these two having been partners in all their dealings in California.

Philip Teuscher crossed the plains in 1849, lured hither by the discovery of gold. The original party with which he started for California comprised fifteen members. From Ohio they traveled by river to Independence, Missouri, where they landed, and stopped with Colonel Gilpen until after they pur-

chased their mules. The next steamer that arrived after their landing brought the cholera and on the next one there were seventy-five people sick with that dread disease; and in order to get away from that plague young Teuscher and his party continued their journey with as little delay as possible and made the best time they could until they reached the Kansas river. There they let the mules graze and rest for a day or two. When they reached the Platte river other companies caught up with them, increasing their number to forty, with twenty-five wagons. They then elected Mr. Laterty captain. On their way up the Platte their mules were stampeded by a large herd of buffalo going down to the river to drink, and the whole party were in danger of being killed. Fortunately, however, the herd separated, passing on both sides of them, and the only loss to the emigrants was the breaking of an arm of one man. Further up the river another emigrant party caught up with them.

The Sioux Indians being on the war-path, it was necessary at this time for the overland travelers to keep a constant guard, which added no little to the excitement of the trip. In crossing Ash Hollow the trail was so steep that they were obliged to let the wagons down with ropes. There they stopped long enough to kill buffalo and dry and lay in a sufficient supply of meat. Near Fort Laramie a company of Mormons met them. These Mormons were from Salt Lake, were short of provisions, and asked help from the emigrants, and in return for the food they received they gave warning concerning the Indians, and then the Mormons pursued their course down the river on their raft. They traveled close together and kept constant watch. While at dinner one day they saw the Indians ahead of them—big six-footers on fine horses. Immediately the red men rode down upon the train, with a great clatter, intending to stampede the mules. The emigrants all carried guns and waited orders from their captain to fire; but the Indians only circled round them and went back up the hill. The loose horses of the train ran with them. Some of the men at once started in pursuit, but the captain, anxious to avoid a fight, ordered them to return, saying it was better to lose the horses than to get into a fight with the red men. At Willow Springs they camped for the night, and at 12 o'clock that night the Indians came up and fired upon them, again thinking to stampede their animals. So securely were the horses and mules tied, however, that none of them got away. For several days the party was pursued by the Blackfeet Indians, until they reached the country of the Snake River Indians, when the former turned back; the latter were peaceful and with them the emigrants traded horses. At Salt Lake our party sold their wagons, and from there continued the journey with a pack train. On Sunday at Salt Lake they attended services in the Mormon church, and at that meeting Brigham Young told his people not to be too anxious to trade with this party, as more emigrants were coming. While there Mr. Teuscher traded a gun and a few pounds of coffee and sugar for a horse, which he sold after his arrival in California for one hundred and fifty dollars.

Finally, after a long and tedious journey, our party arrived in Placerville, July 27, 1849, and came to Coloma on the following day, and here with

as much haste as possible the subject of our sketch began his mining operations, with a partner. The first few days' digging, however, did not bring them the gold they had anticipated. The partner left to seek other diggings, and Mr. Teuscher, with others, took a contract for cutting saw-logs for the mill built by James W. Marshall for General Sutter, at which they made ten dollars per day; but this mill was soon closed, as the men were all excited over the gold discovery, and the hope of "striking it rich" lured them away to the "diggings." Mr. Teuscher went to Canyon creek, where the Georgia mines were, located a claim in the middle of the creek, and took out gold rapidly. Afterward he returned to Coloma and next mined on Weaver creek, where he and his partner took out an average of twenty-five dollars per day. He continued there until the spring of 1850, after which he mined in different places, with the miner's usual luck. Returning to Coloma again, he secured a claim on the banks of the south fork of the river, where he continued to dig for gold and made about an ounce a day. He at one time had a claim at the point where the suspension foot bridge is now located. Here he and his brother took out about fifteen hundred dollars' worth of gold. They have maintained their interest in mining operations ever since that time, and are at this writing engaged in quartz pocket mining.

Both brothers have remained unmarried. They have a comfortable home, surrounded with a fine orchard comprising a variety of choice fruit, located near the site of the old Sutter saw-mill, where gold was first discovered in California. Philip Teuscher was appointed by the governor as the guardian of the Marshall monument, a position he faithfully filled for a period of four years. Politically he is a Democrat, while his brother is a Republican. Both are men of the most sterling integrity and are held in high esteem by their fellow citizens. Philip was a constable for a number of years. During the Civil war he was a strong Union man. He enlisted as a member of Company F, Fourth California Volunteers, and served his country faithfully in California and Arizona. He is now identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, with his membership at Placerville, where he fills the office of senior conductor of his post. Daniel is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity.

A. S. BOSQUIT.

A. S. Bosquit, who is efficiently serving as the sheriff of Eldorado county, his home being in Placerville, is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth occurring in Allegheny City, on the 7th of August, 1851. His father, John Bosquit, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1821, and was of French and German descent. He removed to the Keystone state and was there married to Miss Rosanna Beck. Three children were born to them during their residence in Allegheny county, and with his little family Mr. Bosquit sailed from New York for San Francisco, coming direct to Placer county. He took up his abode at Virginia Town and was engaged in placer mining below that place, following that industry until 1860, at which time he opened a large claim. The vein was very deep and required much work to obtain the gold. He con-

tinued his operations until 1861, without much success, and in the winter of 1861-2, with four men shoveling in the sluices, he cleared as high as fifty ounces in one day. Then a great flood came and washed away everything! Later, however, Mr. Bosquit reopened his mine, but a little later sold out for eight thousand dollars. He then became the owner of fifty-two Chinese houses, from which he received a rental of from four hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars per month.

In politics he was a Republican and as such was elected a member of the state assembly in 1864. He was strongly opposed to slavery and did all in his power to promote abolition principles in the early days of the existence of the Republican party. While serving in the California house of representatives he was active in securing the passage of the bill for the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad. From that time until his death he was very active in the public affairs of his county and was recognized as a prominent and influential citizen, his opinions carrying weight in party councils. His death occurred in 1868, when he had reached the age of forty-nine years. His wife survive him some time and passed away in 1882, at the age of fifty-two years. Six children were added to the family in California, but all are now deceased who were born in the golden west. One of the daughters is Mrs. Thorndike, a resident of Truckee, and Matilda, another daughter, is the wife of G. W. Armstrong, of Auburn.

In taking up the personal history of A. S. Bosquit we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Eldorado county. He was only two years of age when brought by his parents to California, and hence during the greater part of his life he has been identified with the interests of this state. He pursued his education at Gold Hill and Lincoln, and also took a course of study in the McClure Academy, in 1869. In 1870 he bound himself to S. W. Willis to learn telegraphy. He was to receive one hundred dollars for his services and was to board and clothe himself. His employer also conducted the post-office and was engaged in the stationery business, and with the work of both of those Mr. Bosquit became familiar. When his term of apprenticeship had expired he accepted a position with the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad Company, as bookkeeper and telegraph operator at Shingle Springs. He was also the agent for the Wells Fargo Express Company. He there remained until September, 1873. Subsequently he successfully engaged in farming and mining until 1891, when he was chosen by his fellow citizens for public service, being elected county clerk, auditor and recorder of Eldorado county. In those positions he served with marked efficiency for eight years, having been elected for a second and third term. His fidelity to duty led to his selection to the office of sheriff in 1898, and he is thus now capably serving, discharging his duties without fear or favor. He has made judicious investments of his capital, and in addition to his fine home in Placerville he owns a farm of four hundred and thirty acres of land at Shingle Springs, on which hay, grain and stock are raised. A portion of it is also devoted to the cultivation of fruit, and while Mr. Bosquit resided there the property was one of the most productive and valuable in the county.

On the 12th of October, 1873, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Catherine Gray, a daughter of Allen T. Gray, a prominent pioneer of 1854 and the founder of Gray's Flats, in Eldorado county. They have three sons, all born in this county, namely: Dallas A., Edwin L. and Owen T., who are residents of Placerville. Mr. Bosquit is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Foresters and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in the last named he has filled all the offices and has served as a representative to the grand lodge. He is an active and earnest Democrat, a progressive and enterprising citizen and a thoroughly capable and faithful public officer.

ALEXANDER B. McRAE.

A vacillating purpose will never bring success. It is in persistency that the elements of prosperity lie, and continued effort, when guided by sound judgment, never fails to gain a gratifying and desirable reward. Prominent in the business circles of Roseville is Alexander Bell McRae, and his life record demonstrates what may be accomplished through determination, energy and capable management.

A native of Ontario, Canada, he was born on the 16th of June, 1853, and is of Highland Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, John McRae, was born in the Highlands of Scotland, and emigrating to Canada brought with him his wife and two children. He spent his remaining days in the English province and attained the ripe old age of eighty-five years. Alexander McRae, the father of our subject, was also born in Scotland and during his childhood accompanied his parents to the new world. He was reared in Canada and there married Miss Josephine Monro. By trade he was a millwright and followed that occupation until he lost his life by drowning, when his son Alexander was five years of age. The mother of our subject had died when he was a babe of nine days, and he was reared by his grandparents, acquiring his education in Canada in the public schools. He came to California in 1872 to accept a position as a bookkeeper in a San Francisco house, but instead he purchased timber land and engaged in dealing in wood, furnishing that commodity under contract to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He carried on the business successfully for a number of years, it proving a profitable venture.

He then purchased a ranch near the present town of Roseville, where he engaged in farming and in the breeding of fine horses. He has since conducted the business and is now one of the most extensive breeders of Norman Percheron, Clyde and English coach horses in this section of the country. In this way he has done much to improve the grade of horses found in northern California, and his efforts have not only been of individual benefit but have contributed to the general prosperity, for the improved grades of stock raised bring higher prices. Mr. McRae also deals in hay and grain, which he raises and sells in large quantities, doing a wholesale business. He built a large brick warehouse in Roseville, and by his capable business methods has acquired a very enviable reputation as a reliable and trustworthy man through-

out California and adjoining states. He was the owner of Colier, one of the most celebrated French coach horses ever brought to California. His farm adjoins the corporation limits of Roseville and one portion of it was within the border lines of the town. This he platted and sold as town lots. He is most reliable in all dealings and his word can be depended upon entirely. He has never permitted himself to bet on any horse, believing it a kind of gambling. If he recommends a horse the purchaser may be sure that it is all that he claims for it. In all transactions his word is as good as his bond, and such a life record as his, crowned with enviable success, proves that honesty is the best policy.

In 1875 Mr. McRae was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Kerr, a native of St. John, New Brunswick, and unto them have been born six children, of whom five are now living: Lizzie, a successful school-teacher now in the State University; Clarence, a student in Atkinson College, of Sacramento; and Lester, Russell C. and Cecil, at home. Mr. McRae and his family attend the Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee. He assisted largely in the erection of the house of worship and is very liberal in his contributions to church and charitable work and to all movements that are calculated to benefit the town. He is recognized as one of the most liberal and progressive citizens of Roseville and withholds his support from no enterprise that is calculated to advance the social, material, intellectual and moral welfare of his community. He is a strong advocate of temperance and of all that will benefit humanity. Of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he is an exemplary member and is now serving as its treasurer. In politics he is an unswerving Republican. His marked capability in business, his watchfulness, his indefatigable industry and above all his honorable methods have made him one of the most prosperous citizens of the community, and at the same time he has won that good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches.

GEORGE E. LUKENS.

George E. Lukens, a prominent business and professional man of Auburn, Placer county, California, is a native of Wabash county, Indiana, born April 2, 1851. The Lukens family is of Scotch origin and its first representatives in this country were residents of Massachusetts. Abraham Lukens, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was in early life a Philadelphian. At an early period in the history of Ohio he moved west to that state, and it was there that his son Mathias, the father of George E., was born. In 1834 the family went over into Indiana and settled on Eel river, in Wabash county. Mathias Lukens married Miss Nancy Rentz, a native of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, who survives him and is now seventy-three years of age. He died in 1897, at the age of seventy-eight years. For many years they were prominent and active members of the Baptist church, he serving as the clerk of the church. To them were born nine children, of whom five are now living, two of the number being in California,—Charles A., of Placerville, and George E.

George E. Lukens was educated in Wabash Seminary and Franklin College and pursued a course in the Albany Law School, of which last named institution he is a graduate, with the degree of Bachelor of Law, in the class of 1885. He came to California in 1873, and on the 15th of December, 1880, he was married to Miss Dora B. Cram, a native of Eldorado county. Subsequently taking up the study of law, he applied himself to the same and was duly admitted to the bar. Then he was elected and served two terms as the district attorney of Alpine county. It was after this, in 1884, that he returned east and entered the Albany Law School. Coming back to California after his graduation the following year, he located at Clarksville. He practiced there and at Placerville until 1898, when he came to Auburn. Here he purchased a residence and a store, and, in addition to having a supervision over the store, continues his practice. The store, in which they carry a stock of both new and second-hand goods, was purchased for his sons, and it is the intention to turn it over entirely to them as soon as they become of age. Mr. and Mrs. Lukens have five children, namely: S. Guy, Judson Earl, Nancy P., Gladis G. and Dora May. Mr. Lukens is politically a Republican and fraternally a Knight of Pythias.

ABRAM M. HILTS.

A respected resident of Knight's Ferry, Abram Miles Hilts arrived in California in 1852, reaching Stockton on the 6th of September. Almost the width of the continent separates him from his birthplace, which is Schoharie county, New York, his natal day being September 28, 1833. The family is of German lineage, for his grandfather, Theobald Hilts, emigrated from Germany to the new world, locating in Schoharie county, New York, among its pioneer settlers. There Christian Hilts, the father of our subject, was born. He married Jannette Schell, also a native of that county and they were respected farming people, members of the Presbyterian church. Their lives exemplified their Christian faith. Three children were born of their marriage, of which Mr. Hilts and his sister Catherine now survive, the latter being the wife of Menzo Watson, of Selma, Alabama. Both the father and the grandfather of our subject lived to be eighty-eight years of age, and the mother was eighty years of age when called to her final rest. Their fidelity and worthy principles won them the respect and friendship of all with whom they came in contact.

Mr. Hilts of this review was seventeen years of age when he left home and entered upon an independent career. He had previously learned the carpenter's trade. He came to California by way of the isthmus of Panama, and after spending four years in Stockton he removed to Knight's Ferry, where he engaged in the express business with his uncle. They also purchased gold dust and their speculations in the precious metal proved profitable. Later Mr. Hilts conducted a livery business for three years. On selling out he turned his attention to merchandising in Copperopolis, where he remained until the town began to decline, for the mining interests of that

region became exhausted. He then returned to Knight's Ferry and followed carpentering until 1870, and then under the administration of General Grant he was appointed to a government position in the appraiser's department of the custom-house, where he was employed for eighteen years, or until the middle of President Cleveland's first term, when he was succeeded by a Democrat. Again he went to Knight's Ferry and was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Stanislaus county, having fourteen hundred acres of wheat and pasture land. This, however, is now rented and he has retired from active business, having acquired a handsome competence that enables him to put aside business cares and enjoy life as he sees fit, his necessities being supplied by the fruits of his former toil.

In 1858 Mr. Hilts was married to Miss Susan R. Bishop, a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and a lady of English lineage, and who, after a useful life, passed away January 24, 1884. Four children blessed their union, namely: Sarah B., born November 1, 1862, who is now acting as her father's house-keeper; Violet B., born June 24, 1868, and now the wife of William Cowin, a railroad employe; Callie F., born February 2, 1871, now the wife of Henry L. Clark, whose home is at Port Costa; and Janette S., the oldest of the children, born April 13, 1860, died in September, 1871.

Mr. Hilts was reared in the Democratic faith and supported Douglas, but at the time of the Civil war he became a strong Union man and joined the Republican party, which gave so many defenders to the government when it was imperiled. He has since voted with that party, being an inflexible adherent of its principles. An honorable retirement from labor is a fitting reward of a well-spent life, and this Mr. Hilts is now enjoying. Through many years he vigorously prosecuted his business interests, and his diligence, indefatigable energy and strong resolution enabled him to conquer all the difficulties and obstacles in his path, and to wrest fortune from the hands of fate. His characteristics are those which go to make up an honorable manhood, and through the years of his business career he ever enjoyed the confidence and respect of those with whom he was associated.

JOHN F. LIMPINSEL.

In the business affairs of Placerville John F. Limpinsel is a prominent factor, conducting there a well equipped grocery, in which he is meeting with creditable success, having a large patronage from among the best citizens of the place.

Mr. Limpinsel is numbered among the native sons of Eldorado county, his birth having occurred on the 18th of August, 1862. His father, Fred Limpinsel, a native of Germany, in 1853 crossed the Atlantic to the United States and came to California in 1854. The following year, by way of the isthmus of Panama, he came to the Pacific coast and for a number of years was engaged in placer mining in Eldorado county. Like others, he both made and lost money, sinking considerable in mining speculation. He was the owner of several placer and quartz mines, among which are the Limpinsel

mines, owned by his son John and considered a very valuable property. It is located on the Mather lode in the city of Placerville. He married Miss Margaret Miller, also a native of the fatherland. His death occurred March 31, 1884, when he had reached the age of sixty-eight years, and his wife, surviving him about five years, passed away February 3, 1889, at the age of sixty-seven.

John F. Limpinsel acquired his education in the public schools of Placerville and is a graduate of both the public school and the academy. On putting aside his text-books he accepted a clerkship in a store in Placerville and was employed in that capacity for seven years, acting for a time as a salesman in the store of which he is now the proprietor. In 1889 he acquired an interest in the business, entering into partnership with George Schiff. This connection was maintained for eight years, on the expiration of which period Mr. Limpinsel purchased his partner's interest and became the sole owner of the business, which has steadily increased until he is now the leading grocer of his town. He has by close application and honorable methods won very gratifying success, and in addition to his store he owns valuable mining property and considerable real estate, including residences and other realty in the town.

He was one of the organizers and charter members of Placerville Parlor, No. 9, N. S. G. W., and in it he has filled all of its offices, being now a past president. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Foresters of America. In Eldorado county he is known as a prominent, reliable business man and richly deserves his prosperity, and his friendship is most highly prized by those who know him best.

MANFRED O. SMITH.

When the era of California's rapid progress and development dawned upon her the majority of the citizens of the rapidly growing commonwealth gave their attention to mining, and the hillsides and river beds yielded of their rich metals, promoting individual wealth and the general prosperity of the land. In later years, when it was found that all could not profitably follow mining, some of the Californians began to attempt other industrial work, and it was found that California offered boundless advantages to the agriculturist and the horticulturist. For many years identified with mining interests in the state, Mr. Smith is now known as one of the fruit-growers, and from his orchards fine fruit is shipped to the various markets of the country. He is a man of resolute will, of strong determination and of indefatigable energy, and thus he has worked his way upward to a place among the substantial citizens of the community in which he is located. He came to California in 1854 and is now living near Knight's Ferry.

A native of the Green Mountain state, Manfred Orlando Smith was born in the town of Waterford on the 3d of February, 1836. His grandfather, David Smith, was a native of Rhode Island, and at an early date emigrated to Vermont, where Samuel Smith, Jr., the father of our subject, was born,

in Waterford, in 1800. Having arrived at years of maturity he married Miss Wealthy Foote, also a native of Vermont, born in Middlebury. In 1814 he came to California, by way of the isthmus route, making his way across the little narrow neck of land on the back of a mule. On reaching the California coast he proceeded to Knight's Ferry, and aided in building the first grist-mill in the town. For some years he engaged in mining. His wife had died in the east, leaving five children, but only two are now living, namely: Manfred O., of this review; and Mrs. Ellen Britt, a widow who is now the proprietor of the Duncan Hotel at Santa Cruz.

Mr. Smith of this review came with his father to California and with him was engaged in mining at Goat Hill, also on the flat beside Knight's Ferry. The company turned the river and mined the entire flat. For a number of years Mr. Smith engaged in searching for the precious metal, meeting with fair success, and then purchased a ranch, a mile and a half west of Knight's Ferry. He planted a portion of this in fruit and sold it in 1863. It is now a fine fruit ranch, owned by David Emart. He then purchased the land in Knight's Ferry, becoming the owner of nine acres, the entire amount being utilized for fruit-raising purposes. He grows the finest varieties of fruit of every description, his principal crops, however, being oranges, peaches and prunes. His place is very attractive, everything being conducted in an orderly manner, while in matters of horticulture Mr. Smith is extremely well versed and his opinions are largely received as authority by the people of the community. On the place is a commodious and comfortable residence, and his orchard and his grounds show that he is a man of excellent taste and of marked enterprise. Any shipment of fruit which bears his name as the shipper is regarded as reliable, being exactly as it is represented.

He votes with the Republican party, but has neither time nor inclination for public office. His business claims his entire attention, and having been well-directed it has brought to him a good return.

LEANDER D. MARKS.

Leander D. Marks, of Placerville, is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in St. Lawrence county, on the 3d of June, 1821. He has therefore almost reached the eightieth milestone of life's journey. His record has ever been that of a man true to the duties of public and private life, faithful in friendship and honorable in business. He is a representative of one of the early families in New York. His grandfather, Reuben Marks, reared his children in the Empire state and among the number was Richard Marks, the father of our subject. He was born in New York and when he had attained manhood he married Miss Annie Bristol, also a native of that state. They were industrious farming people, faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both attained the age of sixty-five years. In their family were eight children, but Leander Douglass is now the only survivor.

In 1834 the parents removed with their children to Ashtabula county, Ohio, and the father entered land from the government. There amid the wild scenes of frontier life Leander D. Marks was reared to manhood and in the public schools acquired his education. At the age of twenty years he went to Watterdown, Canada, where he was engaged in the manufacture of farming implements, such as scythes, sickles and rakes. While residing there he met the lady whom he afterward made his wife and who for the past fifty-eight years has been to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. She bore the maiden name of Harriet Griffin Kent and was a daughter of William Kent. Their marriage was celebrated in 1842 and four sons were born to them in Canada. Hoping to more rapidly acquire a competence for his family in the west, Mr. Marks came to California in 1859 by the way of the isthmus of Panama, and the following year he sent for his wife and children. On the voyage one of the children had a violent attack of diphtheria, but owing to the tender and unremitting care of the mother his life was saved and with her little sons she reached her destination in safety. They settled in Amador City, where Mr. Marks was first engaged in school-teaching. Later he became the proprietor of the Scott Hotel, then the only hostelry in the town. Subsequently he removed to San Joaquin county, locating ten miles below Ione, where he purchased a ranch. He made many improvements thereon and learned later that it belonged to a Mexican grant, and he and many other settlers were thus ruthlessly dispossessed of their property and he lost all he had made. He then rented the old Chapman place and in 1864 came to Placerville.

In this city Mr. Marks turned his attention to the grocery business and next engaged in teaming over the mountains from Placerville to Virginia City, Nevada. Along that route at short intervals were hotels and between four and five thousand teamsters were engaged in hauling goods. Later he became interested in freighting from Shingle Springs to Placerville. At that time the teamsters over the mountains were registered and at the depot they had to await their turn to get their load. It was a time of wonderful business activity, owing to the rapid development of the silver mines in Nevada. In 1867 Mr. Marks was called to public service, being elected a justice of the peace, and such was his ability in the office that he was elected again and again, filling the position for twenty years. His decisions were strictly fair and impartial and during all that time not a single opinion that he rendered was reversed. This was a splendid record and shows him to be a man of high rectitude of character and large intelligence. He has done an insurance business in Placerville and has had the agency of the firemen's fund since 1873. He also represents several other companies and has enjoyed the continuous patronage of many people. Another enterprise which has claimed his attention is a meat market, which he conducted for three years. He is now in a measure retired from active business and resides with his good wife in a neat cottage, which he erected in 1886. A daughter was born to them in California, whom they named Grace Darling. In her seventeenth year death claimed her and they felt their loss keenly. Three of their sons are

still living,—Watson S., Henry K. and Louie,—who are all men of high respectability.

Mr. Marks came to California about the time the Republican party was formed. He espoused the cause of the Union and the restriction of the extension of slavery, and has ever been a staunch advocate of the party upholding the supremacy of the national government during the Civil war, which has stood as a protector of the American industries and American rights, and is now upholding the honor of the flag upon the foreign soil that the fortunes of war have given to this country. His wife is a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal church and both are members of the society of Chosen Friends, and having passed the seventy-fifth anniversary of their births they have received from the order the benefit of one thousand dollars each. Through fifty-eight years they have traveled life's journey together, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity, and now in the evening of life they are resting side by side in the companionship of love which has been growing brighter and brighter until the perfect day.

THOMAS F. SNEDIGAR.

Thomas F. Snedigar is a prominent pioneer farmer of Stanislaus county, owning a large tract of land four miles west of the town of Oakdale. In the year which witnessed the arrival of so many of California's prominent pioneers—1852—this gentleman cast in his lot with the early settlers and through the period which has since elapsed he has been an important factor in the development and progress of the state.

Mr. Snedigar was born in Pike county, Illinois, December 25, 1840, and is of German lineage, his ancestors having been early settlers of Kentucky, in which state his father, Japtha Snedigar, was born and reared. He removed to Pike county, Missouri, and afterward to Pike county, Illinois, where he married Miss Mary Jane Richardson, a sister of Thomas Richardson, one of California's prominent pioneers, whose history appears elsewhere in this work. The father of our subject died when the son was only two years of age, and he was reared by his uncle, Thomas Richardson, with whom he came to California in 1852, crossing the plains. He was then but twelve years of age and during much of the journey he walked, driving his uncle's loose stock. He enjoyed the free life very much, although the journey continued for six months. Buffaloes were killed on the plains and thus the party was provided with fresh meat. Mr. Snedigar has always looked back to that trip with pleasure. As a boy he had lived upon the farm, never going away from home except for visits in the neighborhood, and it was an entirely new and pleasant experience. Until he was twenty-two years of age he resided with his uncle, assisting him in stock-raising. He then secured one hundred and sixty acres of land, and as his financial resources have been increased he has added to his property until he now owns sixteen hundred acres, on which he raises wheat, hay and fruit. He has a good residence and farm buildings and is one of the prominent agriculturists in his

section of the state. The wide fields of grain with their billowy harvests give promise of excellent financial return, and the extensive orchards stocked with fine varieties of fruits are also a source of income.

On the 24th of March, 1864, Mr. Snedigar married Miss Emeline C. Dotson, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of John Thomas Dotson, who with his family came to California in 1853. Mr. Snedigar has had twelve children, seven of whom are living, namely: W. S., a physician in Stockton, California; Otis J., who is operating a farm near his father's home; Dertha, now the wife of Clarence Petty, of Stockton; Olie F., who is a student in the State University; Marietta, Catherine and Thomas, who are at home. The mother died in February, 1897, and in July, 1898, Mr. Snedigar was again married, his second union being with Miss Hady C. Millark, a daughter of Julius and Tilla (Waler) Millark, both natives of Germany, who came to this country in 1881 and are farmers living in Henry county, Illinois. Mrs. Snedigar came to California in 1896. Their children are Charles Hanfred and Lenard Llewellen.

Mr. Snedigar is a Republican, but the honors and emoluments of public office have had no attraction for him. He is an active and useful member of the United Brethren church, serving as one of its trustees and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He gives his support to every measure and movement calculated to prove of public benefit along material, intellectual and moral lines. For forty-eight years he has been a resident of California and is widely and favorably known throughout the northern portion of the state.

LORENZO D. ADAMS.

When a man, or a select number of men, has set in motion the occult machinery of business, which materializes into a thousand forms of practical utility, or where they have carved out a fortune or a name from the common possibilities, open for competition to all, there is a public desire, which should be gratified, to see the men, so nearly as a portrait and a word artist can paint them, and examine the elements of mind and the circumstances by which such results have been achieved. The subject of this sketch finds an appropriate place in the history of those men of business and enterprise in the state of California. His career has not been helped by accident or luck, or wealth or family or powerful friends. He is, in its broadest sense, a self-made man, being both the architect and builder of his own fortune.

Lorenzo Dow Adams is a native of Beloit, Wisconsin, born on the 5th of April, 1846. His father, William Norton Adams, was born in Rochester, New York, and wedded Miss Mary Vine, a native of Norwich, England. He was a carpenter, builder and millwright and in 1852 he came to California by way of the Nicaragua route. The vessel on which he took passage sailed to Greytown, and with others he there obtained a boat and rowed up the Chagres river. He spent a number of months at Lake Nicaragua and then came on a steamer to San Francisco, after which he went to Nevada county and engaged in mining at ten dollars per day. He saved his money and soon

sent for his family, consisting of his wife and five children, who joined him in 1857. They made the journey by the isthmus route and soon were established in their new home in the Golden state. The children were: John Quincy; Anna, now the wife of Aleck Miller; Benjamin Franklin, who is in Oregon; William Perry, who is engaged in the butchering business at Sheridan; and Lorenzo Dow. They settled in Nevada county above Bear river, where the father had secured a farm. In 1874 they removed to Sheridan and engaged in the hotel business, conducting a good house at that place until 1886. The father then went to Oregon, where he secured a claim and for a number of years spent his time in that state and in California, but he died at Sheridan in 1892, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a very industrious and energetic man, a good citizen, a faithful husband and father, and those who knew him respected him for his sterling worth. His wife passed away several years previous to his death.

Lorenzo Dow Adams, whose name introduces this record, was only eleven years of age when he arrived in California. He had attended school in the Empire state and continued his studies in Grass Valley, Nevada county. Under the parental roof he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he began to earn his own livelihood driving a team. A little later he began peddling in the counties of Sierra, Nevada and Placer. This was not an independent venture, however, as he was employed by a merchant. He worked for wages for three years and then took out a load of goods to sell on commission. His industry and enterprise enabled him to add to his capital and in February, 1881, with the money which he had acquired through his own efforts he opened a small store in Sheridan, where he continued in business until 1888. In August of that year he became identified with the mercantile interests in Lincoln and has since been the proprietor of a general mercantile store at this place, where, as the result of his close application to business and straightforward methods, he has met with gratifying success. He carries a large stock of everything found in a first-class establishment of the kind and is a very popular as well as prosperous business man of his town. His trade is constantly increasing and has reached extensive proportions.

Recognizing the obligations of citizenship and the responsibility that devolves upon those to whom is given the right of franchise, Mr. Adams keeps well informed on political affairs and gives his support to the Republican party. In April, 1898, he was elected a trustee of Lincoln and was chosen by the board to act as its president, in which capacity he is still serving. In the same year he was elected as one of the supervisors of the county and is now the incumbent in both offices. He is very active in every enterprise intended to improve and upbuild the town and his official prerogatives have been exercised in support of all measures for the general good. His is a spirit of earnest loyalty and one which has gained high commendation. Mr. Adams also has a number of gold-mining interests both in California and Alaska, and he is also a stockholder in an oil company in Fresno county, California, and the president of the Lincoln Oil Company.

In 1881 Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Ida V. Williams,

a native of Michigan Bluff, Placer county, and their union has been blessed with two sons and two daughters. The daughters, Mabel D. and Myrtle V., are still living, but the sons have passed away, Elmer having died in infancy, while Earl Frederick died at the age of ten months. Mr. Adams was bereft of his wife on the 16th of August, 1895. She and her daughters were driving in a carriage when the horse became unruly and backed over a steep place, causing her death. She was a woman of splendid attainments and of marked refinement. She was a valued and consistent member of the Methodist church and greatly beloved by all who knew her. Mr. Adams was again married on the 31st of January, 1896, his second union being with Mrs. Arzalia Crossman, a widow, of Sierra valley. By her former marriage she had a daughter, Vyone, who is now living with her and Mr. Adams. His record is one which will bear the closest inspection. His business affairs have ever been conducted honorably, and the most envious can scarcely grudge him his success, so well has he earned it. He is kind, unaffected and approachable, and every comer he regards as having a claim upon his courteous attention.

CHARLES F. MACY.

Charles F. Macy, who for the past thirty years has been the druggist of Iowa Hill and for a half century has been a respected resident of the state, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, on the 4th of October, 1828, and has therefore passed the Psalmist's span of three-score years and ten. Although his has ever been an active and useful career he has not yet put aside the cares of life, and his close identification with commercial pursuits at this time should put to shame many a man of younger years who, grown weary of life's toils and struggles, would relegate to others the burdens that he should bear.

Mr. Macy is of English lineage, representing a family that was founded in New England in early colonial days. When his ancestors left the merrie isle to seek a home in America they took up their abode in Amesbury, Massachusetts, which place they were obliged to leave to avoid persecution for the acts of harboring and protecting Quakers. Pursued by a fanatical force of officers, Thomas Macy and wife took refuge in an open boat, and, subjecting themselves to the mercy of the ocean wave, they followed down the coast until they discovered and reached the island of Nantucket, which was inhabited by friendly Indians (a detailed account of which may be found in John G. Whittier's poem, "The Exiles"). Others followed them and there they found a home of religious toleration.

The Macys were among the prominent, respected and reliable citizens of the place and were members of the Quaker church. The grandfather, Job Macy, and his father, Alexander Macy, were both born in Nantucket, and the latter was for many years the captain on a whaling ship, but for some years before his death he left the sea and took up the quiet life of the farm at the old home of his youth where he attained the ripe old age of eighty-eight years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Maria Pinkham, was also a native of Nantucket, and they became the parents of five sons and one daughter; but only

two of the number are now living, namely: Alexander, a resident of San Jose, California, now in his eightieth year, and Charles F. The mother passed away in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

Charles F. Macy acquired his education in the schools of his native town and remained in the east until allured by the discovery of gold in California. He started for this Mecca in 1849, making the long voyage around Cape Horn. He joined a company of twenty-four young men who purchased a ship and started out with food and such an outfit as they supposed they would need in their search for gold. They were each permitted to select a young man to sail with them and who were permitted to work their passage. It was expected that they would be able to sell the vessel advantageously on reaching their destination, but after several futile attempts they were obliged to take a merely nominal sum for it.

Mr. Macy went first to the slate range on the North Yuba, but met with unsatisfactory returns in his labors there and again went to San Francisco, where he spent the winter of 1850-1. In the spring he made his way to the big bar on the middle fork of the American river, and in the winter of 1852-3 went to Lowell Hill, in Nevada county. There he and three companions had small mining claims and on one occasion they were fortunate enough to take out a nugget worth nine hundred dollars. At this place they met with very gratifying success, but, like the majority of the brave California pioneers, they invested their money in the hope of securing still greater returns and lost much that they had made. At times they were prosperous and again met with reverses, and in this manner Mr. Macy's mining operations continued until November, 1866, when he arrived at Iowa Hill. Ten years previously this place had been the fifth in population in the state and was a very prosperous mining camp until the law put an end to hydraulic mining. Mr. Macy opened a store and carried on general merchandising for a number of years, but at length closed out that enterprise and for thirty-three years has conducted the only drug store in the town. In this he has been very successful, enjoying a liberal patronage which comes from Iowa Hill and the surrounding country. During all the years of his residence in Iowa Hill Mr. Macy has continued interested in mining, and in the development of the mineral resources of this part of the state he has done his full share. He is still a part owner in a number of valuable mining properties, among which are the Orion, the Rule, the Success and the Juno. He was one of the organizers of the Iowa Hill Canal Company, which was formed in 1872 and brought water to the mines, a distance of twenty-five miles, for hydraulic purposes. This enterprise proved a very valuable one at the time they were permitted to engage in hydraulic mining, but at present the great outlay is completely useless.

Mr. Macy's first vote was cast for Franklin Pierce for president of the United States, but his love of liberty and hatred of oppression led him to support John C. Fremont for the presidency in 1856. He became one of the organizers of the Republican party, and during the Civil war was a strong Union man. He has never wavered in his allegiance to the grand old party and has been chosen by his fellow townsmen on that ticket to the office of

justice of the peace, in which he has served continuously and well for a number of years. He has also been notary public for a number of years and is thoroughly acquainted with the law connected with justice courts. He has won favorable comment by his ability in drawing up legal papers and contracts and does all that kind of work in the town. He has also made out the papers for mining parties and as their attorney has procured many United States mineral patents to their lands, and is thoroughly acquainted with judicial principles concerning all such subjects. He is likewise well known for his ability as a Fourth-of-July orator, for his patriotism and loyalty are of a high order, and his love for his country has inspired him with an eloquence that cannot be obtained from beautiful rhetorical phrases, but must rise from the occasion.

In 1873 Mr. Macy selected for his wife, and was happily married to, Miss Mary E. Nahor, a native of Nashua, New Hampshire, born June 25, 1845, of English and Scotch lineage, her ancestors being among the noted early settlers of that colony. She is a direct descendant of Captain Aquilla Chase, who came to America in 1630. She is also a descendant of the Shattuck family, which traces its history back to the year 1500 in England. Her great-grandfather, Captain Joseph Chase, fought in the battle of Bunker Hill and participated in the entire struggle for independence. General Miles, who now stands at the head of the American army, is also a member of the family. Her father, Joseph Nahor, came to California in 1849 on the ship *Edward Everett*, with Alexander's geological surveying party, their purpose being to locate all the gold in this state; but nearly all of them died poor. Soon after arriving in the state he left the party, and in the winter of 1850-1 he located at Auburn, camping in front of the present site of the American Hotel. Mrs. Macy came to California in 1857, when she was twelve years old. Her father died at or near Iowa Hill, in 1871, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Her mother still survives and is now living with Mrs. Macy, in the eighty-ninth year of her age. The esteemed wife of our subject spent her early girlhood days and acquired her education in the schools of Massachusetts. For forty-three years she has been a resident of California, living at Iowa Hill during the greater part of the time. She is a lady of marked intelligence and a splendid representative of the brave pioneer women who came to California in an early period in its development and are entitled to great credit for the part they have taken in the settlement of this great commonwealth. Mr. and Mrs. Macy have had three children, but their daughter Ella died in the twelfth year of her age. The sons are Waldo S., who is now in charge of his father's mining interests, and C. Everett, who is now in school. The family occupy a pleasant home in Iowa Hill and the parents and their sons are highly respected in the community in which they live.

WILLIAM B. CROOP.

William B. Croop, the county clerk of Merced county, was born in Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of January, 1852, and is a representative of an old Holland family that was founded in Pennsylvania

at an early epoch. His father, Peter S. Croop, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, and was an intelligent, industrious and reliable farmer. He departed this life in 1889, at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years. For a number of years he held the office of supervisor of his county and was a very competent official. He married Miss Julia Sleagle, a native of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of twelve children, of whom nine are living. She was an exemplary member of the Christian church.

The subject of this review is indebted to the public-school system of his native county for his early educational privileges, which were supplemented by study in the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania. In June, 1877, he arrived in Merced county, California, a young man, ambitious, determined and energetic. For eight years he engaged in teaching and was recognized as a successful and able educator. He served for four years as a member of the board of education of the county, and in the fall of 1898 he was elected the county clerk for a term of four years, being chosen to that office as a representative of the Democratic party. His administration has been commendable and he is known as an official fully worthy of the trust reposed in him.

On the 1st of September, 1886, Mr. Croop was united in marriage to Miss Grace M. Beecher, of New York, and they now have two children: Ada A., and Cyrus William. Of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Mr. Croop is an active member, having passed all the chairs in both branches of the fraternity and also served as district deputy grand master, receiving the appointment in May, 1900. He also belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and is a citizen of the highest integrity and worth, whose circle of friends is almost co-extensive with his circle of acquaintances, this showing that he has the high regard of all with whom he has been associated.

THE LOGAN BROTHERS.

Among the native sons of California are William, David and Frank Beam Logan, natives of Stanislaus county, the former born in 1854, the latter in 1856. They are the sons of James Logan, now deceased, who was one of California's honored pioneers, having come to the state in 1849. He was a native of Missouri, born August 20, 1817, and in 1831 he became a resident of Arkansas, where he was married to Miss Jennette C. Johnson, a native of Tennessee. He served his country faithfully in the Mexican war, and in 1849, lured by the gold discovery in California, he crossed the plains to the Pacific coast and became identified with mining interests at Wood's creek, Tuolumne county, meeting with fair success. In 1852 he retraced his steps to the Mississippi valley in order to bring his family to his new home, this time making the journey by way of the isthmus of Panama. During their passage their eldest daughter was born, but died in infancy, at Sonora. On their arrival in California they located in Sonora, but shortly afterward removed to a farm in Stanislaus county, near the present home of their sons. There the father conducted a hotel and also engaged in raising stock. In 1863 he removed to the farm now owned by his widow and her sons, filing a soldier's warrant and pur-

chasing other land until he had secured thousands of acres. He had been a life member of the Democratic party, but was never a politician in the sense of office-seeker, preferring to give his time and attention to his business affairs and to promoting the welfare, comfort and happiness of his wife and children. He was an honored member of the association of Mexican Veterans at Stockton. As a man and citizen he was highly respected by all who knew him. His widow still survives him and is now, in 1900, in the seventy-third year of her age, one of the brave pioneer residents who came to California during its early history to share the good or ill fortunes of those men who laid the foundation for the present prosperity and advancement of the commonwealth. By her marriage she became the mother of six children, four of whom were born in California, namely: Lilly J., now the wife of George T. Hanscom; Minnie, the wife of B. F. Wulff; and William D. and Frank B., whose names are found at the head of this sketch. James J., the eldest child, was born October 6, 1848, in Arkansas and died September 15, 1850.

William D. Logan was educated in the public schools of his native county and in the Pacific Business College, being graduated in the latter institution in 1875, after which he clerked for a time, acquiring a good knowledge of business. He was afterward deputy assessor of Stanislaus county, from 1880 until 1884, but is now devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits, in connection with his brother. In 1879 he was married to Miss Sarah Gardiner, who was born at Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus county, and their union has been blessed with one son and one daughter: William Francis, and Hattie May. The father is a well informed Freemason and now has the honor of being master of Summit Lodge, No. 112, F. & A. M., at Knight's Ferry.

Frank B. Logan, the younger brother, is indebted to the public-school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He has been a life-long farmer, associated with his brother in the successful operation of the land, which was left by their father. The place is under a high state of cultivation and the well-tilled fields yield a golden tribute in return for the care and labor bestowed upon them by the owners. Upon the place are found all modern improvements and accessories and the farm is characterized by neatness and thrift.

Frank B. Logan was married to Miss Ella M. Lewis, also a native of Stanislaus county, and a neighbor of the Logan family. They now have three children: Callie A., Sidney E. and James.

The Logan brothers are supporters of the Democratic party and are citizens of sterling worth, giving an earnest and commendable support to all measures calculated to prove of public benefit.

FRANCIS NICHOLLS.

Francis Nicholls, a prominent old-time citizen of California residing at Coloma, and now having charge of the Marshall monument and grounds at that place, is of English birth and descent, the date of his birth being November 5, 1838.

Mr. Nicholls' parents, Francis and Margaret (Hoskins) Nicholls, left their native land in 1848 and with their family emigrated to America, selecting a location in Wisconsin, where their new home was established. Here all went well until 1850, when the father and two of the children, daughters, died of cholera. Subsequently the widowed mother became the wife of Roger Cox, and by him she had a daughter, who is now a widow, Mrs. Annie Markham, and who presides over the home of the subject of this sketch.

The younger Francis Nicholls passed the first ten years of his life in England, the next seven in Wisconsin, and in 1855, at the age of seventeen, landed in Coloma, California, having made the journey via the Nicaragua route, in company with an acquaintance, his stepfather having preceded him. It was on the 3d of July that young Nicholls landed in Coloma. From that time up to 1890 he devoted his time chiefly to mining. Then he turned his attention to fruit-raising, in which he has since been engaged. Peaches and prunes are his chief products, and his farm comprises one hundred and seventy acres. In addition to this property, he owns the comfortable home he occupies in Coloma.

Mr. Nicholls has been a life-long Republican, his first presidential vote having been cast for the great Lincoln. At different times he has been chosen to fill local office and has filled the same with credit to himself and those who have thus honored him. For eight consecutive years he served as a deputy assessor. He was elected and served as a county supervisor, and recently he was appointed by Governor Gage as guard of the Marshall monument and grounds, the duties of which position he is now performing.

Mr. Nicholls was made a member of the Masonic Order in 1876, and during all the years that have intervened since that date has taken an enthusiastic interest in the work of that ancient and honored order. He served his lodge fifteen terms as worshipful master and has been the inspector of the district since 1883, with the exception of one year. There is perhaps not another Mason in the county of Eldorado who takes a deeper interest in Masonry than does Francis Nicholls.

GEORGE W. McKEE.

George W. McKee, a prominent business man of Placerville, displayed in his life many of the sterling characteristics of his Scotch ancestry, including the reliability, perseverance and keen discrimination for which the Scotch people are noted. In 1805 his grandfather, with his wife and children, emigrated from the land of hills and heather and took up their residence in Pennsylvania. Soon afterward Andrew McKee, the father of our subject, was born. Having arrived at years of maturity he married Miss Mary Hill, who also was of Scotch lineage and was born in the Keystone state. He was a blacksmith by trade and was a man of considerable reputation and influence in his county. For a number of years he served as a captain of the militia of Beaver county and throughout his entire life he lived in that county, bearing his share of the work of progress and improvement. Both he and his wife

were worthy members of the Presbyterian church. In their family were four children, viz.: Andrew James, deceased; Mary Elizabeth, the wife of James Magill, a merchant living in Pueblo, Colorado; Agnes Jane, the wife of William Curry, a farmer living near Burgettstown, Washington county, Pennsylvania; and George W., the subject of this review.

George W. McKee was born in Beaver county, in 1840, and there he pursued his education. He spent the greater part of his youth with an aunt upon a farm. With a desire to try his fortune on the Pacific coast he left home at the age of eighteen years and in 1858 sailed for California, crossing the isthmus of Panama and thus making his way up the Pacific coast. He located in Alleghany, Sierra county, where he became engaged in drift and tunnel mining, meeting with good success in his ventures. In 1864 he returned to his home in the east to visit his mother and relatives, again making the journey by way of the water route. The same year he returned by the Nicaragua route and once more took up his abode in Alleghany, where he continued until 1874. In that year he removed to Fairplay, Eldorado county, where he purchased the Fairplay House, conducting it successfully for twelve years. In 1886 he became the owner and proprietor of the Ohio House in Placerville and continued the conduct of the same until 1898, when he sold out. Thus for twenty-four years he engaged in the hotel business and was a popular landlord, widely and favorably known throughout the northern part of California. His earnest desire to please his guests and his well-conducted hostelry won him a liberal patronage, while his admirable qualities of manner gained him many warm personal friends.

In 1870 Mr. McKee was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Bain, who was born in Oleta, Amador county, California, and is a daughter of August Bain, a California pioneer of 1852. They have one son, Joseph F., who is now a progressive young business man of Placerville. Mr. McKee is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has three times served as the master of his lodge. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, is a past king of the chapter and a past commander of Eldorado Commandery. He also belongs to the Mystic Shrine, his membership being in Islam Temple, at San Francisco. In politics he is an earnest Republican, unswerving in his advocacy of the party principles, but he has never sought or desired office, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business affairs, in which he has met with creditable and well-deserved success.

GEORGE T. McCABE.

George T. McCabe, a representative of the mercantile interests of Oakdale, Stanislaus county, is a native of Driftwood, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, born on the 6th of February, 1858, and he traces his ancestry back to a Scotch-Irish source. His father, Asa McCabe, was born June 24, 1824, in Nova Scotia, learned the trade of a ship-builder and removed to Philadelphia where he followed his chosen occupation. He was also for some time engaged in building bridges for the Philadelphia & Pittsburg Railroad Company, dur-

ing the construction of its line. He continued in business in the Keystone state throughout the remainder of his life, and died September 30, 1884, at the age of sixty years. He married Miss Nancy Sullivan, a native of Ireland, born July 4, 1828, who yet survives her husband and is now living with her son George in Oakdale, at the age of seventy-six years.

George T. McCabe is their only child. He attended the public schools of his native county and in early life engaged in clerking, being employed in several mercantile concerns in the east, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the business. In 1884 he came to California, locating at Knight's Ferry, where, in 1885, he established a general mercantile business, meeting with excellent success and soon becoming a leading merchant in the town. He continued in business until 1897, when he removed to his present location in Oakdale. Here he keeps a carefully selected stock of goods, including everything found in a first-class general mercantile establishment, and he enjoys the good will and patronage of a large portion of the best people of the town and surrounding country. He is known to be a merchant of the highest honor and probity of character and is an obliging and genial gentleman, so that he makes friends,—which has much to do with his success as a business man.

Mr. McCabe was happily married on the 16th of September, 1887, to Miss Kate Parker, a native daughter of California, born at Knight's Ferry, July 31, 1866. Her father, Domin Parker, was a respected California pioneer. Their union has been blessed with four children, namely: Velma B., Asa D., James Garfield and Ruth Naomi. Mr. McCabe is a Republican in his political views, and while at Knight's Ferry he served for four years as the postmaster of his town, by appointment of President Harrison. While there he also acted as notary public and justice of the peace and was the agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company. Prominent in the Masonic fraternity, he has taken the symbolic degrees and the chapter degrees and is now a past master of his lodge. He is thoroughly informed on all its teachings, its tenets and its principles and holds high the standard of Masonry, having no sympathy with anything that will lower it. For the past four years he has had the honor of being district inspector of the order, and both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star, in which she has taken an active and prominent part, filling the position of associate conductress. They have made hosts of warm friends since coming to Stanislaus county to reside and are highly respected by all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

ALBERT J. LOWRY.

A half century has passed since Albert J. Lowry came to California, arriving here in 1850, the year of the admission of the state into the Union. He is therefore numbered among her pioneer citizens and has borne his part in the arduous labors which have contributed in a large measure to her development, material progress and substantial upbuilding. He is a native of Ohio, born in Roseville, Muskingum county, on the 16th of December, 1828. His

grandfather, Canada Lowry, resided in New York and Pennsylvania in his early life and afterward became one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio. His son, Jeremiah Lowry, the father of our subject, became a carpenter and subsequently engaged in merchandising. He married Susannah Haney. They became the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. The father attained the age of seventy-nine years, and the mother, surviving him for several years, passed away at about the same age. They were members of the Christian church and their lives exemplified their faith. Ten of their children are still living, in the year 1900.

Albert J. Lowry, their eldest child, is indebted to the public-school system of his native state for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He participated in the sports of boyhood during the periods of vacation and also performed such duties as were assigned to him. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, making the journey with a party from Missouri. They were five months upon the way and the usual incidents of such a trip befell them. The wagons were hauled by oxen and Mr. Lowry drove a team, aided in the cooking of the meals and rendered himself generally useful on the trip. It was on the 18th of August, 1850, that he arrived in Placerville, just three weeks before the admission of California into the Union. Mining was then, as now, the leading industry of the state, and he began placer mining with a pick, shovel and rocker. The business was new to him and he met with only moderate success; but he continued his operations in the mines until 1861, when he was appointed deputy sheriff. He served for two years and was then appointed deputy county clerk, serving for one term. On the expiration of that period he was made postmaster under the administration of President Lincoln, acting in that capacity for almost twenty years, or until the first election of President Cleveland, when he was succeeded by a Democrat. No higher testimonial of his efficiency and fidelity could be given than the fact of his long continuation in office. On the 28th of December, 1870, he had also been appointed agent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company and is still serving in that important office. Nor has this ended his public service. For four years he was one of the county supervisors of Eldorado county, being elected to that position in 1889. In his early manhood he was a Douglas Democrat; but when the country became involved in civil war he joined the ranks of the Republican party, and has since become one of its stalwart advocates.

Mr. Lowry is a worthy exemplar of Masonic principles. He joined the order in 1869, receiving the master's degree at Indian Diggings. He has filled various offices and had the honor of being master of Eldorado Lodge, No. 29, F. & A. M., for five years.

In 1872 Mr. Lowry was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah Corning, the widow of C. W. Corning and a daughter of James and Agnes Ardery. By her first marriage Mrs. Lowry had a daughter, Edna, now the wife of T. J. Harris, of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Lowry became the parents of one daughter, Susie, the wife of G. C. Groezinger, also of San Francisco. Mrs. Lowry is a valued member of the Presbyterian church and a lady of many excellent qualities and enjoys in a marked degree the esteem of all who know her. Our

subject and his wife have a delightful home in Placerville and the circle of their friends is extensive. Through a fifty years' residence in California Mr. Lowry has become thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit of the age and has taken a deep and abiding interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the state, doing all in his power to promote the growth and substantial upbuilding of the county in which he resides.

JOHN HOLDER.

Almost half a century has passed since John Holder came to California, the year of his arrival here being 1852. He is now located in Penryn, Placer county, and is spending the evening of his life in an honorable retirement from labor. Mr. Holder is a native of North Carolina, his birth having occurred there on the 26th of January, 1826. Of German and English ancestry, he represents old families of the North state. His father, Michael Holder, was born in North Carolina and was of German lineage. He married Miss Katie Donaway, a lady of English lineage and a representative of a family that had long been connected with the south. The father followed the occupation of a bricklayer and builder and spent his entire life in North Carolina. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church and his death occurred when he had attained the age of seventy years, his wife having previously departed this life. They were the parents of six sons and six daughters and of the family only two sons and three daughters yet survive.

John Holder is the only one in California. He was educated in the state of his nativity, whence he removed to Indiana in January, 1852. In company with three of his neighbors, he came to California, by way of the isthmus route. His first business venture here was at placer mining at Osley Bar, on the Yuba river; but, not meeting with very great success in his search for gold, he turned his attention to brick-laying, a trade which he had learned with his father, following that pursuit in Sacramento. Later, however, he came to Newcastle and once more attempted his fortune in the mines, this time mining with gratifying success, not only in mining but in buying and selling claims. In 1856 he married Miss Sarah M. Rowles, who came to California in 1853, and since his marriage Mr. Holder has lived within three miles of Newcastle. He has been connected with various business enterprises, conducted a hotel, was engaged in merchandising for fourteen years, and was agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company for eighteen years.

Unto our subject and his wife were born two children, a son and a daughter: William Francis Holder, who is now a railroad agent in Arizona; and Emily Jane, who is the wife of John Conners. Mrs. Holder died in Newcastle in 1871, and her husband remained single for seventeen years. In 1888 he was married to Miss Mildred Elizabeth Johnson, who has since been to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. In 1877 Mr Holder returned to the home of his birth. He had been absent for twenty-five years, during which time his parents, three sisters and three brothers had passed away, and there was more sadness than joy connected with the visit. After two months'

absence he returned to California and has since gone three times to visit relatives and friends in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas.

At Penryn he is engaged in fruit-farming, owning thirty-five acres of rich land and a pleasant cottage there. He makes a specialty of raising apples and grapes and is successful in this undertaking. He richly deserves the comfortable competence he has acquired, for it has been obtained entirely through his own efforts and by honorable business methods. He is one of the old Masons of the county, having received the sublime degree of Master Mason in Gold Hill Lodge, in 1854. Politically he is a Democrat, and religiously he and his wife are connected with the Baptist church. There is much in his life record that is worthy of emulation, for he has been true to every duty, whether of a public or private character, and in his career has manifested many sterling elements.

GEORGE HOFMEISTER.

This is a utilitarian age and effort must lend itself to some line of usefulness, contributing to individual benefit or to the public good. Idleness has no part in the movement of the world to-day, and the man who makes progress along life's journey is he of marked enterprise, capable of recognizing and improving opportunities whether they be for his own or for the public welfare. George Hofmeister, an active and energetic citizen of Eldorado county, who is now filling the office of county assessor, was born on the 8th of February, 1863, in the community in which he makes his home.

He is the son of Frederick Hofmeister, who was born in Germany, March 25, 1829, and came to this country in 1848, landing at New York, and went direct to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he engaged in brick-manufacturing, which he followed for four years, being at that time the foreman of the enterprise. In 1852 he came to California, stopping at Placerville. He first engaged in mining in this state, but in 1869 he became the owner of the Ohio House, of which he was the obliging landlord until 1886, when he retired from active business. Now, in his seventy-first year, he is enjoying a well earned rest, the labor of former years supplying him with all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. In the year 1862 he married Mrs. Mell, who by her former marriage had three children. As Mr. Hofmeister's wife she became the mother of four children,—three sons and a daughter. The latter, Mrs. L. H. Pratt, is the proprietor of the hotel at Sugar Loaf. Fred, the son of the family, is in Plymouth, and one of the children has departed this life. Mrs. Hofmeister has been a resident of California since 1854. The parents of our subject have a good home and are spending the evening of life quietly in the midst of friends and family.

George Hofmeister, whose name introduces this review, is indebted to the public schools for his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course in the Academy at Placerville. After his graduation at that institution he pursued a course in the Pacific Business College, at San Francisco, where he was graduated in 1882. For four years, from 1886 to 1890, he was the dep-

uty postmaster under James Tyson, and subsequently he engaged in the manufacture of cigars and had charge of the Eldorado county exhibit at the Mid-winter Fair in San Francisco. He was also for some time the deputy postmaster under A. T. Culbertson, and then received the appointment of deputy sheriff under George H. Hilbert. In 1898 he was elected the assessor of Eldorado county, which office he is now filling with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. The Democratic party receives his allegiance and he has been active and earnest in its support, attending its conventions and working untiringly in its behalf. He was a delegate to the last Democratic state convention. His social connections are with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Placerville Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Of the last named he was one of the organizers and is a past president, while of the grand parlor of the state he is a past grand vice president. He is a very enthusiastic representative of the order and his labors have contributed largely to its upbuilding.

In 1886 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hofmeister and Miss Annie Ash, of Sacramento, one of the native daughters of California. Their union has been blessed with three children, of whom two are living,—Augustus and Cyril. In all that pertains to the upbuilding and advancement of his community, Mr. Hofmeister takes a deep interest, and he is a public-spirited, progressive man. He served on the commission that erected California's monument at Coloma to James W. Marshall, the noted discover of gold in January, 1848. He and his wife have hosts of friends in Eldorado county and in Sacramento, and their pleasant home is celebrated for its hospitality. In manner he is free from all ostentation and display, but his intrinsic worth is recognized and his friendship is most prized by those who know him best, showing that his character will bear scrutiny and close acquaintance.

CARLO FORNI.

Mr. Forni is the proprietor of the new Georgetown Hotel. He is a popular landlord and his well conducted hostelry secures a liberal patronage from the traveling public. A native of Switzerland, Mr. Forni was born in 1848, and in his native land acquired his education. He subsequently removed to France, where he became connected with the hotel business. On leaving that country he made his way direct to Eldorado, California, where for a time he was engaged in the stock and dairy business, conducting a well equipped ranch. He met with gratifying success in this undertaking and thus gained a good start in business life. Subsequently he rented the Pioneer Hotel, of Georgetown, which he conducted for ten years, when on the 14th of June, 1897, it was destroyed by fire. He then purchased the ground on which he has since erected the new Georgetown Hotel. In height it is two stories and a basement. Its dimensions are eighty by one hundred feet and it contains thirty rooms, elegantly furnished and supplied with all the modern conveniences. The dining-room is supplied with the best the market affords, and Mr. Forni does all in his power to promote the comfort of his guests. The Georgetown

Hotel is a credit to its owner and the town and is a favorite resort with the traveling public. No equipment is lacking, and his long experience in the business has well qualified Mr. Forni for its capable conduct. He believes in supplying his guests with the best, at moderate prices, and thus he has made many friends and gained a good patronage. He owns mining interests, but gives his undivided attention to the management of his excellent hostelry.

In 1872 Mr. Forni was united in marriage to Miss Theresa Forni, who though of the same name was not a relative. They have one child, Victor, who is a graduate of Heald's Business College, of San Francisco, and is engaged in mining. Socially the subject of this review is connected with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in all he is an active member. He takes a deep interest in the upbuilding and improvements of his town and is a public-spirited citizen whose efforts in behalf of Georgetown have not been without good results.

FREDERICK WASTIER.

Frederick Wastier has been associated with the upbuilding of Lincoln from the earliest inception of the town and his labors have contributed in no small measure to its advancement and progress along substantial lines of development. He arrived in California in September, 1852. His birthplace is Bavaria, Germany, and his natal day the 11th of September, 1829. His parents, Louis and Mary (German) Wastier, were also natives of the fatherland, and in 1852 they crossed the Atlantic to the United States and resided in St. Louis, Missouri. They were farming people, but their last days were spent in the city. They held membership in the Presbyterian church there and when called to rest their remains were interred in one of the cemeteries of St. Louis. The father died in the sixty-fourth year of his age, while the mother was called to the home beyond in her seventy-sixth year. They had three sons and four daughters.

Frederick Wastier, whose name forms the caption of this article, was educated in his native country and learned the trade of the butcher there. In 1847, when eighteen years of age, he came to the United States, taking up his abode in St. Louis, where he followed his chosen vocation. The discovery of gold in California induced him to try his fortune on the Pacific coast, and in 1852 he crossed the plains with oxen in company with three young men. They traveled in a party of twenty and were five months upon the way; and though the journey was a tedious one they met with no misfortune. When Mr. Wastier arrived at Downieville, Sierra county, he had just twenty dollars in his pocket, and when he reached Sacramento he had ten cents remaining. However, he at once sought employment, securing work at his trade, for which he received eighty dollars per month and his board. He had been receiving only ten dollars per month in the east, and the difference was so great that he felt well repaid for making the long journey across the arid plains to the Golden state. For three years he remained in

Sacramento, during which time he saved his money, thus gaining the nucleus of his present competence.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Wastier went to Butcher's Ranch, in Placer county, ten miles above Auburn, and at that place conducted a meat market for six years. He sold immense quantities of beef, but he was forced to give much credit, and the miners whom he had trusted failed to secure the gold which they had anticipated, so that many of his bills remained unpaid. This led to his removal to Gold Hill, six miles above Lincoln, where he continued business for four years. In 1865 he came to Lincoln and is one of the two first settlers of the town still residing within her borders. Opening a meat market, he supplied the population of the village and the surrounding country with an excellent grade of meats until 1885, when he sold out and for two years engaged in the lumber business, but for some time he has lived retired, enjoying the rest he has richly earned. He has a nice home in the city and is also the owner of several dwellings, the rental of which is a good income.

Mr. Wastier was married in 1863 to Miss Mary Rittenger, a native of Switzerland. Unto them has been born a son, Frederick Wastier, who is in business in San Francisco. After two years of a happy married life the wife and mother died, and in 1870 Mr. Wastier was joined in wedlock to Miss Elizabeth Shake. They have two daughters: Mary Elizabeth, now the wife of Charles Edward Finney, a merchant of Lincoln; and Emily Louisa, who is at home with her parents. Mrs. Wastier and her daughters are valued members of the Catholic church and our subject is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been a life-long Republican. He was one of the first trustees of the town, and either in office or out of it he has supported the various measures that have been advanced for the benefit of the city and its upbuilding. He is a most highly respected and reliable citizen who enjoys the esteem of young and old, rich and poor. He has reached the psalmist's span of three-score years and ten and can look back over the past without regret, for in all life's relations he has merited the respect of those with whom he has associated.

FREDERICK MEINECKE.

In the history of a man who has devoted his energies entirely to business life there is little to awaken the interest of the reader in search of a sensational chapter, but Carlyle has said that "biography is the most profitable of all reading," for therein are set forth the methods which have been followed to win success or which have led to failure. The careful student may therefore learn valuable lessons from such a career as Mr. Meinecke's, for he is one who has worked his way upward, conquering all obstacles and advancing steadily on the highway to prosperity by determined purpose and ceaseless energy.

Mr. Meinecke was accounted a progressive farmer in Stanislaus county, his home being ten miles northwest of Modesto, and he is also one of the honored California pioneers who in 1849 became identified with the interests of

the state. He was born in Germany, April 28, 1823. His father, Frederick Meinecke, married Miss Margaret Almeras. He served as a first lieutenant in the Prussian army at the battle of Waterloo, and departed this life in the forty-eight year of his age, while his wife attained the ripe old age of ninety years. They were both members of the Lutheran church and in their family were six children, but only two are now living.

Mr. Meinecke, the only representative of the family in California, was educated in his native country, attending the forestry school. In 1848 he bade adieu to home and friends in the fatherland and sailed for New York city. He had learned to read English before his emigration but could not speak it, and therefore he was somewhat handicapped in the outset of his life in the new world. From New York city he made his way westward to Wisconsin. He had not been long in that state before the news of the discovery of gold in California reached him and he at once determined to go to the Eldorado of the west. He therefore joined a company of about sixty-five men, who traveled in a train of thirteen wagons drawn by oxen, having a plentiful relay of those animals. They had no trouble with the Indians and there were many interesting incidents and experiences in connection with the long journey across the plains. They killed buffaloes and were thus supplied with fresh meat, and Mr. Meinecke really very much enjoyed the journey to the Pacific coast, being ill not a single day on the trip.

In the latter part of October the company with which he traveled arrived at Hangtown, now Placerville, and he engaged in mining on the northern branch of the Calaveras river. In connection with his partner he was the discoverer of O'Neal's Bar, where he took out much gold; but he engaged in prospecting and spent much of his money in a fruitless search for better diggings. In the fall of 1850 he took up his abode on the Calaveras river, near Stockton, and was engaged in freighting from Stockton to Murphy and other camps in the mountains. That was then a paying business, which he followed until the spring of 1852. He then returned by way of the Nicaragua route to Wisconsin and purchased one hundred and fifty head of heifers and milch cows, at a cost of from fourteen to eighteen dollars each. These he brought out across the plains to California, spending the winter at Salt Lake and starting early in the spring for the Golden state, where he was assured of good pasturage for his stock. After his arrival in California he sold some of his cows, getting from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars per head. However, he kept a good many of them and later the prices declined.

For a few years Mr. Meinecke resided at Liberty and thence removed to Georgetown, Eldorado county, where he engaged in the conduct of a meat market and in the butchering business for several years. Subsequently he removed to Murphy, in Calaveras county, where he engaged in the dairy business until 1858. In that year he returned to Germany and was married to Miss Sophia Hayssen. With his bride he then came again to his home near Stockton, where Mr. Meinecke operated a ferry on the Stanislaus river about ten miles northwest of Modesto, conveying teams and people across the river for a period of three and a half years. He then removed to his present location,

ten miles northwest of Modesto, in Stanislaus county, and became the owner of eight hundred acres of very valuable land, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. He erected his present delightful residence and surrounded it with shrubbery and shade and fruit trees of his own planting, and here in his comfortable home he is spending the evening of life, enjoying the fruits of his former toil and the respect of his fellow men.

He has four children, namely: Edward, who cultivates the home farm; Catherine, Margaret and Sophia. Mr. and Mrs. Meinecke have long traveled life's journey together, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years have passed by. Mr. Meinecke has been a life-long Democrat, and since 1852 he has been a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, being raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Wisconsin. He now belongs to the blue lodge in Stockton and to the Royal Arch chapter of Modesto. The hope of bettering his financial condition in America has been more than realized and he is now the possessor of a handsome competence, which is the merited reward of his earnest labor.

WILLIAM L. BUCKLEY, M. D.

William L. Buckley, a prominent physician practicing the regular profession in Milton and also filling the office of coroner and public administrator of Calaveras county, was born in the city of Stockton, this state, on the 14th of October, 1870. He is a son of William Samuel Buckley, a California pioneer of 1853, who was born in Parkersburg, Virginia, in 1829, and is of German and Scotch ancestry, the founders of the family in America being early settlers of the Old Dominion. He was educated in Virginia and in Portland, Oregon. He crossed the plains to California in the year when so many people suffered from the cholera, many graves marking the route of the emigrants. He, too, was ill with the disease, but recovered.

In Oregon he formed a company of men who went with him and fought in the war with the Indians. For a time he resided in Walla Walla, Washington, and he pursued a law course in Portland, Oregon, being admitted to the bar in that state. Subsequently he engaged in practice in Liberty, California, where he successfully continued in business until 1870, in which year he was appointed county judge of San Joaquin county. On the expiration of his term he was elected to that office for a term of four years and later he was elected superior judge and again occupied a position on the bench. He served for twelve years in a judicial capacity, and during his term as superior judge he had the honor of administering the oath of office to two of California's governors at the time of their inauguration. He was a lawyer of pronounced ability, his knowledge of legal principles being comprehensive and profound. He was at home in all departments of law from the minutiae in practice to the greater topics wherein is involved the consideration of the ethics and philosophy of jurisprudence and the higher concerns of public policy. His fidelity to his clients' interests was proverbial and therefore his clientage was very extensive. In politics he was an active member of the Democratic

party, and, although he did not allow partisanship to influence him in the slightest degree when on the bench, when not in office he did much effective work in promoting the interests of Democracy. He was prominently connected with mining enterprises and took a deep interest and active part in the development of the natural resources of the state and also its progress along intellectual lines. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias fraternity.

In 1865 Mr. Buckley was happily married, in Liberty, California, to Miss Minerva C. Crawford, a lady of refinement and culture. She was born in Quincy, Illinois, and was a daughter of M. C. Crawford, a California pioneer. The Judge and Mrs. Buckley became the parents of six sons, but the Doctor is now the only survivor of the family. The Judge departed this life on the 1st of April, 1891, in the sixty-first year of his age, and thus was called from earth one of California's ablest and best pioneer citizens. His widow still survives him, at the age of fifty-three years, and occupies her pleasant home in Stockton, esteemed and beloved by all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Dr. Buckley was educated in Stockton and in Portland, Oregon, pursuing his preparation for medical practice in the university of the latter state. He was graduated on the 2d of April, 1894, after which he put to practical test the knowledge he had acquired by entering the Good Samaritan Hospital. On completing his professional duties there he opened an office in Stockton, where he remained for three years, and in 1897 he came to Milton, where he has since been located. He at once entered upon his practice and here enjoys the confidence and good will of the citizens of Calaveras county. In 1898 he was elected by the Democratic party to the position of coroner and public administrator of the county, and has since filled the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

The Doctor was happily married, in 1894, to Miss Grace F. Hale, a native of Stockton and a daughter of Joseph Hale, a prominent pioneer of the state. She is a valued member of the Episcopal church. The Doctor belongs to the Ancient Order of Foresters. His attention, however, is chiefly given to his professional duties and he has gained high rank among the representatives of the medical fraternity in Calaveras county. In manner, pleasant and cordial; in business, reliable; and in office, trustworthy, he has won many warm friends in this locality and is certainly deserving of their regard.

REV. C. C. PIERCE.

Eldorado county has one citizen who is beloved by all irrespective of party, religious or other affiliations,—not because of riches, for he has none; not because of position, as he considers himself as only a humble worker in the Master's vineyard; nor because of any expected material benefits, but simply because he has spent his life in earnestly and unselfishly endeavoring to benefit his fellow-men without a thought of fame or reward. Like the Master,

the poor are his people and he watches over them as a shepherd guards his flocks. In addition to his duties as officiating minister at the Episcopal church at Placerville, he walks all over the county, holding services in the various school-houses, and uses all of his spending money in buying books and papers for the children. He ministers to the sick and cares for the dying, not because he is a minister but because it is his nature to do so. The universal regard which is felt for him is simply a spontaneous tribute to his kindly character and disinterested motives.

Rev. C. C. Pierce was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 2, 1825. He attended the Woodward high school, after which he studied law. He finally entered the ministry, graduating at the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church at New York, and was ordained in Trinity church upon the first day of July, 1860. On the very next day he left for San Francisco, arriving there on the 25th. He came to Placerville on the 30th of March, 1861, and for nearly five years held services in the court room. In 1865-6 the Episcopal church was built by the general community and Mr. Pierce has been the officiating minister, without salary, ever since. He also holds gospel meetings in twenty-four districts.

[The above brief account is taken, by permission, from the Mountain Democrat, of Placerville, California.]

LEWIS VOYLE.

Throughout the long period of forty-seven years Lewis Voyle has claimed California as the place of his residence and is now successfully engaged in the livery business at Knight's Ferry. He was born in south Wales, on the 2d of January, 1832, and is a son of George and Priscilla Voyle, both of whom were natives of that little rock-ribbed country. The father owned a ship, of which he was captain. In 1837, when his son Lewis was only five years of age, he met with an accident which necessitated the amputation of his leg and ultimately caused his death. His wife departed this life in the fortieth year of her age. Their religious belief was in harmony with the Episcopal faith and they were people of high moral worth and of sterling character, who enjoyed the confidence and regard of all with whom they came in contact.

Lewis Voyle is the only one of their five children in the United States. He served an apprenticeship on an English man of war—the school ship—and in 1851 he came to the new world, but continued to sail up the Mediterranean and to South America for a time. Subsequently he made his way to California, where he joined the crew of a coasting vessel, continuing to follow the sea until March, 1855. He encountered many severe storms during his experience as a sailor, but escaped all injury. At length he determined to abandon life on the ocean wave and in 1855 took up his abode at Knight's Ferry. He engaged in both placer and hydraulic mining, continuing his connection with that industry for twelve years. However, he met with but moderate success and in consequence turned his attention to teaming, which

was then a most paying business. He freighted from Knight's Ferry to Oakdale and the different towns in the mountains, and in connection with freighting he established and maintained a livery stable, which he has since conducted, being the only liveryman at Knight's Ferry at that time. He keeps good carriages and horses, and his obliging manners and efforts to please his patrons have secured to him a good business. He has engaged in raising Hambletonian horses and has not only improved his own stock but has also done much to improve the grade of stock raised by the people in the vicinity of Knight's Ferry. Thus he has increased the market value and contributed to the prosperity of the citizens of his community.

In 1864 Mr. Voyle was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Stanfield, and their union has been blessed with three children, namely: George S., who is the foreman of the electrical works in Visalia; Emma J., now the widow of Fred W. Bach; and John T., who is his father's partner in the livery business. Mr. Voyle owns a good residence in Knight's Ferry. His first wife departed this life in 1872, and in 1875 he again married, his second union being with Delia Cady, a native of Ireland, who has now traveled life's journey by his side for a quarter of a century and has been to him a most faithful companion and helpmeet. In his political affiliations Mr. Voyle has ever been a stalwart Republican, and though he has never sought office he has taken a deep interest in the growth and success of his party and has ever kept well informed on the issues of the day. Public-spirited and progressive, he gives an earnest support to every measure or movement calculated to prove of public benefit and has taken a great interest in the improvement of the roads. For some years he filled the office of road master and did much toward securing the establishment of good highways in his part of the county. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has many excellent characteristics that commend him to the confidence, good will and friendship of his fellow men, and is widely and favorably known in Stanislaus and adjoining counties.

WALTER JANSEN.

There is, in the anxious and laborious struggle for an honorable competence and a solid career of the business or professional man fighting the every-day battle of life, but little to attract the idle reader in search of a sensational chapter; but for a mind thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence, there are noble and immortal lessons in the life of the man, who, without other means than a clear head, a strong arm and a true heart, conquers adversity, and, toiling on through the work-a-day years of a long career, finds that he has won not only wealth but also something far greater and higher,—the deserved respect and esteem of those with whom his years of active life placed him in contact.

Such a man, and one of the leading citizens of Lincoln, is Walter Jansen, who was born in Germany, on the 5th of November, 1862, near the city of Apenrade. His father, Henry Jansen, was also born in that country. He served in the German navy and was a seafaring man, spending his entire

life upon the waters. He attained the age of eighty-one years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Marie Olsen, was of Danish lineage. They had seven children, six of whom are living, three sons and three daughters, and the mother also survives, in the seventy-seventh year of her age, making her home in her native country. Walter Jansen, of this review, was the third in order of birth. He was educated in the schools of the fatherland and in 1877 came to California. He was then but fifteen years of age,—a poor boy who was forced to gain a fortune for himself or else enjoy none of the comforts that a competence can bring. He was wise in choosing for the scene of his labors a land in which opportunity and effort are not hampered by caste and class. He came to Placer county and worked as a farm hand for ten years. On the expiration of that period he worked for the Buckeye Mill Company, of Marysville, and was with that company at their branch office in Lincoln for five years. Then, forming a partnership in 1893, he became the proprietor of the business at Lincoln, and after two years he purchased his partner's interest and has since been alone in the enterprise. He deals in farmers' hardware, grain, hay and flour, and has a large warehouse. He buys, sells and stores grain and does nearly all of the grain business in this part of the country. His sales of farm implements and farmers' hardware are also extensive and his patronage is steadily increasing.

In 1890 Mr. Jansen was joined in wedlock to Mrs. Emma Jenkins, who by her former marriage had a daughter, Eva by name. Of the second marriage there is one son, named Walter K. Since coming to Lincoln Mr. Jansen has taken an active interest in the upbuilding of the town, and was elected a member of its board of trustees in April, 1900, so that he is the present incumbent and is filling the office most creditably. Widely known in the Masonic fraternity, he is a valued member of Gold Hill Lodge, No. 32, F. & A. M. He rapidly became thoroughly posted in the work and tenets of the order and served as the master of the lodge for five years, during which time the organization which he represented made a creditable advancement. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, holding membership in Delta Chapter. Of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he is a representative, and has passed all of the chairs in the subordinate lodge and has been a representative to the grand lodge. He likewise holds membership in the Independent Order of Foresters. He is one of Lincoln's most energetic and successful business men. Of strong individuality and indubitable probity, he has attained to a due measure of success in the affairs of life and his influence has ever been exerted in the direction of the true and the good. His life history is an illustration of what may be accomplished in the land of the free.

WILLIAM S. HICKMAN, M. D.

In the enterprising city of Georgetown all business enterprises are represented, and among the residents of the place are numbered capable members of the professions. A well known and prominent member of the medical fraternity is Dr. William S. Hickman, who has attained a position of dis-

tion in the line of his chosen calling. He is a native of Tennessee, born at Dandridge, on the 6th of December, 1856. At the age of ten years his father and the family removed to Knoxville, where the subject of this sketch was reared and educated. The Doctor is descended from an old Virginian family. His father, C. A. C. Hickman, was born in Virginia and was reared and educated in the Old Dominion. When a young man he removed to Tennessee, where he married Miss Lucinda C. Jett, a native of that state and a daughter of Edwin T. Jett, a gentleman of Scotch ancestry. The Doctor's father was a planter and a gentleman of marked ability and strong influence in the community, where he made his home. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the cause of the Union and upheld the supremacy of the national government in Washington. He died in 1891, at the age of seventy-two years, his wife having preceded him to the great beyond four years, dying in her fifty-sixth year. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were people of the highest respectability who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew them.

Dr. Hickman was the third in a family of nine children. Deciding to devote his life to the practice of medicine and surgery, he entered the medical department of Vanderbilt University, completing the course and graduating at that institution in March, 1886. He immediately afterward came to Georgetown, where he opened an office, and after practicing for four years he went to New York and took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic. He then returned to Georgetown and to-day is enjoying a very large patronage, which has come to him by reason of his marked skill and ability in the line of his chosen vocation.

The Doctor gives his political allegiance to the Republican party, yet he is liberal and independent in his views. He is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and is very active in the order, being thoroughly familiar with its tenets and its principles which he exemplifies in his daily contact with his fellow men. He is a past master of the blue lodge and thrice past and high priest of the chapter, and in 1895 he was made a Sir Knight. He is also a member and past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Since locating in Georgetown he has manifested a deep and commendable interest in everything pertaining to its advancement and welfare, withholding his support from no measure or movement calculated to prove of general good. He has acquired a very enviable reputation in the line of his profession and has a host of warm friends who regard him highly by reason of his professional skill and of his many estimable qualities.

JOHN D. TATE.

John D. Tate, a retired capitalist of Sacramento, who for many years has been a resident of the city, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1829, his parents being William and Mary (Longnecker) Tate. The latter was a daughter of Daniel Longnecker, who lived and died near



JOHN D. TATE

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The father of our subject also was a native of the Keystone state, whence he removed to Ohio when his son John was a little lad of six years. Taking up his abode in Richland county, he there carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-five years of age. His wife was born near Gettysburg, and died in the Buckeye state, at the age of sixty years. Four children were born of their union, two of whom are yet living.

John D. Tate spent his boyhood days upon the home farm, giving considerable time to the duties and labors of field and meadow, but also enjoyed the sports and games in which boys of that period indulged. He remained with his father until he had attained his majority and then determined to seek a home and fortune on the Pacific coast, for it was about this time that the discovery of gold in California was attracting to the far west many of the reliable and enterprising young men of the east. In the spring of 1850 he made preparations for the journey, and on the 4th of May left Philadelphia, arriving at his destination on the 15th of June, following. He went direct to Nevada City, and there remained for a few months, after which he came to Sacramento. Here he began dealing in wood and also conducted an extensive ranch until the floods of 1861-2, when he sold his property and has since lived retired.

In his political views Mr. Tate has been a stalwart Republican since the organization of the party, and in early life he voted with the Whigs. In 1856 he cast his ballot for John C. Fremont and has since exercised his right of franchise for the men and measures of the party which stood by the Union in the Civil war and which has ever upheld American institutions. He frequently attends its conventions and his influence in its councils is marked. Mr. Tate has reared an adopted daughter, Emma, who was married and died at the age of twenty-four years, leaving three children,—Minnie Zoe, Amey Zella and Master Harrison,—all of whom Mr. Tate has legally adopted, giving them his name.

ADMIRAL ERWIN WARREN.

The business interests which contribute to the prosperity and activity of Oakdale include the industry which is managed by Mr. Warren, who is successfully engaged in carriage-making and blacksmithing in that town, and his diligence and enterprise are characteristics that are well worthy of emulation. A native of New York, he was born in Medina, Orleans county, in the Empire state, June 15, 1842, and is descended from one of the old New England families, his parents being William T. and Celesta (Foote) Warren, the latter a native of Orleans county. In the year 1853 the father came to California, going directly to Sonoma City, Sonoma county, where he engaged in wagon and carriage making. He moved to Hangtown and there he was honored with the position of mayor of the city,—now the town of Placerville. While in Virginia City, Nevada, he served as alderman, and at Watsonville he was a justice of the peace. Thus it will be seen that he

was not only an active factor in industrial circles but also had marked influence upon the public life in the execution of the duties of his various official positions. He was industrious and intelligent and a thoroughly reliable citizen and was a faithful member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He departed this life in 1896, at the age of seventy-six years. The mother of our subject had died in the east, and the father afterward contracted a second marriage, by which he had one child, who was born ere his emigration to California. On coming to the Pacific coast he brought with him his second wife, his son Admiral and a daughter of the second marriage.

Mr. Warren, of this review, was in his eleventh year when he came to California. He pursued his education in the schools of Placerville and Sacramento and was afterward sent east to complete his course, at Three Rivers, Michigan. He also took a course in a commercial college and was thus well equipped for the duties and responsibilities of business life. He opened a carriage and blacksmith shop in Virginia City, Nevada, where he remained for thirteen years, making considerable money; but through investment he lost all of this. In 1883 he went to the territory of Washington and was taken ill there and returned to California, arriving in June of that year. The four years following, however, he carried on business at the Twenty-six Mile House, after which he opened his present shop in Oakdale, and here he has carried on business with excellent success for the past twelve years, numbering among his patrons many of the best residents of the town and surrounding country. In addition to his shop he has a good home and has acquired considerable other town property.

In 1886 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Warren and Mrs. Mary Markley, of Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, a daughter of George Carter. By her former marriage she has one child, named Anna Belle Markley. Mr. Warren has a son, named William Admiral. After seven years of happy married life the mother was called to her final rest. In 1895 Mr. Warren was again married, his second union being with Miss Etta Dickson. Their pleasant home in Oakdale is the center of a cultured social circle and their friends are many. Mr. Warren has always been ready to aid every enterprise intended to benefit and improve his town. As the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well, for all he has has been made through his own efforts and he is to-day counted one of the substantial citizens of the community in which he resides.

JOHN Q. WRENN, M. D.

Engaged in the prosecution of the most humane profession to which man devotes his energies, that of the alleviation of human suffering, Dr. John Quincy Wrenn is accorded a place among the prominent practicing physicians of Eldorado county. He makes his home in Placerville. A native of Indiana, he was born in Westfield, that state, on the 23d of August, 1844, and is of English lineage, his ancestors being early settlers of Virginia. In that state his grandfather, William Wrenn, was born, making his home within

its borders throughout an active and useful career. For many years he was a prominent educator in Sussex county. His son, Elijah Wrenn, was born in that county on the 17th of November, 1796, and when he had attained his majority he married Martha Draper, also a native of Virginia. He was a carriage manufacturer and he represented a family of Quaker faith. Mr. Wrenn had five children, three of whom are living. In 1830 they emigrated to Ohio and subsequently took up their abode in Indiana, where Mr. Wrenn spent his remaining days, dying in January, 1891, at the advanced age of ninety-five years, and his widow now being a resident of Noblesville, that state, and now in her eighty-eighth year.

The Doctor was educated in Indiana and Ohio, completing his professional training in the Medical College of Ohio. He began the practice of his profession in Anderson and for ten years was a practitioner in Cincinnati. The year 1886 witnessed his arrival in Placerville, where he has enjoyed a well earned success in the line of his profession, building up a large and lucrative practice. He was the superintendent of the county hospital for eight years and has long been accorded a foremost place as a representative of the medical fraternity of Eldorado county. He is a physician of pronounced ability, who has strict regard for the ethics of the professional code and who through the years of his practice has kept in touch with the progress made by the profession. He has a nice residence in the town and is the owner of valuable mining interests in this county.

In 1867 Dr. Wrenn was united in marriage to Mrs. Martha A. Mills, a daughter of John Metsker. Their union was blessed with one son, whom they named John M. He became a young man of splendid promise and was engaged in the study of medicine in the University of California when he was stricken with spinal meningitis, the disease terminating his life. The mother had died during the early childhood of her son and thus the Doctor was left alone. In 1875 he was again married, his second union being with Miss Margaret Elizabeth Kaiser, a native of Bavaria. She came to the United States when six years of age, became a graduate of the Woman's Hospital Medical College, of New York, and had practiced her profession with much ability. A noble woman and a devoted wife and mother, her life was an unalloyed benediction to all who knew her. By their marriage she had two children, a daughter and son. The son, Joseph T., is now a student of the University of California; Florence, who when attending the Oakland high school was attacked by typhoid fever. She was a bright, beautiful and interesting young lady but death claimed her. The mother departed this life in 1898, her loss being deeply mourned.

Dr. Wrenn was schooled in the Republican party, his father being one of its founders and a man who had pronounced views and always took a deep interest in the principles which the party advocated, but he was not an office-seeker. Like his father, Dr. Wrenn has been an active worker in the Republican ranks and has never sought office. However, being a bimetalist, Dr. Wrenn could no longer affiliate with their party, and since 1896 has been a warm admirer and supporter of William J. Bryan. He is not a member of

any church or any secret or fraternal order, but is a humane and moral man, having strong convictions in all matters of vital interest concerning the progress and elevation of the race.

MATTHEW F. JOHNSON.

Judge Matthew Fontaine Johnson, at the time of his recent death, occupied the bench of the second district of the superior court of California, and as a lawyer and judge he stood among the foremost. It requires unusual qualities of mind, heart and character to rise into conspicuous prominence as a member of a judiciary like that of California, which has contained and still contains some of the most brilliant men that the legal profession has ever produced, and to do so ought to be sufficient to satisfy the greatest ambition. The profession and the public acknowledge that Judge Johnson was eminently qualified for the high position named and upon the rolls of California's judicial history his name is deeply and honorably engraved.

A native of Hempstead county, Arkansas, he was born December 31, 1844, a son of James G. Johnson, who was born in Maine and became a minister of the Presbyterian church. He was also a successful teacher, and along the lines of intellectual and moral progress his efforts were most effective and beneficial. His father, Samuel Johnson, was a native of Scotland and served under General Jackson in Florida throughout the Seminole war. He married Miss Moody, who was born in the north of Scotland. Their family included Rev. James G. Johnson, who on attaining his majority married Miss Paulina K. Fontaine. His death occurred in Fulton, California, at the age of sixty-three, and his wife, who was born in Arkansas, died in Lake county, California, at the age of fifty-one years. They became the parents of eight children, six of whom are yet living, two being successful teachers in Sacramento. Mrs. Johnson was a daughter of Matthew Fontaine, and her mother in her maidenhood bore the family name of Johnson. She was a native of Kentucky, while Mr. Fontaine was born in Virginia, and both spent their last days in Arkansas. He belongs to one of the old historic families of France, connected with the Huguenots, and was a cousin of Commodore Fontaine.

Judge Johnson was born on the old family farmstead in Arkansas and came with his parents to California in 1852. His preliminary education was acquired in the common schools and was supplemented by a course in the Methodist Episcopal college in Vacaville, California, which he entered at the age of sixteen years. He was graduated in 1865 and afterward engaged in teaching for a year. On the expiration of that period he came to Sacramento and took up the study of law, under the direction of Mr. Cofforth, a prominent legist of this city. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court, and the following year, when General Joe Hamilton was made attorney-general of California, the subject of this sketch was appointed deputy in his office. When General Hamilton was again elected to the position, in 1875, he once more served as deputy, during the latter part of the second term. He has served as a member of the board of education and also a

term as trustee of the state library and was one of the freeholders who framed the present Sacramento city charter. He was appointed to fill the vacancy left by Judge Van Fleet on the bench of the superior court. At that term he filled the office for four years and was then re-elected and was serving his second term at the time of his death, June 30, 1900. Judge Johnson was always a Democrat in his political affiliations, casting his first presidential vote for Seymour in 1868. He was a veteran member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also belonged to the Ancient Order of Druids, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In his religious faith he was a Methodist. On the bench he won a most enviable reputation. His decisions were models of perspicuity, of judicial learning and fairness. Ready at all times faithfully to discharge all the obligations of life, whatever they might be, he was exemplary in his private career and the the soul of honor and fidelity in official positions.

In 1871 he was married to Miss Clara J. Jones, who, with her two daughters,—Rita Emily and Pauline Fontaine,—survive him.

WESLEY SMITH MANN.

A record as a gallant soldier, an efficient and faithful public official and an upright and progressive citizen, fully meets the requirements of the best order of Americanism. Such a record has been made by Wesley Smith Mann, of Modesto, Stanislaus county, California, who was born on his father's farm in Hendricks county, Indiana, October 28, 1845, a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Moore) Mann. The Manns are an old family in Scotland, whence came Mr. Mann's grandfather in the paternal line, who settled in North Carolina, where was born Frederick Mann, who early in life emigrated to Marion county, Indiana, where he died at the age of eighty-three years. His wife, also of Scotch ancestry, departed this life in the sixty-fourth year of her age. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and were of the highest character and respectability. Of their ten children six are living,—four in Indiana, one in Texas and one in California.

Wesley Smith Mann was brought up on his father's farm in Indiana and secured the basis of his education in the public schools near his home. He was only sixteen years old when President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers to put down the slaveholders' rebellion. The following year the great magnitude of the strife and the imperative need for more soldiers impelled him, a boy of seventeen though he was, to bear arms in defense of his country's honor, and he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, February 6, 1862, and served through the war by re-enlistment after the expiration of his first term of service. He was first in battle at Shiloh, and after that fought at Corinth, Matamora Heights and at Vicksburg, where he received a ball in the arm June 27, 1863, which he carries to this day. He participated in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, where Sherman's army was repulsed June 27, 1864, and he was taken prisoner by the enemy. Only thirty-two members of his company

were in this engagement, in which the first and second lieutenants were both killed. With his captain and the remnant of his company Mr. Mann endured the horrors of six months' incarceration in the Andersonville prison pen. After his parole he returned home for a time to recuperate and then rejoined his regiment and had the honor of participating in the grand review at Washington, D. C., of the victorious army of the republic. After that he went with his regiment to Louisville, Kentucky, where its members received an honorable discharge from the service, and he was mustered out at Indianapolis, Indiana, and returned home with the proud record of a veteran and a victor completed while he was yet in his twentieth year.

After the war Mr. Mann took up farming in Indiana, and in 1866 he went to Kansas, where he successfully continued in agriculture until 1874, when he came to Stanislaus county, California. For five years afterward he resided at Tuolumne City, managed a ferry for four years and then commenced banking, which he pursued for sixteen years. In 1896 he took up his residence at Modesto, where he opened a cash grocery, an enterprise which has been so prosperous as to place him among the prominent business men of the town. He was elected one of the trustees of the city in 1898 and filled the office with so much ability and devotion to the interests of the people that he was re-elected in 1900. He is a member of both branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and his wife and daughters are members of the associate order of Rebekah. He is the present chief patriarch of his encampment. He has been an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic, always active in its work and helpful to all its interests.

While a resident of Kansas, Mr. Mann married Miss Rose M. Schumaker, a native of Iowa, and they have had three daughters: Ettie, who married George Armstrong, of Stanislaus county; Ida, who is Mrs. A. J. Saferite, of Stanislaus county; and Lotta, who married S. C. Geer, of Stanislaus. Mr. and Mrs. Mann have a pleasant home at Modesto and enjoy the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

RICHARD BENJAMIN PURVIS.

Missouri, which during recent years has come to the front as one of the great states of the Union, has, during the formative period of its history and later, supplied many valuable citizens to California. Richard Benjamin Purvis, the sheriff of Stanislaus county, is one of the most prominent citizens of Modesto. He was born in Callaway county, Missouri, September 15, 1844, and is descended from Scotch-English ancestors, who settled early in Virginia. His parents, Nicholas and Elizabeth (Sterns) Purvis, were born and married in Virginia, and in 1841 went with their six children to Missouri and were among the early settlers in Callaway county, where they made a large farm and became successful agriculturists and lived out their days, Mr. Purvis dying at about the age of fifty years, while Mrs. Purvis lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years, dying in 1883. Their deaths were deeply regretted by all who had known them as active members of the

Baptist church and people of the highest and most admirable character. Three children were added to their family after they removed to Missouri, increasing the total number to nine, of whom six are now living, including the subject of this sketch, who is the only member of his family in California.

When Mr. Purvis came to California he was only nineteen years old. He farmed for a year in Napa county and in 1864 went to Idaho and mined near Idaho City in 1865 and 1866, but with only moderate success. Returning to Napa county, he remained there until 1870, when he came to Stanislaus county, where his enterprise as a farmer was richly rewarded. As he prospered he bought more and more land from time to time until he owned an aggregate of eight hundred and nine acres, which he brought to a high state of cultivation and improvement, building on it a good residence and adequate farm buildings, and on which he lived until 1884, when the Democracy of Stanislaus county nominated him for the office of sheriff, for which his upright and resolute character peculiarly fitted him and for which he had had some training, when, as a boy, he had seen dangerous service in the Confederate cause under General Sterling Price. Two years of frontier warfare, in which he had many times risked his life, always coming out unscathed, gave him confidence to pit himself against the criminal and lawless element of Stanislaus county. He was elected and filled the office with so much ability and success that he has been six times re-elected to succeed himself. His work in ridding the county of bad men and in establishing and maintaining law and order was most effective, and very much that would be interesting might be written about his experiences in an official capacity.

Mr. Purvis has been a valued member of the Masonic fraternity since 1873, when he was received as an Entered Apprentice, passed the Fellow Craft degree and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Later he took the degrees of capitular Masonry and was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason, and in 1890 he took the degrees of chivalric Masonry and was constituted, created and dubbed a Knight Templar. He is also an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias; and not only is he popular in all the orders mentioned but is also esteemed as one of Stanislaus county's most useful and prominent citizens, for his public spirit has impelled him at all times to aid to the extent of his ability every movement promising to benefit his fellow men.

He was happily married, in 1876, to Miss Jennie Philips, a native of the state of New York, an influential member of the Christian church and a woman of much education and refinement, and their home at Modesto is noted for its hearty and genial hospitality.

M. V. MANN.

M. V. Mann, who is now practically engaged in the undertaking business at Oakdale, was born in West Monroe, Oswego county, New York, January 5, 1836, and his Scotch ancestry were early settlers of the Empire state. His father, Moses T. Mann, married Miss Abigail Paine, also a native of New

York and a daughter of Thomas Paine, a Revolutionary soldier, who was born in Scotland and became one of the early settlers of the state in which her birth occurred. Two of their sons and a nephew fought in the Union army in the Civil war. With his family Moses T. Mann removed to Wisconsin in 1855, and in 1858 went to Kansas, locating in the Miami reservation, where he remained throughout the troublesome times that preceded the rebellion. His good wife departed this life at the advanced age of ninety-three, and he was ninety-five years of age when called to his final rest. Throughout his life he was a strong temperance man and served as president of the Temperance Society in New York. His total-abstinence principles were undoubtedly one of the means of prolonging his life. He was a thoroughly reliable and worthy citizen and enjoyed and merited the respect of all with whom he was associated. Of the Methodist church his wife was a consistent member. They became the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom are living, and with one exception all reached years of maturity. One of the sons, A. J. Mann, is now a resident of Oakdale.

M. V. Mann, whose name introduces this record, acquired his education in the public schools of New York, but his privileges were limited and the greater part of his knowledge has been obtained through reading, observation and experience. He arrived in Los Angeles, California, on the 10th of May, 1861. He followed mining in Nevada, also worked at farming and did carpentering for a time, and in October of the same year became a resident of Stanislaus county. However, he afterward engaged for some years in sheep-raising in the southern part of the state and found that industry a very profitable one. For a long period he engaged in farming on Sherman's island, but a flood caused him to leave that place and in 1870 he returned to Stanislaus county, taking up his abode on a farm a half mile south of Oakdale, where he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode in this city, invested in town lots, erected a store building and embarked in the grocery business, which he continued until 1888. He then sold out and after a short time opened a cigar and stationery store, which he carried on for two years, when, in 1890, he again took up the farming business, which he successfully followed for three years and then devoted his time to carpentering in Oakdale until the spring of 1897. He then launched in the undertaking-business in Oakdale, becoming the manager for Howe & Smallwood, where he continued until July, 1899, when he purchased their business and became the sole proprietor and manager. He keeps a good stock of undertaking supplies and has the entire business of the county over a radius of fifteen miles.

Mr. Mann was married on the 24th of December, 1861, to Miss Ellen Rodgers, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Hayden Rodgers, who came to California in 1853. They lost their only child. Mr. Mann is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he has been identified since 1880, and in both its branches he has filled all the chairs. He was made a Master Mason in Oakdale Lodge, No. 275, and is an exemplary representative of that organization. He has twice served as master and was presented by the lodge with a splendid past master's jewel, which he prizes very

highly. He is in thorough sympathy with the work of the craft, which is based upon the underlying principles of mutual helpfulness, benevolence and brotherly kindliness. Since 1856, when he cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, he has been a loyal Republican and is a citizen who is true to all interests that are calculated to promote the welfare and progress of the town and county with which he is identified. His has been an upright career, worthy of public confidence, and his circle of friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

WILLIAM H. PROUTY.

A witness of the great changes which have been wrought in California since the early mining days, when the discovery of gold attracted to the Pacific slope men of all nationalities and positions who sought fortunes in this section, William Henry Prouty has been numbered among the residents of Amador county since August, 1852. This county at the time formed a part of Calaveras county.

He is a native of Knox county, Ohio, born on the 27th of March, 1837, and on the paternal side is of Scotch and French ancestry, while on the maternal side he is of German lineage. He represents the fifth generation of the family born in America. His great-grandfather, Tirus Prouty, emigrated from France and located in New York, where the grandfather and the father of our subject, the latter Anson T. Prouty, was born and reared. For many years Anson T. Prouty resided in the Empire state, taking a prominent part in its public affairs, while other members of the family also aided in promoting the substantial upbuilding of the sections of the state in which they resided. Two of his uncles participated in the war of the Revolution; and Hugh Prouty, another uncle, served in the war of 1812. The religious faith of the family has been that of the Methodist church; the business of its representatives has been farming or a profession.

Anson T. Prouty was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Helms, a native of Pennsylvania and a descendant of an old German family that was early founded in the new world. Her father was Charles Helms. By her marriage Mrs. Prouty became the mother of seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom four are now living. In 1852 the parents with their children started on the long journey across the plains to California. For five years previously they had resided in Iowa, where the father had located land now occupied by Newton, the county seat of Jasper county. On the 20th of April they left their Iowa home, crossing the river near Omaha, on the 9th of May. The country to the westward was a vast open waste, traversed by the Indians. After the party had passed Fort Laramie cholera broke out among them and many died. The Prouty family suffered the terrible affliction of losing the husband and father, who was ill for only one day when death claimed him. The mother and children, however, escaped the dread disease, although there were many new graves along their route. They were also in constant danger from the Indians, but were not attacked. Joseph Prouty, a son of the family, now

deceased, emigrated to California the year previously. The widow and her three sons, after witnessing the burial of husband and father on the plains, proceeded on their way to the Pacific slope, arriving at Volcano on the 24th of August, 1852, after a journey of four months and four days. Mrs. Prouty's capital amounted to a few hundred dollars.

The subject of this review, then only fifteen years of age, began work as the driver of a mule and cart used in hauling mining dirt. He was to receive two dollars per day in compensation for his services. Another duty was assigned him,—that of riding the baby in a cart, and Mr. Prouty thought it good pay for such light work. His mother opened a bakery and he also engaged in peddling pies and cakes to the miners; but, believing that the mining settlement was not a good place to rear her boys, she removed to Dry Creek, where she purchased a squatter's claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land. There was a little cabin on the place and a brush fence had been built around a portion of the land. There, under the guidance of their mother, the sons engaged in farming for ten years, until the land was taken from them on the ground that it was a part of the Pico land grant. All of the brave pioneers who had aided in reclaiming the wild tract for purposes of civilization were thus dispossessed and were forced to begin life anew. Mrs. Prouty took up other land and resided with her son, C. C. Prouty, until called to her home beyond, in 1873, when in her eightieth year. She was a brave pioneer woman, courageous and determined, to whom great credit is due for the noble way in which she met difficulties and reared her children. Such women had marked influence in California in those early days, being largely instrumental in awakening better manhood among the men who sought fortune in the west.

In 1858 William H. Prouty returned to the east, where he remained for five years, his attention being devoted to farming interests in Iowa. It was during that time, in the year 1859, that he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Helen Charlesworth, a native of Maryland and a daughter of Solomon Charlesworth, who was born in England. In Iowa their home was blessed by the presence of two children, namely: Madora and Austin Lee. In 1863 Mr. Prouty returned to California, by the water route, crossing the isthmus of Panama. He took passage on a ship loaded with ammunition and off Cape Hatteras they encountered a severe storm, which necessitated throwing overboard the entire cargo. In the midst of the storm the captain attempted to put the ship about, and when in the trough of the sea two great waves went over her and all on board felt that they were lost; but fortunately they were not engulfed and weathered the storm. The next day, when the sailors said the storm was over, Mr. Prouty was permitted to go on deck, but the great waves were even then running "mountain" high. Thus twice he and his loved ones looked death in the face,—once when they were crossing the plains and once upon the water.

In safety, however, he and his family reached San Francisco, in September, 1863. He had lost all that he had made and again he engaged in farming, near the old home on a tract of rented land, where he continued for eight years. He then purchased a ranch of one hundred and thirty acres in Jackson valley,

which he still owns. He has met with well earned success and has bought and sold several farms. He also has a nice residence in Ione. He is to-day the business manager of thirteen hundred acres of land and owns a very fine prune orchard, the cultivation and shipment of that fruit forming an important part of his work and bringing to him an excellent return.

In 1881 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died leaving him with six children, namely: Madora Adalaide, now the wife of James S. Amick; Austin Lee, married; Jennie died at the age of fourteen years; Byron Grant, married; Alice May, now the wife of E. Marchand; and Arthur Lewis and William Norris, both married. That Mr. Prouty is a liberal-minded man, free from personal prejudice, is indicated by the fact that he named one of his sons Grant and the other Lee, being an admirer of both the great generals, whose superior military ability and skill is widely acknowledged now both in the north and the south. In 1887 he was again married, his second wife being Miss Amanda J. Harbour, a native of Illinois. They have a son and a daughter,—Hazel and Chester Harbour. The family is held in the highest regard in the county in which they have so long resided. They attend the services and contribute to the support of both the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Mr. Prouty is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he has been connected for twenty-six years. He is also a member of the Independent Order of United Workmen and of the Chosen Friends. Several times he has represented the Odd Fellows subordinate lodge in the grand lodge.

In politics he is a stalwart Democrat, and was a delegate to the constitutional convention which framed the present organic law of California. He is a companionable, genial gentleman, having a host of friends. In his home he is an indulgent father, a kind and devoted husband, and his genuine and manly virtues are widely recognized. He never acts except from honest motives; and in all his varied relations, in his business affairs and in social life he has maintained a character and standing that have impressed all with his sincere and manly purpose,—to do by others what he would have others do by him.

NEWTON E. LEEK.

Newton Edward Leek occupies the important and responsible position of superior court reporter in Stanislaus county, his home being at Modesto. He is one of California's native sons, his birth having occurred in Calaveras county on April 18, 1868. His grandfather and grandmother on the paternal side emigrated from Germany to the new world in their early youth, and William Leek, the father of our subject, was a native of West Virginia, born at Wheeling on the 28th of February, 1835. With his father and the family he removed to Missouri, where he was reared to manhood and was happily married to Miss Sarah Roundtree, August 15, 1860. In 1863 he was drafted for service in the Civil war, but on account of physical disability was rejected. It was a time of great excitement in Missouri and he received a permit to leave

the state. Relatives of both him and his wife decided to come to the golden west and make their future home, and accordingly left the state on the 20th of March, 1864, and crossed the plains to California. They were harassed by the Indians, but succeeded in making a safe journey. Mr. and Mrs. Leek were of the party. They remained for a short time in Utah on the way, arriving there in August, and also in Colorado, and the father of our subject prospected in these states, but without success. They arrived in California in 1867 and for some time Mr. Leek engaged in mining in Calaveras county, at Quail Hill, after which he removed to Contra Costa county, locating near Antioch. He engaged in raising vegetables for a time, and afterward took up his abode in Merced county, securing a squatter's right to a quarter-section of land, on which he made his home until 1878, farming with indifferent success. In the fall of that year the San Joaquin & Kings River canal was completed, carrying water to the thirsty plains of the "west side," and Mr. Leek disposed of his holdings near the foot-hills and purchased a quarter-section of land "under" the canal, improved it and has since made it his home, residing thereon continuously until the last year, when he removed to Gilroy, California, where he now resides.

He has been a life-long Democrat and is an active and valued member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is now in the sixty-sixth year of his age and is one of the respected pioneer residents of Merced county. His good wife, who shared with him the dangers of crossing the plains and of establishing a home on the frontier, departed this life in 1873. They had two sons and two daughters, namely: Frances J., now the wife of William Bradley, of Merced county; Mrs. S. P. Walters, of Washington, who had a daughter and two sons, and died in 1884, at the age of twenty-six years; Jasper O., who is married and resides in Santa Cruz county; and Newton E., of this review.

Mr. Leek, whose name introduces this record, was only five years of age when his mother died, and thus he was deprived of her tender care and counsel. He was educated in the public schools of Merced and Contra Costa counties and also completed a commercial-college course, acquiring a knowledge of short-hand in connection with the other branches taught in the school. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, to which he devoted his attention until he decided to take up short-hand as a profession. The choice made, he pursued it diligently, and was appointed January, 1890, by Judge Minor to the position of superior court reporter, and for the past ten years he has ably and satisfactorily filled that position. He is an expert stenographer, and this, added to his broad general knowledge, well qualifies him for the position which he fills. He has always been an active supporter of the Democratic party and in the present year, 1900, he filled the office of chairman of the Democratic county central committee of Stanislaus county. He is actively engaged in advancing the interests of his party, doing everything in his power to promote its growth and insure its success.

Mr. Leek was married, in 1897, to Miss Effie A. Bledsoe, a daughter of Willis Bledsoe, one of the prominent early settlers of California. Two

children have come to bless their union,—Elbert Everett and Gerabline. Mr. Leek is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Artisans and of the Masonic fraternity, and is now secretary of the blue lodge. He and his wife are very highly respected people in Modesto and have a host of warm friends there. Well may they be numbered among the representative citizens of the state in which they were born and of whose history and progress they have every reason to feel a just pride.

CHARLES WESLEY BAYLEY, M. D.

When we take cognizance of the importance of a profession or business calling we cannot but accord to the medical fraternity a high place, for its representatives are men whose lives are devoted to humanitarian interests and whose efforts contribute in a marked degree to the welfare and happiness of their fellow men. There is nothing man so highly prizes as the gift of health. It is a necessary foundation for all accomplishments, and a man whose labors can restore this much high prized possession is indeed a public benefactor. Dr. Bayley has attained a wide and merited reputation as a prominent physician and surgeon at Oakdale, Stanislaus county. He was born in New York, October 16, 1845, and is of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His paternal great-grandfather was a general in the Revolutionary war. Representatives of the family followed commercial and agricultural pursuits and in religious belief were Presbyterians and Methodists.

Cyrus Moore Bayley, the Doctor's father, was a representative of the family of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, his mother being a cousin of Sir Thomas Moore. He was born in Vermont, and in his native state was united in marriage to Miss Mary Sanborn, a native of New Hampshire. They removed to St. Lawrence county, New York, where Mr. Bayley purchased a farm, taking up his abode thereon and spending his remaining days as an industrious and respected agriculturist of his community. His wife died at the age of thirty-three years, leaving six children, and the father afterward married and had five children by the second union, of whom three are living. He attained the age of seventy-four years and was laid to rest in St. Lawrence county, where he had so long resided, being known as a man of sterling worth and as a man of the highest respectability.

The Doctor is one of the three surviving children of the family. He was educated in St. Lawrence county and after completing his literary course obtained his medical education in Albany, New York, and in the medical college at Burlington, Vermont, where he was graduated in 1876. He first began practice in St. Lawrence county, New York, and there remained until 1895, when he came to Oakdale, California, and opened an office. Here his skill and ability soon won recognition in a constantly increasing patronage, and he now enjoys a business such as is accorded only to those who are well prepared to practice medicine. He has a good office and one of the most pleasant and attractive homes of Oakdale.

In 1880 was celebrated the Doctor's marriage to Miss Carrie Cooper,

a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and a daughter of William Cooper, also of the Empire state and a cousin of J. Fennimore Cooper, the celebrated writer of Indian tales. The Doctor and Mrs. Bayley have a daughter, Lucretia, who is now in school. They are valued members of the Episcopal church and have many warm friends in the town in which they reside. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and in politics a Republican. He takes a great interest and pride in his work. Almost from the day on which he opened his office in this flourishing California town he had a good practice, and it has constantly grown and extended into the country surrounding Oakdale until it has now assumed extensive proportions. He represents that class of physicians who would practice for the love of the profession even under less favorable environments than those with which he is surrounded; and he recognizes the fact that the physician endowed with superior knowledge and skill is under grave responsibility to suffering humanity, regardless of any mere question of pecuniary gain.

ADOLPH HEILBRON.

The history of mankind is replete with illustrations of the fact that it is only under the pressure of adversity and the stimulus of opposition that the best and strongest in men are brought out and developed. Perhaps the history of no people so forcibly impresses one with this truth as the annals of our own republic. If anything can inspire the youth of our country to persistent, honest and laudable endeavor it should be the life record of such men as he of whom we write. The example of the illustrious few of our countrymen who have risen from obscurity to the highest position in the gift of the nation serves often to awe our young men rather than inspire them to emulation, because they reason that only a few can ever attain such eminence; but the history of such men as Adolph Heilbron proves conclusively that with a reasonable amount of mental and physical power success is bound eventually to crown the endeavor of those who have the ambition to put forth their best efforts and the will and manliness to persevere therein. He has long been actively connected with business affairs in northern California, promoting many enterprises of value to the community as well as of individual benefit to the stock-owners.

Mr. Heilbron was born in Bohmte, Hanover, Germany, January 18, 1833, and in the schools of his native town acquired his education. In his youth he became an assistant in his father's store. He also learned the trade of manufacturer of tobacco, which is considered a very important one in the fatherland. In 1852 he bade adieu to the home and friends of his youth and sailed from Bremen for New York city, arriving in the metropolis of the new world after a voyage of fifty-six days. He proceeded thence to St. Louis, where he had a brother living, and there he secured work at his trade, being employed in that capacity until 1854, when he came to California, by the way of New Orleans and the isthmus route.

For a short time Mr. Heilbron remained in San Francisco and thence

went to Eldorado county, where, in connection with two other young men, he began prospecting. They had fair success and he continued in the mines until the fall of 1856, when he came to Sacramento and joined his brother in conducting a meat market. They also bought and sold live-stock. In 1874 they organized a company in San Francisco, under the firm name of Poly Heilbron & Company, wholesale dealers in meats, and in 1874 they leased a grant of land in Tulare and Fresno counties on the Kings river known as the Rancho Laguna de Tache, comprising over fifty-four thousand acres. In 1880 they purchased the grant and added to it until their landed possessions aggregated sixty-nine thousand acres. They continued as owners of that extensive tract of land until 1891, when they sold out. However, they still conduct their San Francisco and Sacramento houses, also the wild Flower stock farm in Fresno county, where they are breeding the celebrated Durham and Hereford cattle. Their herds are known as the best in the state; and not alone the stockmen of California have drawn young stock from them to improve their herds but also those of Nevada, Oregon, Mexico, Central America, the Hawaiian islands and Japan.

Mr. Heilbron is a man of excellent business ability, resourceful and energetic, and has been an active promotor of many enterprises. He was one of the originators of the Germania Building and Loan Association, in 1876, the first association of its kind organized in California. From the beginning he served as a member of its directorate and was also elected its president, continuing in that capacity until 1887, when he resigned in order to take a trip to Europe. He visited his old home and other places of interest, remaining abroad for eighteen months. In 1888 he was one of the incorporators of the Buffalo Brewing Company, of Sacramento, and has continuously served as its president from that time to the present. He was also one of the incorporators of the Capital Telephone & Telegraph Company and is still serving on its board of directors. He is a director of the California State Bank, was one of the organizers and a director of San Joaquin Ice & Creamery Company, one of the largest institutions of the kind in the state, and he is interested in the wholesale hardware firm of Shaw, Ingram, Batchelor & Company.

In 1879 Mr. Heilbron was elected sheriff and tax collector of Sacramento county, which office he held for two terms.

In 1860 Mr. Heilbron was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Schaar, a native of Hamburg, Germany, and they have had four children, of whom but two are still living, namely: Henry A. and Mrs. Caroline Quaas, of Sacramento.

The mind of Mr. Heilbron is many-sided, but no side is abnormally developed, all being harmonious and even. To whatever he gives his time and attention he carries through to successful completion. He is ever just and also generous; others must do the part they agree with him to do, and never has he been known to fail on his part. He is an example of the boys who educate themselves and secure their own start in life,—determined, self-reliant boys,—willing to work for advantages which other boys secured

through inheritance; destined by sheer force of character to succeed in the face of all opposition and to push to the front in one important branch of enterprise or another. As a man his business ability has been constantly manifested in one phase or another, showing unlimited possibilities, nothing too great to grasp and master; and the extensive concerns—some of the largest in California—of which he is now the head are monuments to his wonderful power.

NEHEMIAH F. ORDWAY.

The name of Nehemiah F. Ordway is indelibly inscribed on the pages of the history of the west, for throughout the period of its development he was an active factor in promoting its interests and is numbered among the honored pioneers who made possible its later-day progress and prosperity. The lot of the pioneer of the west has been a peculiarly hard one. The Indians, driven from their hunting grounds farther east, have cherished the resentment characteristic of the race and have met as foes the brave band of white men who came to the western wilderness to reclaim the lands for purposes of civilization and to garner the riches of nature for themselves and families. Not only were the pioneers met by the hostility of the Indians, but vast stretches of sandy plains and almost impassable mountains separated them from the comforts and conveniences of the east, and their lot was one of danger, difficulty, hardship and toil. A courageous spirit, an unconquerable determination and steadfast purpose,—these were the qualities demanded of the pioneers, and such characteristics enabled Mr. Ordway to meet conditions before which many another man would have quailed.

Mr. Ordway resides in Oakdale, Stanislaus county, and is a native of Franklin county, New York, born on the 23d of July, 1834. He was therefore sixteen years of age at the time of his arrival in California, among the '49ers. His ancestors were of English birth and became early settlers of Vermont. His father, Jonathan Ordway, was born, reared and married in the Green Mountain state, Elizabeth Green, also a native of Vermont, becoming his wife. The father was a physician by profession and was also an owner of a farm. He removed to Franklin county, New York, becoming one of the pioneer medical practitioners and farmers of his locality. He attained the age of seventy years, but his good wife passed away previously. They were both consistent members of the Methodist church and in that faith they reared their five children.

Only two of that number are now living and Mr. Ordway is the only representative of the family in California. His educational privileges were very limited, so that he may be said to be self-educated in the dear school of experience. When but a youth he started for California, making the journey by way of the isthmus of Panama. His passage and expenses amounted to two hundred and ten dollars, such were the high prices charged at that time. A very severe storm was experienced during the voyage, the waves running "mountain" high. The ship was disabled and the crew and passengers

were compelled to work at the pumps night and day to keep the vessel afloat. The water rose so high that the fires were extinguished and the passengers were saved only through the intervention of another ship which towed into harbor the one on which Mr. Ordway had taken passage. The escape was indeed a narrow one. Our subject went direct from San Francisco to the placer mines in Tuolumne county, and was engaged in mining in Jackass Gulch, where he had a little claim, out of which he took considerable gold, securing about six hundred dollars in a month. That mine subsequently yielded fifteen thousand dollars. The food supply among the miners was limited during the following winter and in consequence the prices were very exorbitant. In the spring Mr. Ordway went to Stockton on horseback, and later proceeded to San Francisco, where he boarded a ship bound for Australia, on which were one hundred and sixteen passengers. After they had left the port it was discovered that two of the passengers had smallpox. All of the others were then vaccinated and the progress of the disease was thus impeded. At the equator they were becalmed for two weeks. At the time they reached the Sandwich islands it was found that their supply of provisions was inadequate and there they purchased hogs and cocoanuts, and soon they were out of food again and this time supplied the deficiency by obtaining crackers from another ship. They subsisted on these, together with some arrowroot which they had on board. Before reaching the harbor the ship was struck by a typhoon and they were in a gale for six weeks, the sea being lashed into great fury. At length the wind changed, blowing from another direction, but that merely added to the roughness of the sea. When the storm subsided they saw near them a ship turned bottom side up and knew that all of its passengers must have been lost. The vessel on which Mr. Ordway sailed had been blown two hundred miles out of its course, but they finally landed at Gelong and there obtained food. The passengers again boarded the ship and at last reached Melbourne in safety after a very stormy voyage of six months.

On the voyage Mr. Ordway had formed the acquaintance of a little Dutchman and they decided to keep together. They made their way to Bendigo, where Mr. Ordway worked for two days for seven dollars and fifty cents per day, and then got a claim of his own, twelve by twelve feet. He sunk a hole in the middle of this and struck a vein of pure gold which looked like flax seed, and was worth nineteen dollars and fifty cents per ounce. He and his partner took out three thousand dollars in a week, worked out the claim and then started for Bendigo. The Dutchman stopped at White Sand Hill, but Mr. Ordway proceeded on his journey and in connection with others he purchased a claim on which a shaft had not as yet been sunk to a depth where gold could be obtained. The new owners, however, worked it out in two days and secured fifteen thousand dollars, the streak of gold only crossing one corner of the claim. Mr. Ordway's Dutch friend was fortunate in his venture and took out gold to the weight of two hundred pounds from the White Sand Hill. There were many convicts from Van Dieman's Land and the miners were in constant dread of being killed and robbed. Mr. Ordway had purchased horses and was hauling wood. In this way he made con-

siderable money, but at night his horses had to be fastened with heavy chains in order to keep them from being stolen. One night he awoke and heard talking outside of his tent in the direction of the horses. He fired a shot and the robbers escaped; but not relishing such an existence, he a little later decided to return to Melbourne. It was his intention to buy a stage-coach and engage in running it, as the fare for the passage of sixty miles was fifty dollars; but he could not secure a stage-coach at any price, and accordingly left Australia, taking a ship for South America.

He went to New Zealand and thence to Callao, South America. Desiring to prospect on the Amazon, he obtained a pass from the American consul, for at that time there was a rebellion in the land and there was considerable trouble in getting through the army lines. Mr. Ordway and his companions crossed the mountains that were sixteen thousand and six hundred feet above the sea level. When they were at that altitude the blood burst from their eyelids and the ends of their fingers and they became stupefied. They succeeded, however, in getting to the top of the mountain and to where some Englishmen were working a mine, and there they lay for twenty-four hours not knowing or wanting anything, and their horses were in the same condition! They found gold all through that country on the tributaries of the Amazon river, but they also saw unpleasant sights, for in the jungles there were boa constrictors and wild animals that rendered life unsafe. The Indians, too, were a constant menace, being very hostile, and the lives of the white men were continually endangered. They saw bridges made of hay, rope and sticks, but the monkeys did not have to resort to any such means to cross the rivers, as they would spring across wide streams, one holding the other in his mouth until they formed a chain long enough to bridge the water!

Mr. Ordway and his party returned to Callao, and as there was no passenger ship at the port they asked for passage on an American man-of-war. During the voyage he formed a high opinion of the ability of the American navy, noting the excellent marksmanship and splendid training. At length Mr. Ordway arrived in San Francisco and made his way to Gold Springs, Tuolumne county, where he constructed a water race and again met with success in his mining ventures. Subsequently he came to Stanislaus county, where he purchased two hundred and fifty acres of rich land at Langworth on the river bottom, where he raised melons and pumpkins so large that one could hardly hold them. At first he made a great deal of money, for the products brought good prices. In one season he raised over two hundred tons of wheat, having in the meantime purchased additional tracts of land until he had about one thousand acres. Through adverse circumstances, however, he lost all of this.

On the 31st of December, 1857, Mr. Ordway was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth H. Kennedy, a native of Pennsylvania, a daughter of John Kennedy, whose ancestors were from the north of Ireland. She came to California in 1857. Seven children were born of their marriage: Walter K., who is the baggagemaster and car inspector at Oakdale; Clara D., at home;

J. Ernest, of Oakdale; William A., who is engaged in railroading; Fanny M., now the wife of William H. Shipman, of Oakdale; and Frank M. and Lizzie, who are still with their parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ordway are valued members of the Methodist church, and several of their children also belong to the same religious body. For years he has been a trustee in the church and is one of the earliest members of the church at Oakdale. During the intervening years he has ever been loyal and true to its teachings, doing all in his power to advance its work. He is a strong temperance man and is a member of the Order of St. Paul, a church society whose members make it a principle of their lives to do good to every one.

Mr. Ordway has had an eventful experience, and if his history should be written in detail it would prove more exciting and interesting than many of the tales of fiction which so enchain the attention of the young. He has endured the hardships of pioneer life, the storms at sea, has faced the robbers of Australia and wild animals of South America, and though never courting danger he has resolutely manifested a fearless spirit that has awakened a high admiration. His life has been honorable and true and of manly principles, and among the worthy pioneers of the state none are deserving of a higher regard than Nehemiah F. Ordway.

REUBEN MOORE SPARKS.

Emigration to California in '49 and the early '50s was drawn from the best element of the east and middle west, and, in fact from all parts of the world; for in those days it took pluck and courage to brave the dangers of overland travel or voyage; months were consumed in making the journey; and uncertainty, and in many cases hardship, awaited the traveler. Among those who landed in California at that early date, have passed through the varied experiences of a half century and are now comfortably situated in the Golden state, is Reuben Moore Sparks, a resident of Sunny South, Placer county. It was in 1853 that he came to California.

Mr. Sparks was born in Kentucky January 8, 1835, a son of Mattison and Winfred (Thomas) Sparks, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia, the Sparks family having lived in Kentucky for several generations, the Thomases being an old Virginia family. His ancestors were prominent in the early history of this country and were participants in both the war of the Revolution and of 1812. Mattison Sparks attained the ripe age of eighty-seven years. His wife was sixty-five when she died. They had eight sons and a daughter, four of whom are living.

In his native state Reuben M. Sparks spent the first eighteen years of his life, and then came to California, stopping first at Grass Valley, Nevada county, where for a year and a half he worked for wages on a ranch. We next find him at Deer Creek, where he spent the winter in mining. With a partner he secured a claim at Bear river, out of which they took about four thousand dollars. They mined thirteen hundred dollars in a single week, and out of one pan of dirt took ninety-three dollars. Also they had a canyon

claim, which they mined successfully. Later Mr. Sparks came to Iowa Hill, where he and his brother invested in a mine. This, however, proved a failure. He then went to Wolf creek, where he mined one summer with good success, at the end of the season returning to Iowa Hill and going thence to Damascus. There he became a partner with Mr. M. H. Power and others in the Damascus mine, which they consolidated with the Mountain Gate mine, in which he is still interested. He is also a shareholder in the Hidden Treasure Gravel mine. Since 1876 he has been a resident of Sunny South, where he now has a pleasant home, and, surrounded with comfort and plenty, is spending the evening of life.

Mr. Sparks was married, in July, 1880, to Miss L. B. Bank, of Nevada county, a daughter of F. W. Bank, who has been a resident of this state since 1855 and now resides at San Juan. Mr. and Mrs. Sparks have an only daughter, Miss Hattie.

Of Mr. Sparks' political and fraternal affiliations it may be said that he has been a life-long Democrat and has long been identified with the Masonic order, having membership in both the blue lodge and chapter.

JOHN H. CUSHING.

From the far off Pine Tree state Mr. Cushing came to identify his interests with those of California, and through forty-one years he has been a resident of this state, his home being now in Penryn, Placer county. He was born in Blue Hill, Maine, on the 23d of March, 1838, and represents a family that was founded in New England in colonial days by English ancestors. His grandfather and his father, the latter bearing the name of John Cushing, were both born on the old family homestead in Maine which the great-grandfather had located. John Cushing was born in 1800 and was reared and educated in the place of his birth. He married Miss Eliza Hinkley, a native of Blue Hill and a representative of an old and honored family there. They had three sons and a daughter. The father was a sea captain and in 1849 he came to California as the master of the ship Governor Stevens. He died at his home in Blue Hill, in the fifty-second year of his age, leaving a widow and four children. In 1873 the mother came to California, spending her last days in the home of her son John, her death occurring in 1894, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. She was a member of the Baptist church and an excellent woman who carefully reared her family.

When the father of our subject died the latter was a young sailor. He went to sea when only fourteen years of age and sailed until his twenty-first year. In 1859 he came to California, by way of the isthmus route, landing in San Francisco. In the early years of his residence in this state he engaged in mining and farming and followed other pursuits which would yield him an honest living. In 1862 he returned to the east, around Cape Horn, as a sailor on a clipper ship, after which he settled in Boston and resided there till 1867, when he returned to California by way of the isthmus route, locating in the Livermore valley, in Alameda county, where he engaged in farming for a

time. Subsequently he removed to Arizona, where he followed placer mining and also engaged in copper-mining and in prospecting to a considerable extent. He found valuable claims, but no transportation facilities were near and they are still undeveloped. Mr. Cushing then returned to San Francisco, where he was engaged in the manufacture of syrup of figs, and in 1886 he came to Penryn, Placer county, where he has since engaged in fruit-raising. His orchards and residence are in the town, only a short distance from the railway station, and he is now conducting a large and profitable business.

In 1881 Mr. Cushing was happily married to Mrs. Emily J. Brown, a daughter of John Brenan. She came to California in 1854 and for a number of years resided in Sacramento and San Francisco. Since 1872 Mr. Cushing has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and he and his wife are charter members of the Eastern Star lodge in Penryn, in which he is serving as worthy patron, while his wife is conductress. His political support is given the Republican party. They are highly esteemed people of the community and their extensive circle of friends is an indication of their sterling worth.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS SANDERS.

Prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of northern California was the subject of this sketch. His life history most happily illustrated what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy were the crowning points of his success, and his connection with various business enterprises and industries was a decided advantage to this section of California, promoting its material welfare in no uncertain manner. At all times he was honorable and straightforward and gained a reputation for integrity in the affairs of life that was indeed enviable and worthy of emulation.

Mr. Sanders was born in Trigg county, Kentucky, on the 10th of October, 1834, and his parents, Jeremiah and Ann Maria (Ramey) Sanders, were also natives of that state and descendants of old southern families there. In the state of his nativity the subject of this review acquired his education and when twenty years of age he became one of California's pioneers, a young man of courageous spirit, full of enterprise and determination, and was well qualified to meet the hardships inseparable from the development and improvement of a new section of country. It was in the year 1854 that he crossed the plains. He was accompanied by a cousin and together they brought a drove of cattle. For a short time they remained in the Sierra valley and then went to Coon creek, where they herded their cattle and later sought pasturage in many sections of the state, including the site of the present town of Lincoln. Mr. Sanders first engaged in mining in the Auburn Ravine and in his search for gold he was rewarded by a fair supply of the precious metal. He was also for a time engaged in the hotel business and was agent for a ditch company.

In 1861, when gold was discovered in Idaho, he went to that territory, making his way to the Warren diggings, he and his companion each carrying

a sack of flour and other equipments on their backs. Mr. Sanders continued his mining operations in Idaho for three years, but returned to Placer county each winter. He was a man of great endurance and energy and his long sustained effort enabled him to acquire a large amount of gold. In this way he got his start in life. Later he engaged in business at Lincoln and was one of the most active promoters of the town, his efforts contributing in a large measure to its growth. When the pottery was established in the town, in 1875, he entered into contract to furnish teams and haul the clay to the factory; and such were the pleasant business relations between him and the company that he continued to do the hauling up to the time of his death, and his teams have since been engaged in that work. In all his business relations he was a man of the highest integrity and honor.

In 1864 Mr. Sanders was united in marriage to Miss Mary Burdge, a native of Linn county, Missouri, and a daughter of Stephen Douglas Burdge, one of the honored California pioneers of 1850. Mrs. Sanders came to this state with her mother in 1852 and has therefore witnessed the wonderful development of California from a mining camp into a commonwealth possessing all the industries, enterprises and indications of civilization known to the older east. Three children came to bless their union: Lottie, who was born in Lincoln, is now the wife of Henry P. Sartain, who is conducting the Burdge, the leading hostelry of the town of Lincoln; Frank L., who is the managing editor of the Placer Herald, at Auburn, and married Miss Mattie Newton; and the third child died in infancy.

Mr. Sanders always gave his political support to the Democracy and for several years he served the city of his choice as a member of her board of trustees, and in that way he earnestly labored for her upbuilding and progress along substantial lines, and was ever ready to do all in his power to promote the welfare of the town. His efforts were of a practical nature and resulted to the immediate benefit of Lincoln and also proved of worth in later years. He was one of the leaders in procuring the water supply and water system which furnishes the town with an abundant supply of pure water, not only for use in the homes and in the business houses but also as a protection against fire. Mr. Sanders also served for one term as license collector.

In 1859 he received the sublime degree of Master Mason in Gold Hill Lodge, No. 32, F. & A. M., and at once became a valued and active worker. He was honored by election to many of the offices in the lodge, which he filled in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the brethren of the fraternity. For three years he was the capable and efficient master. He was also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and in his life exemplified the helpful spirit of those fraternities. His death occurred on the 12th of February, 1898, occasioned by rheumatism of the heart. The end came suddenly and was a sad bereavement to his family and the whole city. He was serving as trustee of Lincoln at the time of his demise, and the board of which he was a member passed the following resolution as a tribute to his memory: "Resolved, that it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our

midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard; an active member of the board whose utmost endeavors were for the welfare and best interests of this town; a friend and companion who was near to us all; a citizen whose upright life was a standard of emulation to his fellows." In manner Mr. Sanders was very pleasant, courteous and frank. He was ever ready to assist the needy with open hand or to relieve any form of suffering or distress. He was a man of the highest integrity of character and his word was as good as any bond that was ever solemnized by signature or seal.

Mrs. Sanders and her children are well known in Placer county. She is a lady of marked refinement and she and her daughter are members of the Order of the Eastern Star, of which she is past matron. She is now conducting the Burdge Hotel, which was built by her father. In this she is assisted by her son-in-law, Mr. Sartain. The hotel is a large, well-kept house, the leading one of the town, and Mrs. Sanders and Mr. Sartain do all in their power to promote the comfort of their guests and provide their house with every convenience found in first-class establishments. They have made many warm friends among the traveling public and in Lincoln, where they are widely known, and their circle of friends is limited only by their circle of acquaintances.

FREDERICK W. TURNER.

Frederick William Turner, whose identification with the business interests of Loomis in mercantile lines and as the proprietor of a hotel has made him one of the leading factors in commercial circles there, well merits representation among the leading citizens of Placer county. For forty-seven years a resident of California, he has always maintained a deep interest in the development and progress of the state and at all times has borne his part in the work of upbuilding and advancement.

He was born in Needham, Massachusetts, on the 17th of May, 1847, and is the son of Joseph and Ann (Dexter) Turner, both of whom were natives of England, whence they emigrated to the United States in 1816. The father was then three years of age. His parents settled in Needham, Massachusetts, where he was reared, and after arriving at years of maturity he was married. In April, 1850, he came to San Francisco, leaving his family in the east. He hoped to rapidly acquire wealth here, for he had heard of the splendid gold discoveries, and to mining on the American river he directed his attention. Later he engaged in mining at Secret Ravine, a half-mile from the present site of Loomis. In 1853 he sent for his wife and two sons, Frederick William and Joseph Charles, who joined him in his California home, where three other children were added to the family, Frank A., Elizabeth and George W.; but the last named and our subject are now the only survivors of the family.

On arriving in California they located on a farm of two hundred acres a half-mile from the town of Loomis and there developed an excellent property,

the father continuing his farming operations until 1894, at which time he retired to private life, making his home with the subject of this review in Loomis until his death, which occurred on the 8th of December, 1899. He was one of the brave pioneers of 1850, a man of courageous spirit and marked energy and uprightness of life, and he was well and favorably known by all the pioneer settlers of the community and held in the highest regard by all later arrivals who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His wife departed this life in 1895. She was devoted to her family, considering no sacrifice too great that would promote their welfare and happiness; and she was a worthy representative of the brave band of women who bore uncomplainingly the hardships of life in the far west before the introduction of the comforts of the east.

Frederick W. Turner was but six years of age when he arrived in California in 1853. He was educated in Placer county, where he has made his home for forty-seven years, and upon the home farm with his father he remained until twenty years of age, when he accepted a position as a brakeman for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He was afterward a freight conductor and subsequently a passenger conductor. In his boyhood he peddled newspapers, at the time the Southern Pacific was being built. Since retiring from the employ of the railroad company he has been recognized as one of the leading factors in the business life of Loomis, conducting here a general mercantile establishment and also carrying on a hotel. In the store he carries a large and well selected stock of general merchandise, such as is in demand by the mining and fruit-growing community surrounding Loomis. The hotel is a new one, which he has built for the accommodation of the traveling public, and the enterprise has met with favor, as is shown by the liberal patronage accorded it. Both Mr. and Mrs. Turner do all in their power to promote the comfort of their guests and have supplied the hotel with all the modern conveniences and accessories. Mr. Turner is also the postmaster of Loomis, to which position he was appointed in 1889 by President Harrison. He has since served in that capacity in the most creditable manner, his administration of the office being satisfactory to all concerned. It is conducted in his large mercantile store, and his son Frederick William is acting as his clerk and deputy postmaster.

Mr. Turner was married, in 1869, to Miss Martha E. Whitehead, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Timothy Whitehead. In 1853 she crossed the plains with her parents and has since been a resident of California. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have one child, Frederick William, who is now his father's able assistant. Mrs. Turner acts as agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and in addition to his other business interests Mr. Turner is a notary public. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, unswerving in his support of the party. He has never joined any fraternal society, but has steadily given his attention to his business affairs; and his close application, methodical habits and his careful management of his enterprise have made him one of the substantial citizens of this community who now enjoys a comfortable competence that is an honorable reward of his labors.

GABRIEL L. RODDEN.

Each community is judged by the character of its representative citizens, and its social, intellectual and business standing is determined thereby. The sterling worth, commercial ability and enterprise of the leading men are mirrored forth in the public life of the town, and therefore the history of the people of prominence is the history of the community. No account of Oakdale would be complete without the life record of Gabriel Lindsay Rodden, a man whose public spirit is manifested in his many efforts to improve the conditions and promote the upbuilding of the town. Throughout a period of forty-seven years Mr. Rodden has been numbered among the residents of northern California, his home being now in Oakdale, Stanislaus county.

He is a native of North Carolina, born near Charlotte September 15, 1823. On the paternal side he is descended from an old family of that state, while on the maternal side he represents an equally old Virginian family. Both of his grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war. Jackson Rodden, his father, was born in North Carolina in 1788, and was married, in that state, to Miss Mary Corum, who is closely connected with the historic Settle family of North Carolina. One of her brothers was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was killed at the battle of New Orleans. Six children were born to them in North Carolina, after which they removed to Tennessee and there four children were added to the family. Subsequently he, with his wife and three children, took up his abode in Arkansas, but he was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, for at the end of one year he departed this life, in 1852, being then sixty-four years of age. His wife long survived him and attained to a ripe old age.

Mr. Rodden of this review acquired his education in Tennessee, and afterward engaged in teaching there for a year. Subsequently he was for eight years a teacher in the subscription schools of Alabama. In 1853 his health failed and he was advised to seek the climate of California. From the isthmus of Panama he journeyed to the land of sunshine. On reaching the Pacific coast he made his way direct to Sonora, Tuolumne county, where in connection with some of his Tennessee friends he engaged in mining at Columbia, but they met with very moderate success and accordingly he secured a situation as clerk in a store owned by Mr. Moss. Afterward he became the proprietor of the Sierra Nevada House, which he conducted for its owner, being paid by the month for his services. Subsequently he again tried mining, at Sonora, but made little more than his expenses. He next went to the mountains, where he engaged in making sugar-pine shakes and shingles, that enterprise proving a profitable one and occupying his attention until 1856. He then engaged in teaming from the mountains to Columbia, Sonora, Knight's Ferry and Jamestown, with oxen.

In 1857 Mr. Rodden returned to Alabama to wed his sweetheart, Miss Elizabeth Ditto, a native of that state and a daughter of William Ditto. With his bride he again started for California, by the isthmus route, accompanied by one of his wife's brothers. After their arrival they lived for some time

in the mountains, where Mr. Rodden had pre-empted a claim, and later they took up their abode in Sonora, where he built a good residence. For some years he was engaged in freighting from Stockton to Sonora and Columbia and also in Mariposa county. While residing in the mountains the Indians stole his neighbor's oxen and with a party of others he went in pursuit of the red men, and when they found them discovered that one of the oxen had been killed and partially eaten. Shots were exchanged and some of the Indians were struck, but were carried off by their unwounded comrades. The pursuers, too, had several narrow escapes, but succeeded in driving away the red men and securing the stolen stock, after which they returned in safety.

Mr. Rodden was often in Oakdale between 1871 and 1879, and in the latter year he took up his permanent abode in the town. He continued in the transportation business until the building of the Sierra Railroad and met with gratifying success, accumulating a handsome competence which enables him to live retired from active business, the interest on his capital being sufficient to supply him with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He has a nice home in Oakdale, where he and his good wife reside in peace beneath the shade of beautiful fruit and ornamental trees which they have planted. Their union has been blessed with five children, four of whom are yet living, namely: Mary, now the wife of D. B. Warfield, of Oakdale; Lizzie, who for the past thirteen years has been successfully engaged in teaching; William A., a money-lender and a notary public; and Edward, who is engaged in business with his brother William, under the firm name of Rodden Brothers.

Mr. Rodden of this review has been a life-long Democrat, but he has never sought or desired office. The cause of education has ever found in him a warm friend and he has done much to promote the efficiency of the schools. He served as a trustee for twelve years, and while in Sonora had the honor of organizing the public school under the school law of California. He was also the clerk of the school meeting in that city and was secretary of the first school meeting held in Tuolumne county.

ALEXANDER A. FRANSIOLI.

Alexander A. Fransioli (Francis in English), for forty-seven years a resident of California and now a well known and highly respected citizen of Georgetown, is a native of the land of the Alps, his birth having occurred in canton Ticino, Switzerland, May 29, 1837. His parents, Joseph and Maria (Sartor) Fransioli, were both natives of the same country, and with his father the subject of this sketch crossed the Atlantic to the new world, in 1852. The former came to California that year and engaged in placer mining in Eldorado county, near Placerville, meeting with gratifying success in his labors. In 1856 he returned to his native country, where he died at the age of sixty-eight years.

Alexander A. Fransioli, the only son of his parents, was educated in his native land and was fifteen years of age when he arrived in California. Here he worked in the placer mines of Eldorado county with his father, and as this

country was rich in its mineral resources he gained a goodly supply of the precious metal. Subsequently he removed to San Francisco, where he engaged in dealing in cigars and fruit during the year 1857. On the expiration of that period he returned to the mines and later devoted his energies to the butchering business for a time. He purchased the store from the firm for which he was working and conducted a successful meat market in Georgetown on his own account for a quarter of a century. He was also the proprietor of a saloon and has also been in the livery business. It will thus be seen that he is a man of resourceful ability and one of marked energy who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. His diligence and his careful management brought to him a desirable capital and this enabled him to put aside the arduous cares of business life in 1897, since which time he has lived retired.

In 1870 Mr. Fransioli was united in marriage to Miss Flora Farni, a native of Switzerland, and their union has been blessed with seven children, all of whom were born in Georgetown, namely: Joseph S., Alexander, Frank, Sartor, George, Louisa, the wife of George Barklage and Beatrice, who is at home with her parents. They have a commodious home, situated in the midst of beautiful grounds, and its social functions are enjoyed by their hosts of friends. Mr. Fransioli is still interested in farming and stock-raising, although he is practically living retired. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the A. O. U. W. and the Chosen Friends. He is well known as a man of the highest business integrity, and his varied interests have contributed not alone to his individual success but have also been of benefit to the community through his promotion of commercial activity.

JOHN CRAIG BOGGS.

The pioneers of a community are certainly deserving of gratitude, for they master the rough conditions of nature, meeting the hardships and trials which must be borne ere the land gives bountifully of its fruits. Rich in agricultural resources, California yet had for her pioneers a mighty task in preparing this great state for the incoming tide of settlers who were to carry forward the work already begun by the pioneers and aid in placing California in the front rank among the commonwealths that constitute this nation. The traveler of to-day, as he sees its splendid mining camps, its richly cultivated fields and orchards, its beautiful homes and thriving cities, can scarcely realize that hardly half a century has passed since the entire northern and central portion of the state was a wild region, dotted here and there with mining camps, having little of the comforts of civilization and separated from the east by almost interminable stretches of sandy waste or by a long and tedious ocean voyage.

Mr. Boggs was among the pioneers of 1849 who, attracted by the discovery of gold, came to the Pacific coast. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Greencastle, Franklin county, on the 18th of October, 1825. On the paternal side the parents were of German lineage and on the maternal side of

Scotch descent, the ancestry having been early settlers of the colonies and participated in the events which form the colonial history, and the men were in the Revolutionary war.

Dr. John Boggs, the father of our subject, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of August, 1787, and was a fine classical scholar and learned physician. Throughout his entire life he resided in Greencastle and during the war of 1812 he served as a surgeon, being then a young practitioner of twenty-five years of age. For thirty years after the second struggle with England he continued to practice medicine in Greencastle, one of the most beloved and eminent physicians in the county. He was a devout Christian man and was ordained as an elder in the Presbyterian church of Greencastle. Of liberal and generous impulses, his home was celebrated for its hospitality and in it he had a "prophet's chamber," in which the ministers of all denominations were entertained. Without distinction the rich and poor alike were the subjects of his professional skill. He was married, in 1817, to Miss Isabella Craig Allison, a daughter of William Allison, a prominent resident of Greencastle. They reared eight children, two of whom—F. Johnson and Charles H.—became distinguished ministers of the gospel and made life records of great usefulness in the world. Others of the family were highly talented and respected in other departments of life. Their honored father, Dr. Boggs, passed away on the 12th of July, 1847, at the age of sixty years, and his wife attained about the same age. Five of the family still survive.

John Craig Boggs, who was the fourth born, received a public-school education, but was of a somewhat restless and adventurous nature and did not take readily to the classics and theology as did his brothers, and consequently when gold was discovered in California he was attracted to the mines and took passage on a sailing vessel from Baltimore, on the *Xylon*, and sailed around Cape Horn to California. His father had died two years previously, but he secured the consent of his relatives and of his mother, who gave him one thousand dollars with which to start out upon his perilous voyage. The captain of the boat proved a rough and overbearing man, who put the passengers on a short allowance of water and treated them very inhumanely. The passengers therefore elected a committee to wait upon the captain and compel him to land and get water. A. A. Sargent, later United States senator, Robert Armstrong and Mr. Boggs were chosen as the committee, and they succeeded in persuading the captain that it would be better for him to land and secure a sufficient supply of water; but such had been his course on the voyage that Mr. Sargent reported him to the United States consul at Rio de Janeiro and he and his mate were relieved from the command of the ship. While on the voyage one of the passengers jumped overboard and was drowned, but all the others reached San Francisco in safety on the 14th of September, 1849. They found a town of a few rudely constructed buildings, built on and among the sand hills, the bay extending to the present site of Sansome street.

Mr. Boggs proceeded to Wood's dry diggings, now the beautiful city of Auburn, where he arrived on the 28th of September, 1849, in company with his partner, E. M. Hall. They had been up the Sacramento on the

schooner I. O. O. F., and at that place Mr. Boggs met his brother, William Allison, whom he had not seen for four years. The meeting was a great but happy surprise. At Sacramento they secured pack mules on which they loaded their effects, while the men walked the entire distance to Wood's dry diggings. This was before Auburn was given its name. There were five men of the company and they at once engaged in digging and washing the dirt for gold. On the first day Mr. Boggs picked up a nugget worth sixteen dollars, which greatly elated him and his companions. They made money fast and spent it as easily and went frequently from one camp to another. Our subject was in Nevada and Yuba counties, and in 1854 returned east to visit his relatives; but in the spring of 1855 again came to California. He was one of the large company that flumed the American river at great expense; but the enterprise proved a failure. The most successful day which Mr. Boggs experienced during his mining ventures was at Concord bar on the Yuba river, where he took out one hundred dollars. Like the other pioneer miners, he had times of good fortune and of adversity. He was a man of liberal impulses and his generosity led him to spend his money freely. He has always continued his interest in mining and is now a half owner of the Never Sweat mine at Canada Hill, above Michigan Bluff. He is also interested in the oil lands of Kern county and was one of the pioneer fruit-growers in Placer county, also one of the first to engage in the fruit-shipping business. He has certainly been one of the leading men in advancing the interests of his county.

In early life Mr. Boggs was a Whig, but became identified with the Republican party on its organization. After returning from the east in 1855 he was made a deputy sheriff of his county and for ten years he held the office of constable, rendering very efficient service in maintaining law and order. He was elected sheriff of Placer county, filling the position until 1883 and proving himself to be a most fearless and reliable officer. He was instrumental in ridding the country of the famous Tom Bell and Rattle Snake Dick. He was also the assessor of the county for one term, and perhaps not a resident of this locality is better acquainted with Placer county and its affairs than Mr. Boggs. His was the honor of establishing the first Republican paper in the county, known as the Stars and Stripes. He began its publication in 1863 and continued to be its owner until 1865, when he sold out to W. A. Sil Kirk.

Mr. Boggs was united in marriage, in 1857, to Miss Livisa Chandler Harrington, of Maine. Unto them have been born two children, one of whom is living, John Gove. The daughter, Isabella Allison, passed away in her thirty-second year, greatly beloved by hosts of friends. After forty-one years of happy married life Mrs. Boggs was taken from her husband by death. She had come to California in 1856 and was one of the brave pioneer women whose influence in the affairs of the state was very marked. She possessed considerable talent, was earnest in support of her honest convictions and had a very large circle of warm friends. On the 16th of April, 1899, Mr. Boggs wedded Miss Alice S. Watson, of Sacramento, a native of Missouri and the

youngest daughter of General Ralph Watson, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, who was general-in-chief of the state militia. Her mother was in her maidenhood Miss Julia Crawford, of Virginia, a descendant of one of the old families of that state. Her father removed to Missouri and became prominently engaged in the raising of blooded horses and cattle. He lived in that state only two years, and during that time Mrs. Boggs was born.

In 1852, accompanied by his family, he started across the plains for the Willamette valley in Oregon, taking with him a drove of stock and herders to care for them. The elder daughters of the family, Miss Anna Watson and Byrd Watson, had horses to ride, and the party was excellently equipped. After passing Fort Laramie the father was stricken with cholera and died, the widow and the family then being left to continue the sad journey alone. After arriving in Salem, Oregon, Mrs. Watson let out her stock on the shares. She resided in that state until 1861, at which time she removed with her family to Sacramento, where Mrs. Boggs remained the greater part of the time until her marriage. She is an accomplished and intelligent lady and she and her husband are now living very happily in a beautiful residence in New-castle, their home being surrounded by trees, shrubs and flowers of his own planting. He is now capably serving as the postmaster of the town, during the administration of President McKinley. Still strong in body and intellect, he is a grand representative of the California pioneers of 1849.

JOSEPH STUDARUS.

California fruits are celebrated throughout the country. Every state in the Union receives its consignment from the Pacific coast, for its horticultural products are unequalled in size and perfection. The business of fruit-growing and shipping has therefore become one of the most important in California, and of this industry Joseph Studarus is a worthy representative, being in control of an extensive and valuable farm which is largely devoted to fruit-culture. His entire life has been passed on this place, which is therefore endeared to him from the association of boyhood, as well as connections of later years.

His birth occurred November 20, 1855, and as the years passed he assisted in the labors of the farm, thus gaining that broad, practical experience that well fitted him for carrying on a business of his own when years of maturity were attained. Good educational privileges were provided him, and he is to-day a well informed man, not only on the lines of his business but on all subjects of general importance. He became his father's assistant, and early acquired a thorough knowledge of agricultural and horticultural methods. He represents one of the pioneer families of the state, for his father, John B. Studarus, was a pioneer from Switzerland, but in the early era of development came to California and took an active part in promoting the material interests of Sacramento county. He was born in St. Gall, Switzerland, December 10, 1824, spent his early boyhood on a farm, and afterward learned the baker's trade. In 1847 he took passage on a sailing vessel, which weighed

anchor at Havre and after forty two days reached the harbor of New York in safety. He was without capital, and during the first three years of his residence in the United States he was employed by others, performing much arduous service in order to gain a living. He worked as a gardener in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and drove a milk wagon for a time. In 1848 he went to New Orleans, but could find no employment in that city and returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, where for a time he served on a packet steamer. Subsequently he again drove a milk wagon, and then, suffering from an attack of illness, he returned to Pittsburg, where he was cared for by Nokear Stahele, who had come to America with him. It was there he renewed his acquaintance with Mary Reach, whom he had known in Europe, and they were married. Later they worked for six months upon a farm near Wellsville, West Virginia, and then operated a part of their employer's land on the shares.

But the opportunities of the far west attracted them and Mr. Studarus resolved to seek a home on the Pacific coast, for very favorable reports were heard of the advantages offered to ambitious young men in the Golden state. With his wife and two children he crossed the arid plains and journeyed over the mountains until the 1st of September, 1853, when he arrived at Diamond Spring, Eldorado county. His first venture at mining was at Logtown, where he remained for more than a year, but not meeting with the success he had anticipated he determined to engage in agricultural pursuits and rented a farm on the American river, in Brighton township, Sacramento county. After operating this for six years he purchased it and became the owner of three hundred and thirty acres. For a time he devoted his energies to the raising of barley, broom-corn, Indian corn and melons, but afterward planted much of his land to fruit-trees and grapevines, and his orchards and vineyards brought to him an excellent income, for the fine variety of fruits which he raised found a ready market not only on the Pacific coast but in the east. He was one of the charter members of the Sacramento Cannery, an industry formed to can the fruits raised in this locality. He also became identified with the American River Grange on its organization. His political support was given the Republican party through the period of the Civil war and for a number of years thereafter, but in later life he exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party.

In November, 1873, his first wife died, and the following year he married Barbara Bollenbacher, who died December 10, 1884.

Joseph Studarus has always lived upon the old homestead, and after his father's death, which occurred in 1899, he became the owner of the place, which he is now successfully operating. He is regarded as one of the leading horticulturists of the community, and a glance at his orchards and vineyards indicates to the passer-by his careful supervision, his enterprise and his thorough understanding of the business to which he devotes his energies.

In 1880 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Studarus and Miss Margaret Schwab, and they now have one daughter, who is named Agnes. Their friends in the community are many, and their own home is the center of a cultured society circle. Their many excellent qualities have gained for them

the high respect of all with whom they have been brought in contact, and Mr. Studarus is accounted one of the leading and influential citizens of the community. The fact that many of his friends are numbered among those who have known him from boyhood is an indication that his life has been honorable and upright and one worthy of the esteem of all.

ELISHA B. ROBERTSON.

For many years the name of Elisha Bryant Robertson has been closely interwoven with the professional interests of Amador county. He won distinction as an eminent physician and surgeon, and he gained the respect, confidence and love of those with whom he came in contact by reason of his broad sympathy, kindness and generosity. Through the storms of winter or under the midsummer sun he daily passed to his duties and hastened as quickly to the bedside of the poor and lowly as to those of more exalted station and of better financial condition. He never stopped to inquire whether compensation would be awarded him for his service, but administered freely to all in need of a physician's aid. His life was consecrated to that most humane calling, and his great loving interest in humanity was manifest in the manner in which he discharged his professional duties. In his death the community lost one of its most valued citizens, and the record of his life well deserves a place on the pages of California's history.

The Doctor was born at the head-waters of Goose creek, in Tennessee, on the 22d of October, 1826, and was of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, Jesse Robertson, was born in Scotland, and in 1740 emigrated to Virginia, locating in Prince Edward county. He was one of the early settlers there. He and two of his brothers participated in the war of the Revolution, serving under the direct command of General Washington. He wedded Miss Mary Hunter, and after the independence of the nation was assured they removed to Sumner county, Tennessee, where both died in the year 1832. They reared three sons, one of whom was David Robertson, the father of the Doctor. He was born in Virginia, participated in the battle of New Orleans in the war of 1812, and was near General Peckingham when he fell from his horse mortally wounded. He had removed with his father and the family to Tennessee, where he was married to Miss Mary Bryan. In 1839 they took up their abode in Missouri and became the parents of nine children, of whom four died in infancy. The eldest son, John Robertson, became a minister of the gospel. The father died on the 28th of January, 1847, and his wife passed away in Polk county, Missouri, in 1863, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Dr. Robertson, their youngest child, acquired his early education in Missouri, but his advantages in that direction were rather meager. He was truly a self-made man, who owed his advancement along educational and material lines entirely to his own efforts. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, read medicine under the direction of Dr. Hoerchner, and was graduated at the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco in March, 1864.



E. B. Robertson M. D.,

He also pursued two courses of lectures in the medical department of the Pacific and began the practice of his profession in Mokelumne Hill, in Calaveras county, where he met with excellent success. In 1882 he removed with his family to Jackson and soon secured a liberal patronage, which was accorded him until his life's labors were ended, on the 13th of August, 1899. He served as the county physician of Calaveras county from 1869 until 1880. He was a man of strong mentality, a deep thinker and carried his investigations far and wide along original lines in the medical profession. His many ably written articles on subjects relative to the practice of medicine and surgery commanded wide-spread attention and interest. He was an active, useful and efficient member of the Northern California Association, attended its meetings and delivered many able addresses before that body. He also contributed interesting articles to medical journals, and his writings received favorable comment throughout the west. He made a specialty of surgery and was very successful on account of his accurate knowledge of anatomy, his careful diagnosis and his great skill in the manipulation of the delicate instruments used in such work. He performed many very intricate and difficult operations, which were attended with splendid success, and thus he won eminence in that department of the medical science. He also held membership in the State Medical Society, the American Medical Society, the Medical Society of Northern California and the Alumni Association of Cooper Medical College.

Dr. Robertson was married in Copperopolis, Calaveras county, on the 1st of January, 1866, to Mrs. Lucy Coates, *nec* Sherman, a lady of English lineage and a daughter of Lewis Sherman, a native of the Empire state, descended from good old Revolutionary stock. Her father attained the very advanced age of one hundred years. Unto the Doctor and his wife were born three daughters. The eldest, Lucy Amelia, a lady of education and refinement, became the wife of T. T. Crittenden, of San Francisco, and died in her twenty-fourth year, leaving a little son, Elisha Frederick, who was adopted by his grandparents when a child and is now living with his grandmother, at the age of fifteen years. Lillie Virginia is now the wife of Dr. C. A. Herrick, a prominent dentist, of Jackson. The youngest daughter is Elsie Blanche, the wife of Dr. A. M. Gall, a well known medical practitioner of Jackson.

Dr. Robertson became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1866, and for several years was the master of the local lodge and a member of the grand lodge. He attained the age of seventy-two years and became one of the most valued and respected citizens of Jackson, a kind and loving husband and father, a faithful friend and a most devoted representative of his profession. His wife still survives him and is living at the pleasant home in Stockton which was left to her by her husband. She enjoys the highest esteem of friends and neighbors, and her circle of acquaintance is very extensive. The veil was lifted to gain the new glory of a true and beautiful life when death set the seal upon the mortal lips of Dr. Robertson. Any monument erected to his memory and to commemorate his virtues will have

become dim and tarnished by time ere the remembrance of his noble example shall cease to exercise an influence upon the community in which he lived and labored to such goodly end.

WILLIAM J. WILSON, SR.

The life record of William J. Wilson, Sr., has not been one of unvaried monotony, circumscribed by the limits of some narrow community where habits of thought and life largely remain unchanged as the years pass by. He has traveled extensively over the face of the globe and has that knowledge and culture which only travel can bring. His experiences have been varied and interesting, and if written in detail would contain many an exciting chapter.

William Joseph Wilson, Sr., was born near Lurgan, county Armagh, Ireland, on the 15th of August, 1828, and is a son of Oliver Wilson an officer in the British army. His wife died at the birth of their first-born, the subject of this sketch, and there was a second marriage and another family of children. The father attained the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Wilson of this review was educated in his native county and served as an apprentice on board the British ship *Thetis* for four years. He left that vessel at Quebec and became a member of the crew of the *Arabia*, of Belfast, on which he sailed until 1854, receiving one hundred dollars per month. In that year he rounded Cape Horn as one of the crew on the *Thomas Watson*. He also served as quartermaster on the vessel *Uncle Sam*, acting in that capacity during two of the voyages of that steamship, while during the two succeeding years he was boatswain and finally promoted to third mate. He was on the vessel at the time the cholera broke out. It was a never-to-be forgotten trip, nine hundred people on board the ship dying of that dread disease!

Mr. Wilson also sailed from Philadelphia on board the ship *Westmoreland*, bound for Liverpool. After they had been out for a few days they picked up the crew of the ship *May T. Sterrit*, of Maine, which had been dismantled. They then had to scuttle the ship, as it was in the track of other vessels. The many voyages which Mr. Wilson has made have brought many experiences into his life unknown to most people. He has touched at many ports, learning much of the different countries and their inhabitants. For a time he served on the *Sonora* as quartermaster, and while discharging his duties on that ship he became acquainted with Miss Mary O'Malley, who gave him her hand in marriage on the 4th of November, 1856. Three children have been born unto them, two of whom are living, namely: William J., who is now a prominent fruit buyer and shipper of Newcastle; and Mary Jane, the wife of J. F. Madden, of Newcastle. Mrs. Wilson departed this life on the 31st of August, 1891. She was a faithful wife and a kind and loving mother, and her loss was deeply mourned by her family and numerous friends. In 1893 Mr. Wilson married the lady who now bears his name, and who in her maidenhood was Miss Mary Ann Agnes Shepherd. Their only child died in infancy.

When Mr. Wilson decided to make California his place of residence he located in Newcastle. He made considerable money there, but owing to the continued illness in his family this money was rapidly expended. When he came to Newcastle in 1865 he had only about two hundred dollars. His first work in that town was for the noble pioneer, John H. Mitchell. He continued to engage in mining for nine years, but in the meantime he became the possessor of a home and an acre of ground in the town, and on his land he planted fruit trees which soon brought him an excellent return, his fruit sales amounting to one thousand dollars per year. His success in this venture led him to look for more land, and for two years he bought fruit from his neighbors, paying cash, and packed it on his shoulders and wheeled it on a wheelbarrow for over a mile, as he was not able to purchase a horse and wagon. This he did to keep the trade, as he had much opposition, the neighbors seeing that he was making a success of the business. At length he purchased the eighty acres of fruit ground which he now owns, built thereon a nice frame residence and planted a large orchard, which is now producing. He was among the first to engage in shipping fruit in this locality, and to him is due the credit of making the first shipment of a car-load of fruit that left Newcastle. It was sent to Mrs. Astretta, of Denver, and the freight on it was nine hundred dollars! The first boxes of fruit that were sent out of the town went to V. Elliott, of Virginia, Nevada. Following an honorable and reliable business course, he has built up a large trade, and his increasing business necessitated the building of a packing house in Newcastle. For a number of years the business was carried on under the firm name of William J. Wilson, Sr., & Son, but more recently Mr. Wilson has given up the shipping business to his son, while he devotes his entire attention to his farm. He has made a splendid record as an industrious and indefatigable worker, a successful fruit-grower and an honorable business man. He is now the possessor of a good property, does not owe a dollar, and rightly deserves the prosperity which his industry and ability have brought to him.

WILLIAM SAWTELL.

The business interests of Roseville are well represented by William Sawtell, a leading merchant of that place. He is a native of Wisconsin, his birth having occurred in Shellsburg, Lafayette county, on the 19th of October, 1853. His grandfather, Daniel Sawtell, was a pioneer of Ohio, from which state he removed to Wisconsin in an early day, conducting a hotel at White Oak Springs during the early period of the development of his section of the state. He attained the age of seventy years, having survived his wife for some years. His son, Edwin Sawtell, the father of our subject, was born in Ohio and accompanied his parents on their removal to the Badger state, where he became an influential and successful farmer. For thirty years he served as justice of the peace of his township and made a most competent official, his rulings being strictly fair and impartial.

In 1871, when only sixteen years of age, he crossed the plains to Cali-

fornia and engaged in mining with excellent success at Hangtown, now Placerville. In 1852 he returned to his home and friends in the east, taking with him about five thousand dollars. With this capital to serve as a nucleus for business enterprises he married Miss Mary Jane Nedvill, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Captain Nedvill. In 1887 they returned to California, locating in Roseville, where the father departed this life when sixty-seven years of age. His estimable wife is still living, at the age of sixty-seven, and is respected by all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance. Ten children were born unto them and six sons and three daughters are still living.

William Sawtell is the eldest of this numerous and highly esteemed family. Excellent educational privileges fitted him for life's practical duties. He pursued his studies in Platteville, Wisconsin, being graduated at the normal school at that place in 1877. Subsequently he engaged in teaching for one term in his native state and in 1878 he came to California, where he accepted a clerkship in the store of J. D. Pratt, filling that position for seven years. He became the confidential clerk and was largely intrusted with the affairs of the house, for his ability and fidelity had been fully attested.

After his marriage Mr. Sawtell turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, which pursuit he followed for four years, when he embarked in merchandising on his own account in Roseville, in connection with P. V. Sigger. After two years the latter sold his interest to W. H. Wearine and the connection between Mr. Sawtell and Mr. Wearine continued for two and a half years, when Mr. Wearine and his wife both died and Mr. Sawtell purchased the interest of the heirs in the business, which he has since conducted alone, under the firm name of Sawtell & Company, his wife being the silent partner. They carry a large stock of general merchandise and by their liberal and honorable business methods have secured a very large trade. In connection Mr. Sawtell also deals in hay and grain.

He was married, on Christmas day of 1885, to Miss Stella Shellhouse, who was born in Placer county, a daughter of the honored pioneer Martin Shellhouse, who had come to this state in 1849, locating near Roseville. He was a man of influence in the early days and served as a justice of the peace. He died in 1854, but his wife still survives him and is now in the sixty-fifth year of her age. Unto our subject and his wife have been born two interesting children,—Ernest Carlton and Gladys. They attend and support the Methodist church and Mr. Sawtell is liberal toward all enterprises designed to benefit the town. He votes the Republican ticket, but is not an office-seeker, preferring to give his time and attention to the business affairs whereby he is now annually augmenting his capital.

A. A. VAN VOORHIES.

Often do we hear it said that those who have attained distinguishing honors or gained marked success were men who arose to eminence through advantageous circumstances, and yet to such carping criticism and lack of appreciation there needs be made but one statement, that fortunate environ-

ments encompass nearly every man at some stage of his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes the intrinsic value of minor as well as great opportunities; who stands ready to take advantage of circumstances and who even molds adverse conditions until they serve his end. A. A. Van Voorhies is one who has recognized the opportunities for accomplishment in everything presented, and to-day is recognized as one of the wealthy merchants in the city of Sacramento. To plan and control successfully an extensive commercial enterprise requires ability as marked as that which is demanded in professional life. Mr. Van Voorhies is one who forms his plans readily, is determined in their execution and manifests in the discharge of his duties keen discrimination and unflagging industry.

He manifests in his life many of the sterling qualities of his Holland ancestors. In the year 1660 four brothers of the name of Van Voorhies left the little country of Holland for the new world. One of these, the original American ancestor of our subject, settled in what is now Bergen county, New Jersey, near the present manufacturing city of Paterson. The grandfather, the father, John Van Voorhies, and our subject were all born in the same house in that town. John Van Voorhies married Sarah Storms, who also was a representative of an old Holland family, and during the boyhood days of our subject the parents removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he acquired his education in the common schools. At the age of seventeen he returned to the east after having served an apprenticeship with Mr. Volland, a harness and saddlemaker of Ann Arbor, under whose direction he became an expert workman.

He continued his trade in the metropolis until 1853, when he resolved to seek a home on the Pacific coast. The tide of emigration was at that time bearing many of the most resolute, enterprising and reliable young men of the country to the west, and he, too, sought a home beyond the Rockies and became an important factor in the development and upbuilding of central California. He made the journey by way of the isthmus route, and arrived in San Francisco in November, 1853. Almost immediately afterward he obtained a position in the harness establishment owned by J. Madison, then one of the leading harness-hardware dealers on the coast. For two years he remained with that gentleman and then went to Placerville, Eldorado county, where, in 1855, he established a wholesale and retail harness house. The venture proved a successful one and he carried on business there until January 1, 1869, when he came to Sacramento and purchased an interest in the wholesale harness business of R. Stone & Company. In 1880 they removed to Nos. 322-324 J street, where they established an extensive plant and made arrangements for carrying on business on a large scale, for their increased trade demanded greater facilities. In 1882 Mr. Van Voorhies purchased the interest of Mr. Stone and the present firm of A. A. Van Voorhies & Company was established, his partners being L. C. Montfort, R. C. Irvine and G. A. Phinney. With the passing years and under the able management of Mr. Van Voorhies, one of the most extensive enterprises of Sacramento has grown up. The output of the factory is very large and a

wholesale business is carried on by them. Their goods are sold to the trade, their patrons being found along the Pacific coast and through many of the western states. The business has grown to very extensive proportions and a large force of workmen are employed. The quality of harness and saddlery which they manufacture is one element of their success, and combined with this is the well known reliability of the house.

Mr. Van Voorhies has been twice married. In his early manhood, Miss Harriet Wadsworth, a native of Connecticut, became his wife, and to them was born a daughter, Harriet, who became the wife of George A. Phinney, of Sacramento. In 1873 Mr. Van Voorhies was united in marriage to Miss Georgie Montfort, a daughter of Harry Montfort, one of the prominent pioneers of the state, and they now have a son, whose name is Ralph Henry.

While residing in Eldorado county, Mr. Van Voorhies took an active part in political affairs, but the increasing demand of his business has prevented him in late years from engaging actively in political work. A prominent Mason, he belongs to Union Lodge, Sacramento Chapter and Sacramento Commandery, and is a warden of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church. His Christian belief influences his life. Although making no pretensions, he nevertheless manifests in his daily conduct the principles which underlie Christianity, and which have been the uplifting power among men through almost twenty centuries. In manner he is modest and unassuming, and, while we wish to enter upon no fulsome encomium, yet the commendation for his fidelity and principles, his honorable business career and his pleasing qualities in social life will be but the reiteration of the judgment passed upon him by his fellow men.

MARK McCORMICK.

Mark McCormick, who is the owner of a large ranch in the Milton district of Calaveras county, was born in Ovid, Seneca county, New York, on the 27th of March, 1822. His paternal grandfather, David McCormick, was a native of Edinburg, Scotland, and on taking up his abode in the new world located in Ovid, New York. When the colonies, no longer willing to stand the oppression of the mother country, entered upon a war to sever all allegiance to Great Britain, he joined the army and loyally fought for the independence of the nation. He lived to enjoy the freedom of the republic for a long period, passing away at the very advanced age of one hundred and five years, while his wife lived to be ninety years of age. They were Presbyterians in religious faith and were people of the highest respectability. Their son, Alexander McCormick, the father of our subject, was born in Ovid, New York, and as a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Polly Nichols, a lady of Pennsylvania-Dutch ancestry, born in the Keystone state. In 1847 they removed to Michigan, settling in Washtenaw county, where they spent their remaining days, the father dying at the age of seventy-four, while his good wife attained the ripe old age of eighty-five. They were the parents of five children.

Mark McCormick, the only survivor of the family, was educated in the common schools of the Empire state and his identification with California's interests came through his desire to gain a fortune in the gold fields. In order to reach the Pacific coast he sailed on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and gulf of Mexico to the isthmus of Panama, where he took passage on the George Law, which afterward sunk off Cape Hatteras and all on board were lost, together with much treasure, which was being taken to the east. At the time that Mr. McCormick made the voyage there were ten hundred and twenty-five passengers aboard the vessel, and a first-cabin passage cost him three hundred dollars. He arrived in San Francisco on the 9th of March, 1851, and went directly from that city to Stockton. He began mining at Boston Bar, on the Calaveras river, and in eight months he took out forty-two hundred dollars, never losing but one day in the whole time. His partners recklessly expended their money, while he saved his and was thus enabled to get a good start in business life. However, that fall he was taken ill and his doctor bills and other expenses amounted to one thousand dollars. He continued to mine until 1854 and then engaged in merchandising until 1856, making some money in that way. In the spring of 1857 he returned to the east by water, and again by the water route came to California, locating at Jenny Lind. In the collection of a debt he was obliged to take a saloon; but, not liking the business of running it, he soon sold out, going to Rich Gulch. Through the succeeding ten years he engaged in mining on North Hill, and then turned his attention to other pursuits, becoming a representative of the sheep-raising industry in 1871. He was successfully connected with that enterprise for seventeen years, having as high as three thousand sheep at a time. He made considerable money and continued in the sheep-raising business until the election of President Cleveland, when he sold his sheep and retired. He owns two thousand acres of land, and on the place is a commodious and pleasant residence and many of the most modern improvements. His fields are under a high state of cultivation, and in addition to farming he is the owner of some valuable mining interests.

In 1881 Mr. McCormick was united in marriage to Mrs. Ellen Long, the widow of Daniel Long. They have one daughter, Annie, who is the wife of William H. Perry and resides near her parents on land which Mr. McCormick has given to her and her husband. Throughout his entire life Mr. McCormick has made it his rule of action to do right to the best of his ability and his name is synonymous with integrity and honorable business transactions.

He has been a life-long Republican and has been honored with several local offices. He served as a supervisor for four years, was a constable and for a time a deputy sheriff for four years, during which time he proved himself a most active and fearless officer, doing much to rid the county of the highwaymen and murderers that then infested it. He was an excellent shot and had many battles with the lawless class, and on a number of occasions narrowly escaped with his life. At one time he came upon four desperate criminals. He

was alone, and before he could draw his revolver fifteen shots had been fired at him. He decided to stand and fight, for if he ran he would likely be killed. So he gave battle to the men, killed three of them and shot the fourth through the body, but from the wound the man ultimately recovered. Mr. McCormick also was injured. His hat was pierced by a bullet and he was shot in the neck just above the collar bone, while another bullet was imbedded in his hip. No time-tried veteran upon the field of battle has displayed greater bravery in the face of danger than did Mr. McCormick during his service as a deputy sheriff, and it needed such men to subdue the lawless element which then menaced life and property in the early days of California's development. He deserves the gratitude of his fellow men, for his services were very valuable and recommended him to the highest regard of all who recognized fidelity to law. In his business affairs he has prospered, gaining that success which is the reward of honorable effort. He is well and favorably known by the citizens of the county and the pioneers of the state, and merits honorable mention among the representative men of the locality.

JOSEPH E. TERRY.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man in Sacramento who occupies a more enviable position than Joseph E. Terry in mercantile and financial circles, not alone on account of the brilliant success he has achieved but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution; and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is to-day his. It is true that he became interested in a business already established, but in controlling and enlarging such an enterprise many a man of even considerable resolute purpose, courage and industry would have failed; and he has demonstrated the truth of the saying that success is not the result of genius, but the outcome of a clear judgment and experience.

Joseph Emmett Terry was born in Sacramento, California, December 2, 1863, and is a representative of one of the oldest families of New England. The ancestry can be traced back to Samuel and Ann (Lobdell) Terry, who resided in Springfield, Massachusetts, at a very early period in the development of the old Bay state. Samuel Terry was the founder of the family in America, whither he came either from England or Ireland. His son, Ephraim Terry, was a native of Kentucky and married Hannah Eggleston, also a native of that state. Their son, Samuel Terry, was born in Lebanon, Kentucky, July 21, 1709. He married Sarah Webster, who was born in Kentucky May 5, 1701, and his death occurred on the 18th of January, 1798. His son, Elisha Terry, was born August 8, 1743, and became the father of Truman Terry, whose birth occurred in North Marlboro, Massachusetts, November 5, 1781. He followed farming as a life occupation and died in Ischua, New York, March 12, 1861. He wedded Ann Ball, who was a relative of George Washington. She was born in Danville, Kentucky, May 16, 1783, and died in Ischua, January 14,

1839. Their son, Dr. Marsena Terry, was the grandfather of our subject. He was born in Homer, New York, April 15, 1804, and was for many years a prominent physician of Steuben county, that state. About 1836 he removed to Sheridan, Chautauqua county, New York, and later took up his residence in the vicinity of Bath, Steuben county. He died in Waterford, New York, July 17, 1891, at the age of eighty-seven years. He married Anna Mott, who was born in Newburg, New York, in 1804, and died in Painted Post, that state, August 18, 1867.

Wallace E. Terry, the father of our subject, was born in Harford, Cortland county, New York, January 1, 1832, and accompanied his parents on various removals during the period of his boyhood. He was reared principally in Bath, Steuben county, and his education was completed in the academy at Prattsburg and in Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York. He afterward engaged in teaching for three terms in Campbell, same state, and having determined to make the practice of law his life work he prepared for that vocation as a student in the office of Barns & Bonham, at Bath. In January, 1852, while in Judge Barns' office, he became interested in California and its possibilities, owing to favorable reports received from his brother-in-law, E. C. Thompson, who had recently returned from that state and was organizing a small party to visit the Pacific slope. Mr. Terry decided to accompany them and took passage on the new steamer, *Sierra Nevada*, on the first trip to the isthmus. After being detained there for eleven days they proceeded on their way to San Francisco, arriving at their destination forty-two days after leaving New York. The voyage from Panama was made on the old steamer *New Orleans*, which carried a thousand passengers, twice as many as there were good accommodations for.

The party with which Mr. Terry traveled proceeded on through Sacramento to Coloma and Georgetown, and at the latter place engaged in mining for six months. Mr. Terry's experiences were rather rough for a young man who had thus far enjoyed the privileges of student life in the luxurious east. In September the company dissolved and Mr. Thompson returned to the Atlantic coast, but Mr. Terry made his way to Sacramento. He there suffered an attack of typhoid fever, but, recovering, he engaged in school-teaching at Washington, across the river from Sacramento, where he had thirty pupils, but a disastrous fire occurred in November of that year, in which Sacramento was almost entirely destroyed, and as many of his scholars came from that city his school was thereby broken up. His next step was to accept a clerkship in the office of L. P. Simpson, a lumberman on Second street, one of the principal dealers in his line in the city. In his employ was another young man, Joseph F. Friend, who had come to the west from Gloucester county, Massachusetts and who had been imbued with the enterprising business spirit of New York city. A friendship sprang up between the two young men, and believing that they might conduct a prosperous business on their own account they rented a tract of land opposite the Simpson yard, where they established business in 1853, under the firm name of Friend & Terry. The history of this extensive enterprise is an indication of the growth of the capital city, for their trade has increased cor-

respondingly with the development of Sacramento. Before the partnership was formed Mr. Terry became interested in the New England sawmill, about nine miles above Auburn, which mill cut between three and four million feet of lumber annually. It was this fact which led to the formation of the partnership which continued through many years, and which resulted in the establishment of one of the leading industrial concerns in central California. Seven years after the firm was established they purchased a grant on the south side of M street, between Front and Second streets, and removed their yards to that place. The business proved profitable from the beginning and incidentally led to a number of operations in other departments of trade. In 1855 the firm of Friend & Terry was commissioned by San Francisco parties to buy hides, tallow and wool to export to New York, and during the next four years large amounts of money passed through the hands of this firm for that purpose alone. Men were sent out in every direction to purchase this commodity, which had received very little attention in the past—in fact had even been cast aside in mining camps as being practically worthless. Later deer and bear skins, horns, old copper and lead and even wild mustard seed were added to the first articles they collected for shipment. These goods were sent to the east by vessels which rounded Cape Horn, while every "prairie schooner" returning from the mountains brought in more or less of the articles, with perhaps enough lumber to make up a full return freight. At first the sum of one dollar each was paid for a dry hide, but after a year or two English buyers entered the field and a lively competition carried the price up to six and eight dollars. As the New York houses could make no profit off of the hides purchased at that rate, the business declined, but in the meantime the lumber interests of Friend & Terry had assumed quite extensive proportions, and the firm had gained a place among the leading lumber merchants of the state. When the Central Pacific Railroad was in process of construction, between 1861 and 1868, this firm furnished most of the material used by the corporation. Many million feet of Oregon and redwood lumber, timber, piles, ties and telegraph poles were brought up the river by sailing vessels, and with the powerful aid of steam derricks were transferred to waiting cars to be conveyed to the place where the work was carried on.

In 1868 the firm acquired a leading interest in the Boca sawmill, with a large acreage of timber land in Nevada and Sierra counties, L. E. Doane holding the remaining interest. Boca is the Spanish word for mouth, and the mill was so named from its location at the mouth of the little Truckee river, five thousand, five hundred and thirty-three feet above sea level. In winter it was noticed that ice formed upon the pond which had been made to furnish water-power for the mill to a thickness of from twelve to twenty inches, and in the following year an ice house of eight thousand tons capacity was erected and filled with the finest quality of natural ice. This was the first regular crop of ice harvested in the state of California and placed upon the market, and the establishment of this industry wrought a revolution in the ice trade of the state, for previous to this time the American-Russian Commercial Company had exercised an absolute monopoly of the business, bringing ice from Sitka and

perhaps one or two other points in Alaska, and retailed it for from five to twelve cents per pound. The ice harvests of California naturally reduced this price, and the quality of the cooling product was also superior to that brought from the north. From time to time the ice works at Boca were enlarged and the business soon assumed magnificent proportions. Other companies soon established plants in this vicinity, but the ice belt was very narrow, as only from ten to fifteen miles either to the east or west can ice be secured in sufficient quantities to make the industry profitable. Long ago importations from the north ceased, and railroads took the place of steamships in bringing the necessary quantity of ice to this state.

In the meantime the lumber business of the firm of Friend & Terry continued to increase. For fifteen years they imported eastern pine, which was largely used in pattern-making, and also eastern oak and other hard wood, which was used in construction and repairs upon river steamboats. In the early days they likewise imported sash, doors and blinds, but at a later day Oregon pine and native woods have taken the place of eastern lumber, and instead of importation they now do an export business.

The partnership was continued uninterruptedly until the death of Mr. Friend in 1871. Mr. Terry then continued alone for several years, and not only successfully conducted the manufacture and sale of lumber but also extended the field of his operations, becoming financially and actively interested in many enterprises which contribute largely to the growth and prosperity of his section of the state. Gas works, woolen mills, box factories, street railways, insurance companies and other enterprises of more or less importance to the city received his support and were guided by his counsels. In November, 1879, A. M. Simpson, of San Francisco, one of the early and successful lumber merchants, mill and ship owners, together with Messrs. Holt & Son, of Humboldt county, who had extensive holdings in the Redwood district, became interested with Mr. Terry in the lumber branch of his business, and a stock company was formed in November of that year, under the name of the Friend & Terry Lumber Company, with Mr. Terry as the president. The main office and yards continued to be on Second street, but they also established an extensive yard on the corner of Twelfth and J streets, and became interested to a great degree in Oregon redwood and sugar-pine mills. Under the capable management of Wallace E. Terry the lumber business of the corporation assumed importance and magnitude second to none in this section of California. He also became the president of the Pioneer Box Company, which business was inaugurated in 1874, by Matthew Cooke, the distinguished etymologist, and in 1884 was incorporated by Mr. Terry and H. P. Martin, who in 1889 erected new and additional works of large capacity on the river front, near T street. Enormous quantities of sugar-pine and fir lumber were there converted into crates, fruit baskets, boxes and packing cases of every description. The plant was supplied with the latest improved machinery and appliances used for this purpose, and spur railroad tracks were built to both factories and warehouses to facilitate operations. Mr. Terry continued his connection with the ice business, and as the president of the Boca Ice Company he was largely in-

strumental in forming the Union Ice Company, which was incorporated in 1882, with Lloyd Tevis as president. The organization was really a consolidation of the six principal ice companies in California, and the fact that strong animosity had arisen during the prolonged and bitter war for supremacy made the task of uniting them very difficult of accomplishment. Mr. Terry's long, honorable and extremely successful business career was ended in death, December 3, 1893. Perhaps no man in Sacramento has contributed more largely to the material development and prosperity of the city than he. At all events he may be classed among its founders, for it is to commercial activity that any community owes its upbuilding and advancement. The beautiful capital stands as a monument to the enterprise and public spirit of such men, and no history of Sacramento would be complete without the record of his life work.

Mr. Terry never sought or desired office. He kept well informed on the issues of the day, and in early life was a Douglas Democrat, but for many years voted for the Republican party. He served as alderman in 1857, but at no other time would he consent to become a candidate for any political preferment. While his time was largely engrossed with the many and varied interests of his business life, he was yet a man of domestic tastes and found his greatest enjoyment when in the midst of his family at his own fireside. He was married in San Francisco in 1860, by Rev. Starr King, to Miss Laura A. Morrill, who was born in Maine, and is still living in her beautiful home at the corner of Thirteenth and N streets, in Sacramento. She is a daughter of Moses and Abigail (Moore) Morrill, natives of New Hampshire. Her father was for many years a teacher and died in Sebec, Maine, at the age of ninety-one years, while his wife passed away at the age of sixty-one years. In their family were eleven children, all of whom reached the psalmist's span of three-score years and ten.

Mr. and Mrs. Terry became the parents of four children—May A., Laura E., Joseph E. and Wallace Irving. The last named is a graduate of the State University at Berkeley and of the Tolland Medical College, and is now engaged in the practice of medicine in San Francisco. He was married April 19, 1898, to Miss Mary Dudley.

Joseph E. Terry, the elder son, has spent his entire life in Sacramento, and after putting aside his text-books became associated with his father in the lumber business. He mastered the business in its various departments, and before his father's death was made the manager and treasurer of the Friend & Terry Lumber Company. His splendid business and executive ability well fitted him for the position. In the control of its affairs he displayed sagacity and sound judgment that enabled him to successfully guide its course, and the honorable methods which were instituted by his father and which have ever been followed by him have gained for the corporation a reputation for reliability that is indeed enviable. In June, 1896 Mr. Terry purchased the extensive properties of the Shasta Lumber Company, located in Shasta county, which is one of the largest sugar and California white pine plants in the state, and he is now operating it under the firm name of the Terry Lumber Company. That he is a man of resourceful ability is indicated by the fact of his connection with many other

industries and important enterprises, aside from his extensive lumber interests, and his capable management has proved a valued factor in these concerns. His energy is unflagging, and but one result can therefore follow. He is the president of the Terry Estate Company, and is so closely connected with many of the commercial and industrial interests of the northwest that a detailed history thereof would largely include a record of the business growth in this section of the country. He is a director of the state board of agriculture, and he withholds his support from no measure or movement which he believes will prove of public good.

Mr. Terry was married on the 22d of April, 1888, to Miss Henrietta Weinrich, a native of California, and they now have a son, Paul. Socially Mr. Terry is connected with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and with the Society of Native Sons of California. Personally he is the most genial of men, and though his time is largely occupied with the details of his vast business interests he always finds time and opportunity to devote to those of his friends whose calls are purely of a social character. He is a fair exemplification of the typical American business man and gentleman.

ELMER W. WEIRICH, M. D.

A resident of Angel's Camp, Dr. Elmer William Weirich has there gained an enviable reputation as a prominent physician and is now serving as the health officer of Calaveras county. He is a native of Massillon, Ohio, born on the 3d of March, 1866, and is of German lineage, his ancestors having been early settlers of the state of Pennsylvania, where his father, Isaac Weirich, was born and reared. He removed to Massillon, Ohio, and was married there to Miss Maria Everhard. He followed merchandising and also owned and operated flouring-mills, being actively identified with the business interests of that place, of which he was one of the first settlers. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, and all who know him esteem him for the excellence of his character. He has two sons and two daughters.

Dr. Weirich is now the only member of the family in California. He was in part educated in Ohio and afterward continued his professional education in the Hahnemann Hospital Medical College, at San Francisco, in which institution he was graduated in the class of 1889, and he now practices in full accord with the teachings and beliefs of the latter school of medicine. However, he takes the best out of both and at all times he is ready to accept the new discoveries made by the representatives of the medical science that are calculated to advance the object of the calling,—the perpetuation of life and the restoration of health. He practiced in San Francisco previous to coming to Calaveras county, where he has practiced for ten years, the four last years being located at Angel's Camp, where he has met with gratifying success and has built up a large and lucrative practice. He has the honor of being the pioneer homeopathic physician of Calaveras county, and has erected a nice home on

one of the commanding building sites of Angel's Camp, in which he has a well equipped office.

Dr. Weirich was happily married in 1887, to Miss Catherine H. Smith, a native of Marysville, California, and a daughter of Colonel S. P. Smith. The Doctor and his wife have three children: Norman E., Catherine G. and Victoria G. He is a valued member of the order of Freemasons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a past noble grand in the latter. In politics he is a Republican. He enjoys fully the respect and esteem of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance and in the professional circles he occupies an enviable position.

JOHN CURTIN.

John Curtin, one of California's pioneers of 1853, now owning a large stock ranch eight miles from Chinese Station and the same distance from Knight's Ferry, is a native of the green isle of Erin, his birth having occurred in Mallow, in county Cork, on the 31st day of March, 1835. His parents, Michael and Margaret Curtin, were also natives of that land. His father passed away at the age of fifty-one years, his death resulting from the kick of a horse. He and his wife were the parents of three sons and six daughters.

Mr. Curtin of this review was only thirteen years of age when he bade adieu to home and friends and crossed the Atlantic to "the land of the free." He took passage on an American clipper ship, the Sarah Perkins, of New York, at a London dock on the 17th of March, 1848, the ship being under the command of Captain Samuel Kilpatrick. They encountered severe head winds and were ten weeks and four days on the voyage. The supply of water became exhausted and a flag of distress brought a steamer to their relief and they were given twenty-five barrels of water. At length they safely reached the harbor of New York and Mr. Curtin proceeded to Boston. Soon afterward he obtained work from John Houlett, at South Reading, Massachusetts, and was given seven dollars per month as a compensation for his services. Not long after he obtained a position as stage driver at twenty-five dollars per month, his route being from the city of Lawrence to Boston. He saved his money and as soon as he had accumulated enough he sent it back to Ireland to pay the passage of his mother, six sisters and two brothers, who then came to the new world. He built a home for them and had them comfortably situated, accomplishing all this before he was eighteen years of age.

Not long afterward, when still in his eighteenth year, John Curtin was united in marriage to Miss Annie Corroan, a native of Kinsale, county Cork, Ireland. She was then sixteen years of age. Deciding to seek his fortune in the Golden state, Mr. Curtin arrived at Volcano, Amador county, in 1853, and thence went to Fiddletown and later to Drytown, Calaveras county. In May, 1854, he crossed the Stanislaus river into Tuolumne county, and struck a rich claim at Gold Springs. He secured gold in large quantities, but sunk all his money in the Stanislaus River Water Company, thus losing fifteen

thousand dollars. After becoming established in his California home he sent for his wife, who came by way of the isthmus of Panama and joined him on the Pacific coast. They settled at Gold Springs, and there four sons and three daughters were born unto them, of whom two have passed away. The remaining children are: Mary, now the wife of J. K. Weyburn, a resident of San Francisco; Margaret Ellen, the wife of P. F. Warren, superintendent of the Clio mine, of Jacksonville, Tuolumne county, California; M. J., who is now in the employ of the harbor commission in San Francisco; J. B., a prominent state senator and one of the most distinguished lawyers of Tuolumne county; and Robert Andrew, who graduated at Alameda University Academy and York School, of Stockton, and is now associated with his father in the cattle business.

In 1880 Mr. Curtin removed from Gold Springs to his present farm, where he has fourteen hundred acres of land. He has on his place about five hundred head of cattle at a time, and is now breeding a grade of Durham and Holsteins. This produces excellent stock and of hardy nature, excellent for food and therefore commanding good prices upon the market. In 1881 Mr. Curtin erected a commodious, substantial and attractive farm residence, but five years later it was destroyed by fire. With characteristic energy, however, he replaced it with a pleasant home, in which he now resides. In 1891 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 14th of February, of that year. Her many excellencies of character had endeared her not only to her family, but to her many friends. The following obituary appeared in the *Sonora Democrat*, issued on the 1st of March, 1891:

"O, Remorseless Time!
Fear Spirit of the Glass and Scythe!
What power can stay him in his onward
course,
Or melt his iron heart to pity?"

One after the other crosses the "border line"—one of Tuolumne's oldest highly respected and best known citizens.

On the 9th day of February, 1891, died Mrs. Annie Curtin, the wife of Mr. John Curtin, who with his much beloved wife, were among the oldest citizens of Tuolumne county. She was born in the town of Kinsale, county Cork, Ireland, on the 7th day of July, 1838, and at her death was in her fifty-third year. She came to America in April, 1850, at the age of twelve, and lived with her people at Lynn, Massachusetts, and married Mr. Curtin at the age of seventeen. Both actuated by the spirit of adventure and the gold excitement of the times, they came to California, for "westward the star of empire takes its flight," and lived at Gold Spring, near Columbia, where all her children were born. In May, 1880, the family moved to Cloudman's, and in 1882 a post-office was established at this place. Mr. Cloudman was appointed postmaster, with Mrs. Curtin as his deputy. Mr. Cloudman served but a short time, when she was appointed in his place and filled the position

until her death. She leaves a husband, four sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a loving and faithful wife and devoted mother.

Life is a mystery! Death is a mystery! None can explain. In the language of Ingersoll: "There is, after all, something tenderly appropriate in the serene death of the old. Nothing is more touching than the death of the young and beautiful. But when the duties of life have been nobly done; when the purple twilight falls upon the present, the past, and the future; when memory with dim eyes can scarcely spell the records of the vanished days, then, surrounded by friends, death comes like a strain of music: it is a welcome relief. The day has been long, the road weary, and we gladly stop at the inn." Our deceased friend was not among the young nor the old. But the duties of her life had been nobly done. Her sun on earth touched the horizon. We cannot explain the reasons why, though the days had not been long, the road weary, or the memory dim, and at the age of fifty-three she stopped at the universal inn from which no traveler ever returns, and there we will bid her a sorrowful and eternal adieu.

In 1898 Mr. Curtin was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Honora Fogarty, of Modesto, with whom he lived happily until May, 1900, when she, too, departed this life and he was once more left alone. The following mention of her demise occurred in one of the local papers: "This morning at 9 o'clock, after a lingering illness from cancer, Mrs. Honora Delaney Curtin, the wife of John Curtin, died in this city. For a long time the lady had been a patient sufferer from cancer of the stomach. A short time ago she was taken to San Francisco, where an operation for her relief was attempted, but the malady had so weakened her that the operation had to be abandoned. She was a native of New Birmingham, Thurles, county Tipperary, Ireland, coming to this country when but a small girl. She came to Modesto about nineteen years ago, and reared five children here. They are two daughters and three sons: Mrs. Henry Hamilton, Mrs. D. J. McAllen, Dennis A., Thomas D. and Alphonso L. Fogarty. She married John Curtin about two years ago. Her age was fifty-one years, five months and twenty-one days. She was well known and highly respected throughout this community and many will mourn her loss.

Mr. Curtin exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy, but has never been a politician in the sense of office-seeking, yet he served as postmaster for twenty years, the office being at his home. He has a wide acquaintance among the business men in this portion of the state and all esteem him for those reliable qualities that everywhere command respect and confidence. In the early days he was engaged in the freighting business between Stockton, Oakdale and the different mining camps in the mountains. He became well known to the majority of the residents in this section of California and won their respect, friendship and regard.

William L. Curtin, a son of the subject of the foregoing sketch, was born December 17, 1872, and died April 20, 1892. He was a young man of excellent qualities and a promising career was before him.

Robert Andrew Curtin, another son, is a graduate of the York School at Stockton and of the Alameda University Academy, and has just passed the civil-service examination for a position on the police force of San Francisco.

ALEXANDER HEMPHILL.

Ireland has furnished many of her sons to the new world, whose versatility, adaptability and enterprise have been important factors in the up-building and progress of the communities with which they have been associated. Among the sons of the Emerald Isle now residing in California is Alexander Hemphill, a citizen of Lincoln, who arrived in the Golden state in April, 1853. He was born in county Donegal, in 1832, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The religious faith of the family was that of the Presbyterian church. His father, Richard Hemphill, married Miss Sarah McCann, and two sons, John and Alexander, were born unto them. The mother died when the subject of this review was only thirteen years of age, and in 1843 the father came with his two boys to America, sailing from Londonderry to New York. They located in Adams, Clark county, Ohio, and the father died there in the sixty-fifth year of his age, spending his last days in the home of his brother, who had preceded him to the new country. He was a man of means and of the highest integrity and respectability.

Alexander Hemphill acquired his education in the schools of his native county and in the public schools of Ohio. When nineteen years of age he entered upon his business career, and determining to try his fortune in the far west he sailed from New York for San Francisco, making his way from the Atlantic to the Pacific waters over the isthmus of Panama. He took passage on the Independent, having six hundred people on the vessel. Off Marguerite island she ran on the rocks, caught fire and was totally destroyed, two hundred and fifty of her passengers being drowned by the swamping of her boats in the surf! Mr. Hemphill battled with the waves, swam ashore and thus saved his life, but lost all of his possessions save a pair of trousers and a coat. They were three days upon the island before relief came. It was supposed that the old ship was heavily insured and that she was run aground on purpose; but the perpetrators of the fearful crime were never brought to justice.

After his arrival in San Francisco Mr. Hemphill came to Placer county and engaged in mining. He has since made his home in this county and has aided in the search for the precious metal at Auburn, Iowa Hill and Dutch Flat. He was engaged in lumbering with the Towle Brothers for fifteen years and in all of his enterprises his efforts have been attended with success. In 1879 he came to Lincoln and has since devoted his energies to farming. He now has sixteen hundred acres of valuable land and is extensively engaged in raising the various cereals best adapted to this climate. He has erected one of the most pleasant and commodious homes in Lincoln and there he is now spending the evening of an active and prosperous life, surrounded by

many of the comforts and luxuries that have been secured to him through his well-directed efforts.

Mr. Hemphill was married in 1878 to Miss Eliza Disque, a native of Iowa and of French lineage. They have only one son, whom they have named Wallace George. He was born in Lincoln and is now making a tour of Europe, including a visit to the World's Fair in Paris. Mr. Hemphill was made a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Olive Lodge, No. 81, at Dutch Flat, in 1867, and is still identified with the organization. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, but has never desired or held office, preferring to give his entire attention to his business.

JOHN M. EATON.

John Marion Eaton, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits near Oakdale, Stanislaus county, is a native of Tennessee, born in Alexandria on the 23d of March, 1851. He is descended from an old southern family who were early emigrants to North Carolina, the ancestors having emigrated from England to that state during the colonial epoch of our country's history. Mr. Eaton is also descended from the Fox family that furnished several prominent representatives to the war of the Revolution. His father, William Jasper Eaton, was born in the state of Tennessee and was married there to Miss Catharine Ward Scrivner. He was an industrious and highly respected farmer and was a member of the Christian church, while his wife belonged to the Methodist church. They became the parents of six children, four of whom are living. At the time of the Civil war the father, true to his loved southland, joined the Confederate service, under the command of Captain Wright and Colonel Ellerson. He was taken prisoner and confined at Camp Chase, in Ohio, where his grief and confinement caused his death! He passed away in the winter of 1864, at the age of forty years. His good wife still survives him and is now in the seventy-fifth year of her age, her home being still in Tennessee.

John Marion Eaton is the only representative of the family in California. He is the eldest of the sons and was educated in Tennessee, being reared to manhood on his father's farm. In 1883 he was married and came to Stanislaus county, California, having no capital but possessed of a strong determination to improve his opportunities and steadily work his way upward to success if he could do so through earnest and honorable efforts. He began work here as a farm hand and was thus employed for six years, after which he rented land, which he put in wheat, sowing as high as twelve hundred acres in 1884. In that year he raised six thousand sacks of wheat, which sold at one dollar and forty cents per hundred. He is now farming eight hundred acres, which is planted in wheat, and his labors are bringing to him an excellent financial return. He owns a residence in Oakdale and has one hundred and seventeen acres of land adjoining that town.

In 1883 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Eaton and Miss Mary Eardley, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Charles and Emma Eardley, now re-

spected citizens of Oakdale. Their marriage has been blessed with three children: Alpha Myrtle, Inez Vivian and Eva. The parents hold membership in the Methodist church and are people of the highest respectability. Mr. Eaton exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party, but has never been an office-seeker. He is a good citizen who has a wide reputation as a man of sterling worth and who in all life's relations is faithful and true to the trust reposed in him, to the obligations of citizenship and to the duties of manhood.

JOHN COLLINS.

The business interests of Rocklin are entrusted to a board of trustees, one of whom is Mr. Collins, and in the faithful discharge of his duties he manifests a loyal and progressive spirit that is of marked benefit to the community. Mr. Collins was born in Staffordshire, England, on the 5th of September, 1841. His father, James Collins, was born in Ireland and belonged to a wealthy and prominent family who owned large estates there. In England he married Miss Bessie Elizabeth Hughes, who was born on the merrie isle and was of English lineage. By trade the father was a glass cutter and engraver, but his business career was not of long duration as he died in the thirty-fourth year of his age, leaving two sons to the care of the widowed mother. The daughters died when very young. In 1844 Mrs. Collins married John Meyrick, a blacksmith, by whom she had six children,—Richard, Martha, William, Samuel, Janey and Lucy. Richard and William are deceased. Mrs. Meyrick passed away in the fifty-eighth year of her age, in the city of York, Yorkshire, England. Mr. Meyrick's father kept the Royal Oak Inn, at Clayhills, near Ludlow, Shropshire.

The subject of this review was educated in England and in his native land learned the blacksmith's trade. He chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Sarah Hannah Francis, who was born in England and belonged to one of the old families there. A daughter came to bless their home, to whom was given the name of Ann Elizabeth, and with their first-born they crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1869, settling in Wyoming, where Mr. Collins worked as a blacksmith for the Union Pacific Railroad Company for one year. He then removed with his family to Carlin, Nevada, where he remained for two and a half years, and then came to California, taking up his abode in Sacramento. In the latter part of September, 1876, he arrived in Rocklin, where he has since resided and has been continuously employed as a blacksmith for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at this place. He is a sturdy, capable and industrious man and an expert mechanic, capable of making anything out of iron. He has ever given the best satisfaction to the company through his excellent service and enjoys the unqualified confidence of those by whom he is employed.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Collins in California, namely: Fannie, now the wife of Paul Walters; Charles Albert, Arthur and Alma Willard. Mr. Collins has erected a commodious residence in Rocklin

and owns six city lots, on which stand his home and outbuildings. The grounds are ornamented with trees, flowers and shrubs of his own planting and the art of the landscape gardener has added much to the attractiveness of the place. He also has a forty-acre farm a short distance from the town, and his possessions are as a monument to his industry and enterprise.

Socially Mr. Collins is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and politically he is a Republican. He was elected one of the trustees of the town in April, 1900, an office which he is filling with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is spoken of as a sensible, practical business man, ever ready to do his part in promoting the best interests of the town, and he and his family are held in high esteem by their fellow citizens among whom they have so long resided.

BENJAMIN A. MARDIS, M. D.

Dr. Benjamin Allen Mardis, a prominent practicing physician of Forest Hill, claims California as his native state and dates his birth in San Francisco on the 17th of April, 1870. He is descended from French ancestors who were among the early settlers of the South. Both his grandfather and father were born in the state of Mississippi, and the latter, Benjamin Allen Mardis, Sr., married Miss Fannie Washington Read, by whom he had two children, Benjamin Allen, Jr., and a daughter, who is now Mrs. W. H. Foulkes, a resident of San Francisco. The father served his country in the Mexican war, and soon after the close of that war came to California, where he spent the rest of his life and died, his death occurring in 1873. His widow survives him.

The subject of this sketch was three years old when his father died, and was reared by his uncle, T. J. Read, his early education being received in the public schools of Napa county. Entering the University at Berkeley, California, he pursued a course in pharmacy and graduated in due time. Then he took up the study of medicine in Cooper Medical College, and of that institution is a graduate with the class of 1892. Immediately after his graduation he came to Forest Hill and entered upon the practice of his profession, and for the past eight years has conducted a practice in the town and surrounding country that has gradually increased, each year adding to his success and popularity. He also owns and conducts a drug store in the town.

Having established himself in his profession, Dr. Mardis took to himself a wife, wedding, in 1896, Miss Belle Nevada Hines, a native of Nevada City, California, who presides over his pleasant home.

Like many of the leading citizens who were born in this sunny state, the Doctor has identified himself with that popular organization known as the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic order, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and being a thrice past master of the blue lodge. Of him politically it may be said that he is an independent, as he votes for men and measures rather than holding close to party lines.

SAMUEL B. HARRIMAN.

Include! among the prominent citizens of Dutch Flat, California, is Samuel Bacon Harriman, who has long been a resident of the place and who owns and occupies one of its most commodious and attractive homes. Mr. Harriman is a native of the Green Mountain state, and was born August 26, 1828. His ancestors were of German and Scottish origin. Several generations of the family have been residents of New England, and John Harriman, the grandfather of Samuel B., was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject's parents, Joshua and Mary (Elkins) Harriman, were born, reared and married in Vermont, and in that state reared their family and died, each reaching an advanced age. He was ninety-four years of age at the time of his death; she, eighty-four. Of their eight children, six are still living.

Samuel B. Harriman passed the first twenty years of his life on his father's farm in Vermont. About that time Wisconsin was receiving emigration from the east, and among those who landed there in 1848 was young Harriman. He spent four years in Wisconsin. In the meantime news of the discovery of gold in California spread over the country like wildfire, reaching even the remote and sparsely settled districts. Leaving Wisconsin in 1852, Mr. Harriman started for California, making the journey by way of New York and the isthmus of Panama. The Atlantic voyage he made on the *Moses Taylor*, and the *Cortez* carried him from the isthmus to San Francisco. A number of passengers on the last named steamer sickened and died and found a grave in the Pacific. In due time Mr. Harriman landed safely in San Francisco and at once sought the mining districts, going first to Placerville, Eldorado county, where he met with good success and where he was engaged in mining until the fall of 1853. At that time he went to Michigan Bluff, Placer county, and during the winter he worked for others at six dollars per day. His next move was to Dutch Flat. This place has since been his home and he is now regarded as one of the oldest citizens of the town. After mining for wages here for a time, he purchased an interest in the Eastman Hill. He mined there and at Gold Run for a number of years, taking out considerable gold. During the whole of his residence in California he has been interested in mining.

After a little more than a decade spent in the Golden state Mr. Harriman took to himself a wife and made a wedding journey to the east, visiting his relatives and the scenes of his childhood in Vermont. He was married July 14, 1863, to Mrs. Sarah Bradly, a native of Madison county, New York, and a daughter of Stephen Reed, of that state. They have two daughters, both married and living in San Jose.—Mary Grant, the wife of George Forbs, and Flora May, the wife of William Steward. Mrs. Harriman is a member of the Congregational church.

Mr. Harriman's political views are in harmony with the principles of the Republican party, and he has served his county in the official capacity of supervisor. An important work accomplished while he was on the board of supervisors was the building of a county hospital, a refuge for the indigent sick and aged people of the county. Fraternally Mr. Harriman has long been

identified with the Masonic order. He was made a Mason in Clay Lodge, No. 101, F. & A. M., at Dutch Flat, in 1857, and has since maintained membership in the same, filling acceptably at different times its various chairs, two terms serving as the master of the lodge. Mrs. Harriman is a charter member of Placer Chapter, No. 49, of the Eastern Star.

GEORGE H. HENSER.

When a life-record is ended it is customary to take in review the principal events which form the history and to make an estimate upon the character of him who has passed away. George Henry Henser, long a resident of Georgetown, but now deceased, was regarded as one of the prominent and influential men of his community. His efforts contributed in no small degree to the upbuilding and progress of Georgetown and Eldorado county. He came to California in 1851 and from that time until his death bore his part in the work of public progress.

A native of Germany he was born in 1829 and in his native land acquired his education and learned the baker's trade. Upon his arrival in San Francisco, in 1851, he followed the same pursuit and there engaged in business for a few years. He was married in that city in 1854 to Miss Mary Lahr, a native of Germany, born on the river Rhine in 1835. She came to California in 1854, and after their marriage they located on Mormon island, in Sacramento county, where Mr. Henser conducted a bakery and store until 1869. That year witnessed their arrival in Georgetown, where he built the American Hotel, in partnership with John Bundshale. This partnership was continued until 1876 and a successful business was carried on, the firm receiving a liberal patronage from the traveling public. In that year Mr. Henser was called to his final rest, passing away in the forty-seventh year of his age. He was an upright, industrious citizen, and in his well-conducted business affairs gained a deserved prosperity. He also had a wide acquaintance among the citizens of this county and with the traveling public and was held in warm regard by all who knew him.

Mr. Henser is survived by his widow and two of their three children. Henry, the elder, was born at Mormon island, Sacramento county, March 4, 1859, and is a prominent stock-raiser living in Georgetown. He is also one of the supervisors of his county and is a leading member of the Masonic fraternity. He wedded Miss Mary Gunn and they have three children,—Edna, Lynet and Georgia. The one daughter of the family, Katie, became the wife of Joseph Forbes and died at the age of thirty-nine years, leaving two children, George Oscar and Sadie. The younger son, William Albert Henser, was born in 1863, was educated in Georgetown and became his father's assistant in the hotel, and at the latter's death, in connection with his mother, assumed the management of the hotel. The hotel property was destroyed by fire on the 3d of April, 1899. They had but a small insurance and their loss was a heavy one, but on the old site they at once began the erection of a splendid new hotel, of modern design, commodious and well equipped. They enjoy a large share

of the business that comes to the town. The building is two and one-half stories high, contains thirty-four rooms and is forty-six by eighty feet on the ground floor. The rooms are large, with high ceilings, are well ventilated, and the place is neatly finished throughout with new furniture. The first meal was served therein on the 10th of July, 1899, and the hotel has since enjoyed the reputation of being a first-class house and one of the best in the county.

William Henser, who is the proprietor of the hotel and its able and popular manager, is a Native Son of the Golden West and is past president of his parlor, in which he has been honored with the office of treasurer for the last ten years. He belongs to both the subordinate lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has likewise taken the Rebekah degrees. His political support is unfalteringly given to the Republican party, but the emoluments of public office have had no attraction for him. His mother is now in her sixty-fifth year. She was to her husband a most excellent helpmate and her efforts contributed in no small degree to his success. She possesses many excellent qualities and her circle of friends in Georgetown is very extensive.

REUBEN H. COPP.

Reuben H. Copp, one of the supervisors of Placer county, residing at Rocklin, is the owner of the Secret Ravine granite quarry at that place. He is a native of New Hampshire, born on the 22d of December, 1848, and represents a family of English origin that was early founded in New England by descendants of Sir John Copp, of England. The Cops were among the earliest residents of southwestern Maine, and Samuel Copp, the father of our subject, was born in South Berwick, of the Pine Tree state. Having arrived at years of maturity he was married there to Miss Jane Tibbetts, a native of New Hampshire. They were farming people who lived quiet but honorable lives. The mother of our subject was a second wife, and by that marriage there were six children. She died in the fifty-sixth year of her age, while the father passed away at the age of sixty-eight years. Through many generations the Cops were influential members of the Methodist church. The parents of our subject both passed away in the old Granite state and their remains were there laid to rest.

Reuben H. Copp, whose name introduces this record, was the fourth in their family. He was reared to manhood upon a farm in his native state, and as he worked in the fields he gained in mental and physical strength that fitted him for life's duties in later years. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges, and when seventeen years of age he left home to make his way in the world, going to Massachusetts, where he learned the granite-cutter's trade, following that pursuit in Cape Ann and in Hollowell. He also worked at Fork's Island, and in 1876 he went to San Francisco, where he followed his chosen occupation for a year and a half, arriving in Rocklin in 1877. Here he accepted the position of superintendent of a granite quarry

and later acted as manager for G. Griffith for seven years, during which time he did a large amount of granite work, including the work on the San Joaquin county court house, at Stockton California, and then became the owner of his present quarry. For the past eleven years he has engaged in business on his own account, during which time he has taken and executed many large contracts, supplying the granite for the Hall of Records at San Jose, as well as for many large edifices in San Francisco. The granite from the Secret Ravine quarry is of superior quality, being unsurpassed by any found in the state of California, and the output of his quarry therefore finds a ready sale on the market and commands excellent prices. He also furnishes a large amount of granite for monumental work throughout the state, for the stone is capable of receiving a very superior polish. He has at the quarry all the machinery and appliances necessary for carrying on the best work in his line and his business has increased in volume and importance until it has assumed extensive proportions.

Mr. Copp has been a life-long Republican, his study of the issues of the day resulting in the belief that the platform of that party contains the best element of good government. However, he is not aggressively partisan, but is a man of liberal and generous spirit and has made many friends in all parties. In 1898 he was nominated on the Republican ticket to the very important and responsible office of supervisor, was triumphantly elected and is now filling the position to the best of his ability—and that ability is of the highest order—fully appreciating the importance of using good judgment and sound business ability in the management of the affairs of the county. Socially he is connected with the Odd Fellows Society, has passed all of its chairs and has represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state.

In 1870 Mr. Copp was married to Miss Laura Goddard, of Vermont, but after two short years of happy married life death claimed her. For six years Mr. Copp remained single, but in 1878 was again married, in Rocklin, his second union being with Mrs. Page, a native of New York and the widow of Dr. Page. They have a very comfortable and commodious residence situated in the midst of large grounds and there their many friends delight to gather, enjoying the social functions which are held in this hospitable home. From early life Mr. Copp has depended entirely upon his own resources, but the qualities of a successful business man lay dormant in his nature, needing only the awakening touch of effort to make them result to his benefit. His energy and keen discrimination in business affairs have enabled him to wrest from fortune a comfortable competence, and he is now one of the substantial citizens of his adopted county.

D. C. W. HODGKIN.

A native son of the golden west, through the years of his boyhood and of an active business career, Mr. Hodgkin has been identified with the interests of California and is now a prominent merchant of Shingle. He was born in San Francisco, on the 27th of June, 1854, and is the son of J. W. Hodgkin,

whose birth occurred in Buffalo, New York, in 1823. He came to California in 1854 and during much of his business life followed merchandising. In his early manhood, however, he was captain of a vessel sailing from Chicago. He is a Republican and is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having exemplified in his life the beneficent spirit of that fraternity. He is now seventy-six years of age and his wife is seventy-four years of age. They are spending the evening of their days with their son, D. C. W., receiving from him filial care and attention. Thus he repays the debt which he owes them for their tender rearing. They had five children of whom three are living: Calista, wife of C. I. Pelton; Ella R., wife of A. J. Hare, a resident of Oakland, California; and D. W. C.

The last named was educated in the city of San Francisco and entered upon his business career in the capacity of an accountant and cashier in a lumber yard. He followed this pursuit for a number of years during which time he gained a thorough knowledge of practical business methods. In 1886 he embarked in business on his own account and has since carried on merchandising. He has a large stock of goods and also owns his store at Shingle, and by close attention to business, liberal methods and a straightforward policy he has secured a good trade which is constantly increasing. He carries everything needed by the mining and farming community by which the town of Shingle is surrounded and his patronage is now quite extensive. Mr. Hodgkin also has several valuable mining interests and one of his placer claims is now being worked with gratifying results.

In 1879 Mr. Hodgkin was united in marriage to Miss J. G. McClure and their union was blessed with two children, Howard and Ray. In 1898 he wedded the lady who is his present wife and who bore the maiden name of Emily J. Cobal. They now have one child, Kenneth Lee. Mr. Hodgkin holds membership relations with the Native Sons of the Golden West, belonging to the South San Francisco Parlor. In 1884 he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason and in that fraternity he has many warm friends. The salient features in his success have been his earnest purpose and his indefatigable energy and through these means he has advanced to an enviable position in commercial circles.

FRED B. LEMOIN.

Fred B. LeMoin, a resident of Drytown, has spent his entire life in California, and the fact that he is serving as county supervisor indicates that he is numbered among the leading residents of his community. He was born on the 14th of March, 1862, and his ancestors were French Canadians. His father, E. D. LeMoin, was born in East Paw Paw and married Miss S. J. Marble, a native of Cuyahoga county, Ohio. With his young wife he started across the plains to California, and on the way their first child was born. They came with oxen and cows, the latter helping to draw the wagons as well as furnish the milk supply. They had no trouble with the Indians and there was no sickness in the company, so after a pleasant journey they settled

at Brownsville, in Eldorado county, where the father engaged in placer mining, while the mother conducted a boarding house. Their combined efforts brought to them a very comfortable competence. Four children graced their union after their arrival in California, and in 1864 they were deprived by death of the father, who died in the thirty-fifth year of his age. Our subject was then only about two and a half years old. He and his brother George are now the only surviving children of the family, but the mother is still living in her sixty-seventh year. She is a Presbyterian in religious faith. Mr. LeMoin had served as tax collector of Drytown for a number of years and was a detective. Through his duties throwing him in close contact with the Chinese he had learned their language and had a Chinese deputy for his assistant. He was prominent in the early days in this section of the state and was widely and favorably known.

After the death of her first husband Mrs. LeMoin was again married, and the step-father would not allow our subject to attend school, so that at the age of thirteen years he left home, determining to rely upon his efforts and resources for a living. He obtained such employment as a boy of his age was capable of performing,—waiting on the table in a hotel and doing other odd jobs, and in this manner he obtained money with which to buy books and secure an education. Subsequently he worked at the butcher's trade for six months, but not finding that to his taste he became an apprentice at the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for seventeen years in Drytown, becoming an industrious, honest and expert workman. His ability won for him a liberal patronage and his reliability gained him the confidence of all with whom he came in contact. An accident, however, occurred which forced him to retire from business. He was struck in the eye by a piece of steel, and the sight was thus destroyed. After that he turned his attention to the manufacture of grave railings, in which business he has since engaged. He has leased his blacksmith shop, but still continues to make his home in Drytown, where he has a good residence. In many other enterprises he has become financially interested, his investments bringing to him good returns.

On attaining his majority Mr. LeMoin gave his political support to the Republican party, casting his first presidential vote for Hon. James G. Blaine. He has since been a steadfast advocate of its principles and on its ticket he was chosen to the office of county supervisor, which position he is now creditably filling. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Drytown Lodge, in April, 1898. The following December he was elected its secretary, and in the craft he enjoys the high regard of his brethren. He is also a member of the Eastern Star and of the Knights of the Maccabees, having two thousand dollars life insurance in the latter order. He is likewise a member of the order of Native Sons of the Golden West, was president of his parlor for two years, its secretary for three years and was the installing officer of the district of Amador, which included five parlors. He has been a delegate to the grand parlor and is very prominent in the order.

In 1889 occurred the marriage of Mr. LeMoin and Miss C. McWayne.

a native of Toledo, Ohio, and they have two adopted children, Esther and Harold, who were left orphans at a very early age. They receive tender care, consideration and love from their foster parents, who are giving to them good educational privileges and thus fitting them for the practical and responsible duties of life. Mr. and Mrs. LeMoin are deservedly popular in Drytown and enjoy the warm regard of a very extensive circle of friends. He is a man of strong character and earnest purpose, and the resolution with which he conquered his obstacles in early life, securing an education and working his way upward, indicates his sterling worth. A quarter of a century ago he was a poor boy, and to-day he is one of the substantial citizens of Drytown. He has certainly won the proud American title of a self-made man and his success is most creditable.

ALBERT F. NICHOLS.

A man well known in business circles, Mr. Nichols is engaged in carriage-making and blacksmithing in Ione, and the success he has achieved is the direct reward of his own efforts. He is numbered among the native sons of Amador county, his birth having occurred on the 20th of December, 1859. His father, Edward Nichols, became a resident of California in the winter of 1853-4. He was born in New York, but was reared in Ohio. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Pennsylvania and was of German lineage. At the time of the Revolutionary war he valiantly aided the colonies in their struggle for independence. In 1853 Edward Nichols started for the Pacific coast with ox-teams. He was not disturbed by the Indians and made a safe journey, locating in Shasta county, California, where he engaged in placer mining with good success. Subsequently he came to the Sacramento valley and for two years was engaged in farming on the banks of the Sacramento river. He next moved to Drytown, in Amador county, and again engaged in placer mining and in the butchering business until his removal to Carbondale, when he rented a ranch.

As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Mary C. Armstrong and they located on Drytown creek where he engaged in farming for three years. Then returning to Carbondale he purchased a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, continuing its cultivation until his removal to the Buckeye valley where he bought the farm which he cultivated and improved up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1875, when he was forty-five years of age. He left a widow and six children. Mrs. Nichols is still living at the age of sixty-one years, making her home on the farm which was left her by her husband. She came to California in 1852, with her father, and is one of the esteemed pioneer women of the state. Of her children five are still living and are respected citizens of Amador county.

Albert F. Nichols, the eldest of the family, remained with his parents during his boyhood and to the public-school system he is indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He learned the trade of carriage-making and blacksmithing in Ione and began business on his own account in 1889.

During the intervening years he has built up the largest trade in his line in this part of the county. He is an expert workman, having a thorough understanding of mechanical principles, and at the same time is thoroughly versed in the practical work of the occupations to which he devotes his energies. In addition to his business he owns a farm of ninety acres in Carbondale.

Mr. Nichols is the owner of a pleasant home on Preston avenue, which is presided over by the lady who in her maidenhood was Miss Elizabeth Meiss. They were married in 1890 and she is a native of Drytown, a daughter of Lewis Meiss. They have two children, Marion and Lloyd. Socially Mr. Nichols is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his brethren in the fraternity have demonstrated their confidence in and friendship for him by electing him to various offices in the lodge. In his political views he is a Republican and earnest in his advocacy of the party principles. All who know him esteem him for his sterling worth, and his life history well merits a place in this volume.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Macauley has said that the history of a nation is best told in the lives of its people, and each community recognizes the fact that there are a few men who are the leaders in public thought and action, who stand forth as representatives of the trade interests and are the promoters of that commercial activity upon which the prosperity of every community depends.

Of this class William Brown is a representative. He resides in Oleta, Amador county, and is a native of the state of Missouri, his birth having occurred in St. Louis, on the 21st of January, 1850. He is of Irish descent and is a son of John E. Brown, who was superintendent of the gas works of St. Louis. His mother bore the maiden name of Bridget Grinnell, and two children were born to them in St. Louis, William and George H. With his wife and two sons the father started across the plains to California in 1852, and during a brief interval spent at Salt Lake City another son was added to the family, to whom the name of John E. was given. While attempting to kill a buffalo, in the summer of 1852, the father was gored by the horns of the animal and left upon the field as dead, but life was not yet extinct. The accident, however, kept the family in Salt Lake City for a year, but after he had sufficiently recovered they continued their journey to California and he engaged in placer mining in Rich Bar, on the Cosumne river, where he continued his mining operations until 1857, at which time he secured a claim three miles below the town of Plymouth and engaged in ranching until his death, which occurred in 1865, in the forty-fifth year of his age, his demise finally resulting from the injuries sustained at the time when he attempted to capture the buffalo. The following children were added to the family in California: Albert M.; Elizabeth Ellen, now the wife of John Ellis; and Matilda Ann, wife of Frank Hammock. The mother survives her husband and is now in the seventy-fourth year of her age. Mr. Brown was quite prominent in the affairs of the community in which he resided, and

filled the office of justice of the peace. He was accounted one of the reliable pioneer settlers of Amador county.

William Brown was in his third year when he arrived with his parents in Amador county. Therefore he was reared and educated in this locality, and in his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade in Oleta, after which he spent a year in the employ of Repper & Hill, of Sacramento. He worked at that business for seventeen years at Grisley Flat, in Eldorado county, and later returned to Oleta, where he purchased the shop in which he had learned the trade, his old employer being at that time sole proprietor. He has since carried on business here, meeting with excellent success as the result of a very large patronage. He has splendid mechanical ability, and his excellent workmanship, combined with honorable business methods, have won for him creditable prosperity. His efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines of labor that he has been enabled to make extensive investments in real estate. He not only owns his own shop but has a good residence in Oleta, together with five hundred acres of rich farming land and one thousand acres of timber.

In 1878 Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Christina Neiber, of Grisley Flat, a daughter of August Neiber, of that place and one of the California pioneers of 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have five children: Albert N., the eldest son, is a graduate of Chestnut Wood University and is now pursuing a medical education, with the intention of making the practice of medicine his life work; Jessie Belle; William Edward; and Dora Ruth and Cora Myrtle, twins, all at home. Their pleasant residence is celebrated for its gracious hospitality, which is enjoyed by numerous friends. When Mr. Brown attained his majority, in 1871, he joined the Masonic fraternity and since then has been a valued member of the order, in which he has filled the offices of junior and senior warden. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His political support is given the Democratic party and he has filled the office of county surveyor of Amador county for six years, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. At the present time he is serving as notary public. His life of industry is most commendable, and Longfellow's poem is as applicable to him in its portrayal of honest, industrious manhood as it was of "The Village Blacksmith," of whom it was written.

JOHN ALBERT PREDOM.

The gentleman whose name graces this sketch is the enterprising proprietor of a printing establishment in Auburn, Placer county, California, and is a native of the town in which he lives. John Albert Predom was born July 28, 1868, and is descended from an old French family noted for high literary attainments. In France the name was Prud'homme. That line of the family from which John Albert Predom is descended is traced back several generations to Canada, where the name is spelled Prud'homme. The name was abbreviated to its present form after its representatives came to

the United States. It was the great-great-grandfather of John A. who was the first of the family to make settlement in Canada, he being one of a party of French colonists. In Canada—probably in Montreal or Quebec—Joseph Prud'homme, the son of the first settler, was born. In Canada he married Miss Margaret Cass, and both lived to extreme old age, his death occurring in 1895, at the age of one hundred and five years; hers in 1894, at the age of one hundred and three! They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are still living.

One of this family, Moses Predom, the father of our subject, is the youngest of the surviving members. He was born in Montreal, July 1, 1840, and in Canada spent the first fifteen years of his life, learning the trade of blacksmithing there in his boyhood days. In 1855 he came to California. On arriving here, he at once went to work at his trade in Auburn, working for wages ninety-five days, and then opening a shop of his own. Since that time he has been engaged in blacksmithing and wagon and carriage-making. He has also, at different times, been more or less interested in mining operations,—gold, silver and copper,—but, like many mine investors, has never realized his expectations in this direction. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Sarah Jane Worsley, a native of New York, and they have had eight children, of whom six are living—all natives of Auburn—namely: Moses, John A., Charles, Clifford, Rathford and Mary Ella. The eldest son, Moses, is in business with his father. The daughter is now the wife of John Wood.

Having thus briefly outlined his family history, we turn now to the direct subject of this article, John A. Predom, who has kindly furnished the facts herein contained.

John A. Predom was reared in his native town and was educated in the public schools and at the Sierra Normal College. He learned the printer's trade in Auburn and San Francisco, after which he was editor of the *Bulletin* and later of the *Placer County Republican*. In 1890 he opened a job printing office in his native town. Being an expert printer himself and knowing the requirements of an office in which first-class work is done, he equipped his establishment with the best of machinery and material for all kinds of job work, and soon built up a substantial and satisfactory business, which he retains and which he is increasing as the years go by.

January 22, 1892, Mr. Predom was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ursula Lawler, a daughter of Patrick Lawler, of Placer county, and a niece of A. McKinley, who served for fourteen years as an assessor of Placer county. They have two children: Cameron W., born December 16, 1893; and Daisy E., born September 1, 1896.

Mr. Predom is a Republican, active and enthusiastic in political matters. At this writing he is the secretary of the Republican central committee and also a member of the executive committee. Fraternally he is prominently identified with several organizations. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias lodge and the captain of the Uniform Rank, K. P., and an active member and past officer of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is a valued member of the National Guards of Cali-

formia, and is captain of Company D, Second Regiment, Third Brigade. During the late war with Spain he raised a company and drilled the same preparatory to going to the front. They, however, were not called out.

Thus it is seen that Mr. Predom is one of the up-to-date and foremost young men of his town. The biographer of a score of years later will, doubtless, find other interesting chapters to add to a sketch of the life of this enterprising citizen.

EUGENE KRUGER.

The name of Kruger has been inseparably interwoven with the history of Truckee for more than a third of a century. The wise system of industrial economics which has been brought to bear in the development of Truckee has challenged uniform admiration, for while there has been steady advancement in material lines there has been an entire absence of that inflation of values and that erratic "booming" which have in the past proved the eventual death knell to many of the localities in the west where "mushroom towns" have one day smiled forth with "all modern improvements" and practically on the next have been shorn of their glories and of their possibilities of stable prosperity. In Truckee progress has been made continuously and in safe lines. Mr. Kruger and his father before him have taken an active part in the early days of the development of the town. His father became connected with its business interests and was active in the establishment of many enterprises which have been important factors in promoting the material welfare of Truckee. Entering upon his business career here, the subject of this review has during the last decade, not only labored so as to win success for himself, but has contributed to the prosperity of the town by his promotion of many business concerns.

His entire life has been passed in California, his birth having occurred in Placer county, on the 14th of April, 1871. His father, William H. Kruger, was born in Germany and was a sailor by occupation. For many years he followed the seas, prior to coming to California, but arrived in the Golden state in the early pioneer days. Like many others who sought homes on the Pacific coast at that period, he engaged in mining for some time and in the '60s became identified with the Truckee Lumber Company and other important enterprises in Nevada county, and from that time until his death he was intimately associated with various commercial interests that brought to him a handsome competence. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary D. Richeson, is a native of Pennsylvania and is descended from one of the old and influential families of the Keystone state. She now resides in the city of Alameda. By her marriage she became the mother of ten children, Eugene being the fifth in order of birth.

The subject of this review obtained his education in the schools of San Francisco and was graduated in the Trinity school, in the class of 1890. He soon afterward became identified with the business interests conducted by his father in Truckee. He is now vice-president of the Truckee Lumber

Company, one of the leading industrial concerns in this part of the state. It was incorporated in 1870 and the magnitude of its business is indicated by the fact that two hundred workmen are employed. Mr. Kruger is also manager of a general mercantile establishment owned by the Truckee Lumber Company, and is the secretary and one of the leading stockholders of the Truckee Electric Light & Power Company.

On the 12th of October, 1898, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Kruger and Miss Sarah A. Greenleaf, a native of California and a daughter of John Greenleaf, of Santa Clara. Their pleasant home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality and is the center of a cultured society circle. Mr. Kruger is a member of the Dover Parlor, No. 162, N. S. G. W., and is one of the prominent and popular citizens of Truckee. He is a young man of resourceful ability, of marked executive power, keen discrimination and sound judgment, and he carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He displays great diligence and energy in the control of his extensive interests and has thereby become the possessor of a most handsome competence. In all life's relations he commands the respect of his fellow men and his life's record has become an integral part of the history of Truckee.

ADANIRUM J. GODING.

Among the leading representatives of the fruit-growing interests of Placer county is Adanirum Judson Goding, whose interests in this direction are extensive and yield to him a good financial return. His farm is located about one mile from Towle station, in Placer county, and its neat, thrifty appearance indicates to the passer-by the careful supervision of the owner, who since the spring of 1852 has been a resident of California.

He was born in Livermore, Oxford county, Maine, on the 30th of May, 1823, and is of English lineage, although the family for many generations has been connected with American interests, having been founded in New England in colonial days. Jonas Goding, the father of our subject, was born in the Pine Tree state and married Miss Jane Hathaway, also a native of Maine. After their marriage they removed to Brighton, Massachusetts, locating on a farm in that vicinity, and were known as industrious, worthy farming people for many years. The mother lived to the advanced age of eighty years, while the father passed the eighty-fourth milestone on the journey of life. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom four still survive.

On the old homestead farm Adanirum J. Goding spent his youth. He arose early in the morning to assist in the work of clearing, cultivating and improving the fields and worked until the dewy eve. Through the winter months, after the crops were safely harvested and the fruit gathered, he entered the district school of the neighborhood, where he pursued his studies until spring again forced him to take his place behind the plow. He continued farming in the east until 1852, when, attracted by the rich discoveries of gold in California he bade adieu to his friends in Massachusetts and started for the golden west, making the long voyage around Cape Horn on the sailing vessel,



MRS. ANN GODING



A. J. GODING

Samuel Appleton. Although they were on the water for six months, the trip was accomplished in safety and the passengers reached San Francisco, the anchor being dropped in that harbor on the 1st of July, 1852.

Mr. Goding remained in that place only a short time, when he went to Rattlesnake Bar, where he secured work, at five dollars a day, spending the remainder of the season there. Subsequently he removed to Nevada City, where he engaged in mining for about three years. His efforts there were crowned with excellent success. On the expiration of that period he was the possessor of thirty thousand dollars, in twenty-dollar gold pieces. He continued mining and took out a great deal of the precious metal, but paid eighty thousand dollars for water and the expenses were so great that he had but little surplus remaining.

Tiring of the hard work and the great outlay, he went on a hunting expedition in the mountains east of Dutch Flat and came upon a splendid, well-watered tract of undulating land. He was delighted with the country, and looking over the ground he found a number of springs upon it. He believed that he could make a good fruit farm there; and as this was government land he went home and informed his wife of his decision. They soon removed to the farm and there he has since labored, securing from the development of the soil and the cultivation of the crops and orchards a handsome competence. He now has one of the best and most profitable farms in the county, comprising two hundred acres of land. He has perfected arrangements so that he can distribute the water from these springs all over the farm and irrigate it at will. When he was clearing the place of the timber he furnished to a railroad company and also raised potatoes, which were then a very profitable crop. In 1865 he had twelve acres planted with that vegetable and raised a crop of sixty tons, which he sold for five cents per pound. This brought him some thirty-six hundred dollars. As the years have passed he has added to his orchards and now has four thousand winter-apple trees in bearing. From these he has taken thirty-five hundred boxes of apples in a season and receives for the same seventy cents per box. He has extensive strawberry beds and blackberry patches, and also raises large crops of cabbages. His splendid farm, now highly cultivated, represents years of earnest toil and diligent and unremitting effort, for Nature, although bountiful in her resources, does not prepare the land for the plow or the planting. This is man's work, and when this is well performed Nature is bountiful in her compensations.

Mr. Goding has led an active and useful life. He is now in his seventy-fifth year, a hale, hearty pioneer and one of the highly intelligent citizens of northern California. His success has been honorably won through the legitimate channels of trade. It has not come to him through the sacrifice of the rights of others, but has been the reward of the work of his willing hands, the product of the farm that he hewed out of the forest. Not alone have his labors contributed to his own prosperity, but have resulted to the benefit of the community in showing the capabilities of Placer county for fruit and vegetable growing. Others have followed his example and now there are many fine

fruit ranches in Placer county, the prosperity of this section of the state being thereby materially increased.

In 1851 Mr. Goding was united in marriage to Miss Ann Spelman, who was born in Ireland, but was reared in the United States. Their union has been blessed with eleven children and the family circle yet remains unbroken. Following is the record: Francis is now engaged in mining; Mary is the wife of E. J. Robins, of Sacramento; Judson is a railroad conductor; Nellie is the wife of Fred Whitten; Louisa is the wife of James Allen; Edwin is at home; Hattie is now Mrs. King; Mattie became the wife of Robert Wilson; Charles A. is on the farm; George is married; and Jane is the wife of John Fry, of Sacramento. The wife and mother died in 1893, in the sixtieth year of her age. She had been a faithful helpmate to her husband, was devoted to her family, and to her neighbors was a faithful friend. She enjoyed the esteem of all who knew her and her loss has been a very heavy one to her husband and children. Mr. Goding still resides on his fine fruit farm that has been developed through his intelligent effort and he is justly counted one of Placer county's best citizens and most honored pioneers. He votes with the Republican party, which he has supported since its organization, yet he has never sought or desired party reward for his allegiance to its principles.

EMORY W. CHAPMAN.

Occupying a distinguished position in connection with political affairs, and at the same time being a leading representative of mining interests, Emory W. Chapman is numbered among the valued citizens of Eldorado county, his home being near Placerville. Much of his life has been passed on the Pacific slope and, imbued with the true western spirit of progress and enterprise, he has made marked advancement in the affairs of life, actuated by strong determination and indefatigable industry. A man who can rise from the ranks to a position of affluence is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that surround his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same; the surroundings of individuals differ but slightly, and when one passes another on the highway and reaches the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out in advance of him it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. To-day among the prominent business men of this section of the state stands Emory W. Chapman.

A native of Ohio, he was born in Allen county, on the 19th of April, 1844, and is of Scotch lineage, his ancestors dating their arrival in America from the time when the Pilgrims landed from the Mayflower on Plymouth Rock. His paternal grandfather, Jesse Chapman, was born in Ireland, but was of Scotch lineage, and Jesse Chapman, Jr., the father of our subject, was a native of Ohio, numbered among the prominent pioneer settlers of that state. He married Miss Hardesty and subsequently removed with his family to Wisconsin. In 1852, accompanied by his wife and their six sons and a daughter, he started for Oregon, and soon after their arrival the father died.

His wife, a noble pioneer woman, is still living and now resides in Oakdale, California, in the ninety-third year of her age. All of her children yet survive, and through many years they have been actively identified with the progress and development of this portion of the country.

Emory W. Chapman was the fifth child in order of birth. He was educated in Olympia, Washington, and in 1861, at the time of the great gold excitement in Idaho, he went to that territory and engaged in placer mining in various claims. He also followed mining in Montana with good success, and in 1868 he came to Fresno county, California, where he was in charge of a large irrigating canal. In connection with this he likewise followed farming and stock-raising. In 1889 he came to Eldorado county and has since been a prominent representative of the mining interests of this locality. He resides at Placerville and devotes his energies to the operation of the Rivera mine. He was interested in and had the management of the Taylor mine for nine years, which was a paying producer during all his connection with it. He was also interested in and managed the Lant Graff mine, which was very profitable, and was a stockholder in the Three Stars and the Golden Rule mines, but has disposed of his interest in both. He also developed the Gold Motto mine, and is now actively engaged in the development of the Garfield mine, in partnership with the Parker brothers. During his entire residence in Eldorado county he has been an important factor in the promotion of its mining interests,—one of the leading industries of the state, contributing in a larger measure to the welfare and prosperity of the commonwealth than any other one industry.

In 1867 Mr. Chapman was united in marriage to Mrs. Miller, and unto them was born one son, Harry. The mother died in 1887 and the Senator has since remained single. His son is now a resident of San Francisco. In his political affiliations Mr. Chapman has been a life-long Democrat, and in 1896 he received the nomination of his party for state senator. He made a strong canvass of the district and won the election over a very talented competitor. He took his place in the upper branch of the general assembly and discharged his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, laboring earnestly for the adoption of all measures which he believed would prove of public good. He secured the passage of the bill for the appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for the purpose of improving the grounds and Marshall monument at Coloma. The work of improvement is badly needed there, but the bill was vetoed by the governor. Senator Chapman is a prominent Mason, belonging to the lodge, chapter and commandery and also to the mystic shrine. He was appointed and has ably served as one of the commissioners of the Yosemite valley for eight years and was one of the contractors that built the wagon road in the valley on the south. He is a gentleman of thorough mining experience and a most enterprising and progressive citizen. He has so conducted all affairs, whether of private interests or of public trusts, as to merit the esteem of all classes of citizens, and no word of reproach has ever been uttered against him. He has done much for his adopted city and home and enjoys the added prosperity which

comes to those genial spirits who have a hearty appreciation for all with whom they may come in contact from day to day and who seem to throw around them in consequence so much of the sunshine of life.

JOHN H. COUGHLIN.

John H. Coughlin occupies the position of ticket and freight agent of the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad at Grass Valley, and few persons occupy a higher position in the esteem of the residents of this city than he. A native of Grass Valley, he was born August 8, 1869, his parents being Daniel and Elizabeth (Butler) Coughlin. His father, a native of Cork, Ireland, was born November 5, 1827, and became a glass-blower by trade. Upon attaining his majority he left the Emerald Isle, crossing the Atlantic to America, making his first location in Boston, Massachusetts, where he followed his trade until 1855. In that year he came to California and has since been a resident of Grass Valley. In Sacramento he married Miss Butler and they became the parents of five children.

John H. Coughlin, the fourth in order of birth, spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and pursued his education in his native town. On leaving the high school he accepted a clerical position in the freight office at the railroad depot and was thus employed until 1890, when he was promoted to ticket and freight agent. He has thoroughly mastered the business, becoming familiar with all the details, and the patrons of the road find him most courteous and obliging. He is also engaged in the wholesale mercantile business and has a very liberal patronage along that line. He is a man of resourceful ability, of executive force and of determined purpose and is well qualified to carry forward the various interests with which he is connected. In addition to those mentioned he represents the Sacramento Transportation Company for the sale of brick and is also the exclusive county agent for the Utah & Wyoming Coal Company, whose products have a large sale on the market at Grass Valley.

On the 23d of April, 1892, Mr. Coughlin was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Hasking, a native of Grass Valley, and a daughter of Thomas Hasking, who was born in England and is now a retired merchant at this place. Their union is blessed with two children, Frances and Mervin, and they lost one son in infancy. Theirs is one of the most beautiful homes of the city, being pleasantly located on Bush street amid attractive surroundings. The interior decorations and furnishings indicate the culture and refinement of the owner, and the library, well filled with the works of standard authors, attests the literary taste of Mr. and Mrs. Coughlin. Their home is the center of a cultured society circle and their friends are legion. Politically Mr. Coughlin is allied with Democracy and is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, the Eastern Star lodge, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also past president of Quartz Parlor, N. S. G. W. He has been an active member of the fire department of Grass Valley, and is a public-spirited and progressive citizen whose efforts in behalf

of the advancement and upbuilding of the town and county have been effective and beneficial. He has a wide acquaintance throughout this section of the state and is highly respected as a successful business man of integrity and ability.

EDWIN R. CRAWFORD.

Edwin R. Crawford is a prominent farmer residing in Langworth, two and one-half miles west of Oakdale, Stanislaus county. Mr. Crawford is a native of Michigan, his birth having occurred in Macomb county, April 23, 1834, and the blood of Scotch-Irish ancestors is in his constitution. The family was founded in America at an early day, and among its members were those who, at the time of the Revolution, joined the colonial army and fought for the independence of the nation. His father's uncle, John Crawford, was a soldier with the American forces throughout the long struggle that gained independence for the republic.

Jacob A. Crawford, the father of our subject, was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1801, and was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Bachelor, a native of his own state. In 1832 they removed to Macomb county, Michigan, and cast their lot with the pioneer settlers of that locality. The paternal grandfather of our subject settled in Milford, Oakland county, Michigan, in 1838, while Mr. Crawford's parents continued to reside in Macomb county for fifty years, or until 1882. The father was a successful farmer and a man of prominence and influence. His marked ability led his fellow townsmen to confer upon him public honors and offices. For twenty years he was one of the supervisors of the county and was also a postmaster for many years. His wife died in Michigan in 1852, at the age of fifty-one years. They were the parents of seven sons and two daughters, but both of the daughters and two of the sons have passed away, while five of the number yet survive. William Albert resides in San Diego, California. In 1896 the father came to California to live with his sons, Levi and Edwin R., and with them he spent the last years of his life, passing away at the very ripe old age of ninety-two years. In early manhood he had been a member of the Methodist church, but he afterward joined the Presbyterian church and in its work took an active interest, serving as elder up to the time of his death. He was blessed with a cheerful and happy disposition, lived an upright, honorable life and may well be termed one of nature's noblemen. His son, Levi Crawford, came to California in 1862, locating in Stanislaus county, where he engaged in teaching school for seven years, subsequently giving his attention to farming. His wife died in April, 1895, and he survived her less than a year. Their death was mourned by a large circle of friends for their genuine worth. They were highly respected by all who knew them. Luman G. Crawford, another of his sons, was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting in the Third Infantry Michigan Volunteers July 29, 1864, with commission of second lieutenant; on January 8, 1865, was promoted first lieutenant, and on February 25, 1866, was promoted captain. He was mustered out June 10, 1866. He held the position of commissary of subsis-

tence under General Thomas and was on his staff. He is now a resident of Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Edwin R. Crawford, whose name begins this review, was educated in the public schools and in the Plymouth high school of Michigan, after which he engaged in teaching, with good success. He also devoted his attention to farming until 1866, which was the year of his emigration to California. On reaching this state he made his way directly to his present home, purchasing one-half of the Langworth farm, and to-day he owns seven hundred and fifty acres, constituting a valuable property, which is conveniently located near Oakdale and is improved with all the modern accessories and conveniences. There is an excellent residence, and good barns and outbuildings which furnish shelter for grain and stock.

In 1869 Mr. Crawford was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Gregg, a native of Steubenville, Ohio, born April 30, 1850. Their union has been blessed with five children, of whom four are living, namely: Lucy, now the wife of A. F. Finney, the county surveyor of Stanislaus county; Gertrude, a graduate of the State Normal school, and now a teacher in her home district; Henry and Margaret, who are still with their parents; and Walter, who died when one year old. Mrs. Crawford is a valued member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Crawford has been a life-long Republican who keeps well informed on the issues of the day, and is therefore able to support his position by intelligent argument. He is classified among the successful farmers of his county, operating twelve hundred acres of land which is planted to wheat and alfalfa. He follows progressive farming methods, having a thorough understanding of the best methods of cultivating his fields in order to produce good crops. He is practical and enterprising and above all is reliable in his transactions with his fellow men.

CHARLES SCHULZE.

Charles Schulze, proprietor of the Sierra Nevada Hotel at Coloma, Eldorado county, California, is a native of Germany, born of German parents, July 30, 1852. At the age of seventeen he emigrated to this country. After spending a month visiting his relatives in Pennsylvania, he came west to San Francisco, where he went to work to make his fortune. He had learned the trade of blacksmith from his father in the old country and upon his arrival in San Francisco found employment at his trade, receiving at first ten dollars per week and later having his wages increased. He spent two years in San Francisco and then he went to the quicksilver mines, where for two years he worked at his trade for the Manhattan Company. His next business venture was in the hotel business in Sausalito, after which he was variously occupied at different places, at one time conducting a saloon in San Francisco, at another time residing in Reno, Nevada, and for two years he worked at his trade in Bodie. Then seeking a warmer climate he went to Mexico and was there thirteen months. California, however, had its attractions for him and at the end of that time he returned to San Francisco, where he suffered from a severe illness.

Upon his recovery Mr. Schulze went to Sierra City, where he worked at his trade two years and thence came to Coloma. In addition to the Sierra Nevada Hotel at Coloma, Mr. Schulze has a resort in the mountains called "Uncle Tom's Cabin," situated half way between Coloma and Lake Tahoe, beautiful for location and in many ways attractive, commanding a delightful view and affording fine fishing. This resort is frequented by many people from Sacramento and from all parts of the surrounding country.

In Coloma Mr. Schulze was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Armadesholden, who has a son Arnold, by her former husband. Mr. Schulze also had been previously married. His first wife, who was Mrs. A. Florire, he wedded in Sausalito. By their union there were two children, one of whom is now living, Miss Daisy, who is her father's secretary.

For thirteen years Mr. Schulze has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has filled all the chairs in both branches of the order and has represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state, and he and his family are identified with both the Order of the Eastern Star and the Rebekah degree lodge. He is also an active member of the Masonic order, in which he has served officially, and is a member of several clubs. Being an intelligent, enterprising, up-to-date business man, his membership is valued in all these organizations. Politically he is a Democrat, not, however, taking an active part in political matters.

HARRIS L. MOODY.

Occupying an eminent position at the bar of Nevada county is Harris L. Moody, whose connection with the legal fraternity covers only a short period, for he is yet a young man, but his ability is such as to have already gained for him prominence among the leading practitioners of Truckee. He is a native of Platte county, Missouri, born July 5, 1869, his parents being James Y. and Sarah A. (Jasper) Moody. His father was a native of Tennessee, and during a greater part of his business career carried on merchandising. In 1882 he came to California, locating at Los Angeles, and his death occurred in 1896. He was descended from sturdy Scotch ancestry, whose advent on the American continent antedates the Revolutionary war. The mother of our subject was a native of Missouri and of English lineage, and her death occurred in 1877. In their family were ten children, Harris L. being the youngest.

Mr. Moody of this review accompanied his parents to California and completed his literary education in the high school of Los Angeles, in which he was graduated with the class of 1886. His early life was devoted to merchandising, and he entered upon his professional studies in 1889, under the direction and in the office of William E. Arthur. He is a graduate of the Law School Association, and in 1891 was admitted to the bar, after which he at once began practice in Los Angeles, where he continued until 1895. In that year he opened an office in the city of Truckee, where he has since followed his profession. From 1895 until 1897 he filled the office of deputy county attorney

under P. T. Riley. He has made a specialty of corporation law, and has already an extensive practice which is constantly growing. Admitted to the bar, he at once entered upon the prosecution of his professional labors, and from the beginning was unusually prosperous in every respect. The success which he has attained is due to his own efforts and merits. The possession of advantages is no guarantee whatever of professional success. This comes not of itself, nor can it be secured without integrity, ability and industry. These qualities Mr. Moody possesses to a large degree, and is faithful to every interest committed to his charge. He has also been connected with the military service of the state, having been a non-commissioned officer in the Eighth California Regiment. In June, 1898, that command was called out and made preparations for foreign service, but after being stationed for six months at Vancouver, Washington, it was found that the regiment would not be needed and the soldiers, therefore, returned to California.

Politically Mr. Moody is a Democrat and has taken a deep interest in the questions and issues of the day, doing all in his power to promote the welfare of his party. Socially he affiliates with Summit Lodge, No. 54, Knights of Pythias, of Truckee. He is a man of progressive views, and is always ready and willing to aid and encourage all measures which have for their object the welfare of the community. Throughout his whole life whatsoever his hands have found to do, whether in his professional or in his official duties or in any other sphere, he has done with his might and with a deep sense of conscientious obligation.

SUMNER T. DIBBLE.

A well known representative of the bar of Grass Valley is Sumner T. Dibble, who by close application to his professional duties, his earnest preparation of cases and his power of analysis has gained a leading place in the ranks of the legal fraternity of Nevada county. His entire life has been passed in California. He is a native of Nevada county, born August 26, 1860, and is a son of General Alford B. Dibble, who was a distinguished lawyer of Grass Valley. He was born in New York but came to California in 1852, by way of the isthmus route. Attracted by the discovery of gold, he spent some time in the mines but afterward turned his attention to the legal profession and won distinction in his chosen calling. He was also prominent in the public affairs of the state and filled several important positions. He was adjutant-general of California and also served as the first commissioner under Governor Stoneman. His death occurred February 16, 1896, and the community thereby lost one of its leading men. He was married in California in 1854, to Miss Emma Allen, a native of New York. Her family name was McComen, but in early life she was adopted by a family of the name of Allen and was always thus called. She still resides in Grass Valley, being one of the estimable ladies of the town. Her father was a soldier in the English army.

In a family of five children Sumner T. Dibble was the third in order of birth, and in the public schools he acquired his preliminary education, which was

supplemented by study in the University of the Pacific, at San Jose, and in the Napa Collegiate Institute. Determining to make the practice of law his life-work he matriculated in the law department of the University of California, but left that institute in 1884 to become secretary of the state senate in Sacramento, being appointed by Governor Stoneman. He filled that position for two years, and completed his law studies under the direction of his father. In 1888 he was admitted to practice in the state courts, and in 1897 he was appointed notary public by Governor Budd. In politics he is an active Democrat, and has many times served as delegate to the conventions of his party, but his time is largely given to his professional duties and his devotion to his client's interests is proverbial.

WILLIAM HENRY SCHMAL.

Among the self-made men of Tuolumne county, California, no one more richly deserves the success that he has achieved than William Henry Schmal, foreman of the App mine at Quartz. Mr. Schmal was born at Buffalo, New York, and is descended from German ancestry and his father was born there also. His grandfather was a native of Germany and was an early settler at Buffalo. Mr. Schmal's father, who was a painter, wagon-maker and blacksmith, was reared, educated and married in his native city. In 1877, when the subject of this sketch, who was born October 31, 1871, was about six years old, he came with his wife and child to Reno, where he established a shop and acquired some property. From Reno he removed to Bodie, Mono county, where he remained one year. Then he removed to Columbia, Tuolumne county, and worked there and at Jamestown for some years and died in Fresno county at the age of fifty-four years. He was a hard-working, honorable man, who battled bravely against reverses. He left a widow and four children, of whom three are now living. His daughter, Christina, is the wife of J. S. Higgins, of Fresno. His son Charles Frederick Peter is a well known mining man at Bodie. His widow lives at Georgetown, Nevada.

William Henry Schmal attended public schools in Tuolumne county in his childhood and began to earn his own living when he was ten years old. He spent a year in Stanislaus county, herding cattle at ten dollars a month, and after that lived for four years with John Pereira at Jamestown and worked in his store for board, clothing and schooling, and later he was employed in a similar way by Mr. Leland. Subsequently he drove a team for a time and then worked at the Buchanan mine, running the steam pumps and the underground hoist for three years.

Mr. Schmal next turned his attention to mining on his own account. After operating for several years at Jamestown, he spent a year in Sierra county and then, after mining at Jamestown, Rawhide and Tulltletown, went to Nevada City, where he was employed ten months in the Providence mine at mining and timbering. Later he mined on his own account at Mormon Creek, where he worked a gravel claim with gratifying success. He then worked for some time at the White Cliff mine and in 1895, came to the App

mine, where he was employed ten months as a miner. On the expiration of that period he was employed for a time at the Rawhide mine and had charge of a mining property at Acton, Los Angeles county, until he returned to the App mine to accept his present position as foreman. This is a large mine and one of the oldest quartz mines in the state, and Mr. Schmal has supervision of everything connected with it, and fills his responsible position with great energy and fidelity. Mining has been his life-work, and operations, as he directs them, are based upon practical experience rather than theory. With a considerable force of men under his direction he is making an extensive addition to the capacity of the mine. Combining great force of character with a cheerful and obliging disposition he is peculiarly qualified to fill the important place to which he has been called.

Politically Mr. Schmal is a Republican, but he is too busy to give much attention to the work of practical politics, though his enterprise, public-spirit and good judgment make his advice desirable to the leaders of his party. He was married in March, 1894, to Miss Elsie Kahl, who was born in Tuolumne county, a daughter of William Kahl, a native Californian, and they have a daughter named Frances Ruth. His home is well appointed and hospitable and he and Mrs. Schmal are highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.

ALBERT BURNETT.

More than half a century has passed since Albert Burnett came to this state and therefore throughout the greater part of his life he has resided on the Pacific slope. As one of the honored pioneers of this section of the country he has been prominently identified with its development, progress and upbuilding from an early day. He was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1836. His father, Jacob Burnett, was a successful farmer of the Empire state. Upon the homestead farm the subject of this review was reared and early became familiar with all the labors and duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges, and in 1849 he crossed the plains, driving a mule team. The company started from Galveston, Texas, with fifteen teams, stopping at different places along the way, and completed the journey after four months.

Mr. Burnett was engaged in mining on Wood's creek where he took out eighteen thousand dollars the first winter. Farther up the creek he afterward engaged in mining with good success, and for four years he followed that occupation. He then purchased cattle and brought them to his present location in 1865. Since that time he has been successfully engaged in stock-raising and farming and in his business affairs he has met with very desirable success. To-day he is the owner of two thousand acres of land, constituting a fine farm in an excellent location. His broad acres are under a high state of cultivation. All are devoted to use as pasture lands whereon his herds of cattle graze, being thus fitted for the market. In 1898, while he was in the mountains, his residence was destroyed by fire and he is now preparing to erect a new home. He has various other farm buildings upon the place, all kept

in good repair, which indicates the thrift that characterizes everything on his farm.

Mr. Burnett is a staunch Democrat, but is not an office-seeker. He has never joined any societies, giving his attention strictly to his business affairs and in this way he has prospered, becoming one of the successful men of Stanislaus county. He enjoys a very enviable reputation in business circles, being straightforward and honorable in all his dealings. His life serves as an illustration of what may be accomplished through determined purpose and resolute effort, guided by sound judgment, and should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others who have to depend upon their own resources.

FRANCIS M. COTTLE.

More than a century ago Washington said that "farming is the most honorable as well as the most useful occupation to which man devotes his energies." Truth is eternal, and therefore the utterance of the Father of his Country stands to-day, as it did then, without question. Farming has been the basis of all prosperity and this is so in California as in other states, although mining and fruit-growing have had, too, an important part in promoting the progress of the state. Among the representatives of the agricultural interests of Stanislaus county is Francis Marion Cottle, who came to California in 1853 and now owns a fine farm a mile east of Oakdale. He was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, on the 23d of March, 1837, and is of English and German descent, although for many generations the family has been found in America. The grandfather of our subject was a resident of Woodstock, Vermont, and at an early day removed to Missouri, where he became one of the pioneer settlers of the state. Ira Cottle, the father of our subject, was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, and was there reared to manhood and married Miss Sarah Smithers, a native of Kentucky. He followed farming as a means of livelihood and was one of the energetic and enterprising agriculturists of his community. Both he and his wife died in the same year, leaving four children, of whom Mr. Cottle is now the only survivor.

In 1853 he crossed the plains with oxen in a party of fifty men, who brought with them much stock. When they reached the Platte, Mr. Cottle's uncle, Zora Cottle, and his son, accompanied by our subject, started on ahead, making their way direct to Stanislaus river. They brought with them a band of cattle, Francis M. Cottle being in his seventeenth year when he drove the stock across the plains. Here he continued in the stock business until 1865, during which time he made two trips to Los Angeles to purchase cattle. In partnership with his uncle he had as high as four thousand cattle at one time. This region was then one vast plain over which the stock had an unlimited range and as the country afforded pasturage and there was little money outlay in raising stock the business proved a very profitable one.

In 1865 Mr. Cottle purchased one thousand and fifty acres of land, including the site of what is now Burnett Station, and he to-day owns five

hundred acres,—a very valuable tract which is improved with a good frame residence and all modern accessories and conveniences. For the past thirty-five years he has devoted his energies to fruit-raising and has had as high as twenty-five hundred acres planted to that crop. Sometimes his fields have given an immense yield and other times a very light one, but he has prosecuted his business with diligence, doing the best he could to secure good returns, and his career has been one of prosperity.

In 1869 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Cottle and Miss Hattie L. Kennedy, a native of Missouri and a daughter of John Kennedy, who came to California in 1857. Four children were born to them, of whom three are now living, the eldest, Ira Stephen, being with his father on the farm. Zora Ernest is in Tuolumne county and Francis Marion is at school. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cottle were reared by Methodist parents and in early life became members of that church. He long gave his political support to the Democracy, but is now somewhat independent in his political views. His time and attention has been given untiringly to his business interests. The qualities which insure success are his for he is a man of unfaltering energy and resolute purpose. He enjoys an enviable reputation as a worthy citizen and as one of the pioneers of the Golden state.

JOHN F. McSWAIN.

John F. McSwain is one of the ablest lawyers practicing at the Merced county bar, having the mental grasp which enables him to discover the salient points in a case. A man of sound judgment, he manages his case with masterly skill and tact and is regarded as one of the best jury advocates in the county. He is a logical reasoner and has a ready command of English. That Mr. McSwain enjoys the confidence of his fellow townsmen as a citizen and by reason of his professional ability, is shown by his election to the office of district attorney of Merced county, in which capacity he is now serving.

A native of Missouri, Mr. McSwain was born in Audrain county, on the 5th of December, 1853, and traces his ancestry back to Scotch emigrants who left their native country and became settlers of North Carolina. In that state the grandfather, Daniel McSwain, was born, while the maternal grandfather, John Fruit, was a native of South Carolina, also of Scotch lineage, both becoming honored pioneers of Kentucky, and there James McSwain, the father of our subject was born, reared and educated.

After his removal to Missouri he was married in that state to Miss Martha Fruit, and there continued to reside throughout the residue of his days, passing away in 1861, at the age of fifty years. His wife, with her six children, subsequently crossed the plains to California, making the journey with oxen and mule teams. An uncle, Isaac Fruit, was of the company and Grandfather McSwain was in command. He had previously crossed the plains in 1849, 1852 and 1854, and again made the journey in 1862. He was a minister of the Christian church, a man of marked ability and one of California's brave pioneers. On various occasions he was in command of

different companies which made the long journey across the stretches of sand and through the mountain fastnesses of the west, leading them safely to the Golden state. Four of the six children of the McSwain family that crossed the plains with the mother are still living. They located in Merced county about forty miles north of the present city of Merced. In 1884 the honored pioneer mother passed away. Her son, Daniel W. McSwain is now a resident of Modena county, and one of the sisters, Mrs. Patterson, resides near him. The other surviving sister, Mrs. J. A. Hamilton makes her home near the Merced river.

John F. McSwain, of this review, was but nine years of age when he arrived in California. He was educated in the public schools and in early life engaged in raising wheat and stock, but thinking that he preferred a professional to an agricultural life he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1895, since which time he has practiced in Oakland and Merced. He is well qualified for his chosen calling and he prepares himself for his cases with great care, studying the authorities that bear on the point in litigation. His devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial, and he has already gained an enviable position as a representative of the legal fraternity.

In 1884 occurred the marriage of Mr. McSwain and Miss Sarah R. Price, a native of Merced county, and a daughter of Thomas Price, one of the valued pioneer settlers of the state. Their union has been blessed with two children: Thomas R. and John Floyd. Mr. McSwain is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity and in politics he has always been a Democrat in his belief. He held the office of auditor and recorder in Merced county, entering upon its duties in 1881 and satisfactorily filling the position for four years. He then filled the office of county sheriff for two years, and afterward practiced law in Oakland and San Francisco from 1890 until 1896. He then returned to Merced and in May, 1900, was appointed district attorney so that he is the present incumbent in that office. Almost his entire life has been passed in California and he takes a deep and commendable interest in its progress and advancement.

ERNEST A. VICTORS, M. D.

Dr. Victors is one of the younger representatives of the medical fraternity in Nevada county, and is a prominent accession to the medical brotherhood in Grass Valley, his ability having gained him a creditable place in connection with his chosen calling. He was born in Santa Clara county, California, September 16, 1874, his parents being Albert and Maria (Roberska) Victors. The father was of German birth, and came to America in 1866, after which he wedded Miss Roberska, who was born in South Carolina and was of German lineage. For many generations the Victors family has numbered among its members distinguished physicians and surgeons.

The Doctor, whose name introduces this review, is the eldest in a family of four children, and to the public schools of Alameda county, California,

he is indebted for his preliminary education, which was later supplemented by a course in the State University, at Berkeley, where he was graduated with the class of 1895. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life-work, he then entered the Cooper Medical College, of San Francisco, and was graduated in 1898. He had had considerable clinical experience in the hospitals of that city, and in the year 1899 he opened an office in Grass Valley, where he has already won a good patronage. His knowledge of the science of medicine is quite extensive and very accurate, and his laudable ambition combined with a deep human sympathy and strong intellectual force, will no doubt win him prominence and gain him a leading place in the front ranks of his professional brethren as the years pass by.

JAMES WADDELL.

James Waddell, the train master and agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Rocklin, has spent his entire life in the Golden state. He was born in Pine Grove, on the 28th of September, 1854, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families, his father, John Waddell, having come to California in 1850. He was born in Kilrain, Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, on the 28th of November, 1819, and was a son of Thomas Waddell, a native of Edinburg, Scotland, who served as a soldier under the Duke of Wellington and fought in the battle of Waterloo. Subsequently he resided in the Emerald isle, and during his residence there the birth of John Waddell occurred. The latter afterward went to Scotland, in which country he was married, in 1842, to Miss Katie Strain. The same year they emigrated to New Zealand, living in that country until 1849, when, on Christmas day, they sailed as passengers on the schooner Vulcan for California, arriving in Placer county in June, 1850. There were one hundred passengers on board, some of them being intoxicated, and in a fight which ensued the compass was broken and they were driven about by wind and wave for a long time. Mrs. Waddell had her three little sons with her. They were put on short rations, having but one poor little sea biscuit and a little water each day. They suffered greatly, enduring such an existence for ten weeks. They were then sighted by a whaling vessel, under the command of Captain Babcock, who came on board, gave them their bearings and they then sailed into the harbor at Guam. There they remained for a month, being kindly treated by the citizens, fed and cared for without pay.

After arriving in Placer county John Waddell followed his trade of boot and shoe making and also conducted a hotel at Pine Grove. He was a very strong and active man, noted for his athletic prowess, but while performing some feat of strength he injured one of his legs. This resulted in the formation of a tumor, which when cut out was found to weigh twenty-five pounds! It was cut out twice, but still continued to grow and it was finally decided that if his life was to be saved the limb must be amputated; but during the operation he died! This was in 1859, when he was forty years of age.

His religious faith was in harmony with the views of the belief of the Presbyterian church and he was a good husband, a loving father and faithful citizen. His loss to his wife and children proved a very great one. He had made considerable money, but had invested much of it in mining enterprises that proved unprofitable, so he had but little to leave to his family. His wife was born in Scotland, in 1826, and is now living in Rocklin, at the age of seventy-four years, one of the highly respected pioneer women of California. She became the wife of Mr. Connor and was the mother of fifteen children, but only three of the number are living. She is for the second time now a widow. Her surviving children are Thomas, of Nevada; Mary F., now the wife of James Burchard, of the Burchard Hotel, of Rocklin; and James.

In taking up the personal history of Mr. Waddell of this review we present to our readers the life record of one whose long residence here has made him widely and favorably known. He was educated in the public schools of Rocklin until fourteen years of age, when he began to earn his own living as messenger boy for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. By close attention to his duty and as a result of his experience and ability which he has shown, he has been advanced step by step to his present position in the employe of the company, being now train-master and agent at Rocklin. For thirty-one years he has been a competent and trustworthy employe of the road. On the completion of his service as messenger boy he worked in the roundhouse, later was fireman, brakeman, switchman, yard-master and conductor in succession, and at Truckee he was train-master for two years. Since 1888 he has been the train-master and agent at Rocklin, and his obliging manner, courteous disposition and faithfulness to duty have made him popular.

In 1880 Mr. Waddell wedded Mrs. Ida Eureka Cross, a native of Waterford, New York, and a daughter of S. C. Clow, of the Empire state, who came to California in 1860, and died at Rocklin, in 1897, one of the highly respected citizens of that place. Mrs. Waddell had one child by her first husband, who is now acting as a clerk in her stepfather's office. Mr. and Mrs. Waddell have three children: Myrtle E., Ida M. and James C. They have a nice home, standing in the midst of handsome, well-kept grounds, and the surroundings and furnishings of the place indicate the refined and cultured taste of the owner. Mr. and Mrs. Waddell are valued members of the Order of Rebekah, which they joined on its organization at Rocklin. She was its first noble grand and is a past noble grand. He was also the first noble grand of the subordinate lodge, and has also filled all of the chairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is one of the active and substantial members of the fraternity, taking a deep interest in its growth and upbuilding. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. He and his family enjoy a high standing and the esteem of a host of friends in the state of which he is a most creditable native son, but those who have known him from boyhood are numbered among his warmest friends, indicating an upright career.

WILLIAM D. COMSTOCK.

William Dutton Comstock, who a few years ago was the mayor of Sacramento and whose history has been closely interwoven in other ways with the municipal affairs of this city for some years past, is a native of New Hampshire, his birth having occurred in Jaffrey, Cheshire county, that state, on the 19th of May, 1839. He is the third in the family of five children, whose parents were Jonathan J. and Roaney (Dutton) Comstock, who also were born in the Granite state. Both the paternal and maternal ancestry were for several generations natives of New England, and the line of descent can be traced back to early influential families of German and Welsh extraction who resided in that section of the country. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation, and with the labors of the field and meadow William D. Comstock early became familiar. He assisted in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting from early spring until the crops were garnered in the autumn, and then through the winter season pursued his education in the district schools of his native state. On attaining his majority Mr. Comstock went to Boston, where for several years he occupied a clerkship in a mercantile establishment.

In the spring of 1864 he started for the new Eldorado of the west, taking passage on the steamer *Champion*, which sailed from the Atlantic coast for Panama. After crossing the isthmus he boarded the historic steamer *Golden Age*, which arrived in San Francisco on the 27th of March. He made but a brief stay in the metropolis, going thence to Sacramento, where he was again employed for a time as a clerk. Later he began business on his own account as a dealer in furniture and has since conducted that enterprise, meeting with prosperity in the undertaking. His present place of business is located on Fifth street, near the corner of K street, and his ware-rooms are well filled with the most modern patterns of furniture in all grades. He carries a large stock ready to meet the public demands from all classes, and his honorable business methods and earnest desire to please have secured to him a liberal patronage.

In Sacramento, on the 24th of November, 1867, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Comstock and Miss Susan F. Gregory, a native of Missouri, who was reared by her paternal uncle, Dr. E. H. Gregory, a physician and surgeon of St. Louis, whose reputation is almost world-wide. He has probably won more medical titles than any other representative of the profession in that city. He is a professor of the St. Louis Medical College, and surgeon-in-chief of the Mullanphy Hospital, which owes to him its national reputation. He was the president of the American Medical Association, one of the greatest honors that can be conferred by the profession in the country. He has also been the president of the State Medical Society and at the present time is the president of the St. Louis Surgical Society. Although he is now nearly seventy years of age he has one of the largest surgery practices in the central Mississippi valley, his patronage extending far beyond the confines of St. Louis. He has performed some of the

most wonderful operations known to science and he yet possesses the vitality of a man of much younger years, and the indications are that his period of great usefulness will continue for some time to come. He is a man of amiable disposition and of genial manner. He is a close student, who has not only kept abreast of the times and the progress that is continually being made, but has also been a leader in scientific investigation along the lines of medical and surgical practice. The fact that he has the largest consulting practice in the city is an indication of the reputation which he enjoys among his professional brethren. The grandfather of Mrs. Comstock was William Gregory, a celebrated attorney of Fredericksburg, Virginia, in which city he was born. Later in life he was made the president of the Princeton Law College, of Kentucky. On the maternal side Mrs. Comstock is descended from the Nye family, of Pennsylvania, and representatives of the family became California pioneers of 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Comstock have one daughter, Sophia P., a young lady of culture and innate refinement. She is a graduate of the Sacramento high school of the class of 1889, and on leaving that institution she matriculated in the State University at Berkeley, where she was graduated with honors in the class of 1893. Since the fall term of 1897 she has been engaged in teaching Latin and also some of the English branches in the Elk Grove Union High School, where she is greatly esteemed, both by teachers and scholars. Mr. Comstock and his family occupy a leading position in social circles, and all who pass through the portals of their cultured home enjoy a most cordial hospitality.

ELDAD A. CLIFFORD.

This well-known citizen of Stanislaus county is one of the largest stock-raisers in this portion of the state and has been largely instrumental in improving the grade of stock raised in this section of California. His efforts have therefore been of public benefit, for the improvement of stock adds to its market value and the wealth of the agricultural class is thereby augmented. The rich pasture lands of the Pacific coast provide excellent opportunities to the stock-raiser, and this industry has become a most important feature in the commercial interests of the Golden state.

Mr. Clifford's farm is located two miles east of Knight's Ferry and he has been a resident of the state since 1852, coming here a young man of twenty-one years. He was born in Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont, on the 12th of April, 1831. His grandfather, Joseph Clifford, was born in Scotland. At an early day he emigrated to the Green Mountain state, where his son, Rufus, the father of our subject, was born and reared. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey, he chose Miss Lydia Badger, a native of Hartland, Vermont. They became industrious farming people and worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church and spent their entire lives in Vermont, the old homestead continuing their place of abode. The father passed away at the age of seventy-two years, but the mother attained the very advanced age of ninety-two years. They were the parents

of nine children, six of whom are living. William R. Clifford, a brother of our subject, came to California and died in Stockton, this state, in 1865.

Eldad Alexander Clifford acquired his education in his native town and in his youth worked at farming and in a cotton factory in New Hampshire, where he remained until allured by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast he made his way to California, by way of the isthmus route. On reaching this state he went direct to the placer mines at what was then called Poverty Hill, a mining camp formed of tents. For three years he engaged in placer mining through the winter season and in the summer months followed teaming, hauling goods from Stockton to Sonora, Columbia and Chinese Camp. For fourteen years he followed teaming, finding it a profitable venture, for as there was no other means of transportation the teamsters commanded good prices for their services. Mr. Clifford afterward traveled as a salesman for a wholesale liquor and cigar house, and at the same time purchased hides and tallow. For six years he devoted his time to the purchase of pelts and hides, and then purchased a flock of sheep. For twenty-four years he was engaged in the sheep-raising industry, having as high as eight thousand sheep upon his ranch at one time and realizing from his labors in one season as high as eleven thousand dollars. In 1898 he sold his sheep and is now in the cattle business, having five hundred head of cattle. He breeds Hereford cattle and his herd includes thirteen thoroughbred bulls. Thus he has greatly improved his own stock and that of his neighbors, so that fine grades of Hereford cattle are found upon the markets and command excellent prices.

On the 24th of April, 1868, Mr. Clifford was united in marriage to Miss Ella Wilkins, a native of St. Catherines, Canada, a daughter of Elijah and Sarah Wilkins. Her father is now in the eighty-eighth year of his age, but her mother has passed away. Mrs. Clifford was reared in Stockton and in Stanislaus county where she now makes her home. She is well known, having many friends among its best people. Mr. Clifford gives his political support to the Republican party, but has never sought or desired public office, his attention being given closely to his business interests, which have resulted in bringing to him an excellent financial return.

THOMAS B. GRAY.

Prominently identified with the business interests of Nevada City is Thomas Benton Gray. The Keystone state has furnished California with a large proportion of its exemplary men whose warm sympathy and willing hands have been prominent factors in the upbuilding of this great state. Among the number may be mentioned Mr. Gray, who was born in Sunbury, Center county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of July, 1834. On the paternal side the ancestry can be traced in this country back to 1620, when the Gray family was founded in America. For many generations the Grays were prominent in England, and Sir John Gray was killed at the second battle of St. Albans, in 1461. The family crest was a lion couchant. Desire Gray, a

daughter of Edward Gray, married a Mr. Kent and with him came to America in the Mayflower, in 1620, she being the first white woman to land in this country. Her brother, John Gray, came later. He was a government pensioner, having lost an arm in the English navy. From him our subject is descended, being of the sixth generation removed. In all of the wars of the nation representatives of the name have loyally defended American rights. John Gray, the second of the name and a son of John Gray, the first, was born in the latter half of the seventeenth century and married Ruth Hebbard, in Beverly, Massachusetts, on the 28th of April, 1704. He died February 29, 1712, and his widow afterward became the wife of Benjamin Webster. John Gray, a son of John and Ruth (Hebbard) Gray, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, May 17, 1707, and at Windham, Connecticut, on the 26th of February, 1728, married Anne Hebbard. After her death he wedded Catherine Gardner, at Sharon, Connecticut, the wedding taking place on the 18th of September, 1747. She was the great-grandmother of our subject and died in Sharon, in 1761.

James Gray, a son of John and Catherine (Gardner) Gray, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Sharon, Connecticut, August 3, 1759. On the 26th of March, 1786, in Sharon, he married Parthena White, who was born in Sharon, in 1768. They had five sons and four daughters, of whom John White and James were born in Rutland, Vermont, while the others were natives of Hartwick, Otsego county, New York. In 1805 the grandfather, James Gray, removed from Bath, Steuben county, New York, and with his family settled in what has since been known as Gray's Valley or Hollow, in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He owned a tract of dense timber land a mile square, on which a few settlers lived in log cabins, and in the forests there were many deer, elks, bears, panthers, wolves and foxes. Gray's Valley has since continuously been the home of some members of the family. At present Lafayette Gray, a second cousin of Thomas B. Gray, is living there. The grandfather, James Gray, died at the home of his son Victor, in Covington, Pennsylvania, in 1845. He served throughout the Revolutionary war, part of the time under his brother, Captain Silas Gray, of the Fourth New York troops. He was in several battles, notably the storming of Stony Point, July 15, 1779.

On the maternal side Mr. Gray, of this review, is also descended from old Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Royal Cole, who was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1757, served in the war for independence in the Fourth New York militia and also with Rhode Island troops. He was at the battle of Brandywine, Trenton and Princeton and was with Washington's forlorn hope at Valley Forge in the winter of 1776. His wife, Hannah Cole, acted as a nurse in the Revolutionary war. They reared two sons and seven daughters and made their home in Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where they both died. The grandfather was ninety-seven years of age at the time of his death, which was occasioned by patriotic excitement July 4, 1852. His wife was more than ninety years of age when called to the home beyond.

John White Gray, the father of our subject, was born in Rutland, Vermont, January 3, 1788, and removed with his parents to Gray's Valley, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. When the country again became engaged in war with England he donned the uniform of the nation and went to the front under General Harrison. During the battle of Chippewa he sustained a severe wound in the forehead from a well-directed saber blow of an enemy. Prior to the war, in 1806, he had purchased the remaining time of his minority of his father for three hundred dollars, and entered upon an active, useful and successful business career. He founded the city of Covington, Pennsylvania, and was for many years a leading politician in that state, being twice a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. He was a great admirer of Thomas H. Benton and Stephen A. Douglas, having met them and worked with them in politics. He also enjoyed the personal friendship of General A. C. Dodge, W. F. Coolbaugh and Henry Gear, all since United States senators. It was Mr. Gray who first named Mr. Coolbaugh in the Democratic convention as a candidate for state senator of Iowa. In 1842 he removed from Pennsylvania to Iowa, locating in the city of Burlington.

On the 16th of September, 1832, John White Gray married Miss Mary Susan Cole, in Gray's Valley, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. Thomas Benton, of this review, is their eldest child. Amanda Sarah, who was born March 15, 1837, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was married February 4, 1857, to Homer H. Hemenway, at Lansing, Iowa. He is now a lumber merchant of Colorado Springs, Colorado. Their children, all natives of Lansing, Iowa, are Grant C., born January 8, 1858; Genett M., born December 8, 1860; Laura D., born November 17, 1864; Mabel G., born August 11, 1867; and Robert W., born April 26, 1872. Henry Clay Gray, a brother of our subject, was born in Burlington, Iowa, August 15, 1842, and during the Civil war became a member of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, which command was under General Sherman in all of his operations in the west and protected his retreat across the Yazoo river after his disastrous attack upon Vicksburg. Henry C. Gray married Matie Mason, in Chicago Illinois, in 1873, and is living in that city, where he has long been a grain broker and a member of the board of trade.

After the removal of his parents to Iowa, Thomas B. Gray remained with relatives in the Keystone state until fourteen years of age, when he joined the family in the west. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools and completed his collegiate course in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1852. In 1854 he came to California and engaged in mining in Sierra county for three years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Iowa, where for a time he was connected with the educational interests of the state as a teacher. He also learned the printer's trade in the office of the Burlington Hawkeye. In 1864 he again came to the west, locating in Montana, where he carried on farming. He also served as county assessor and county treasurer there for a period of six years, and on leaving Montana removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he occupied the position of principal of the high school and was elected county superintendent of public

schools in 1882 for two years. On the expiration of that term he came to Nevada county, California, and had charge of the schools here from 1884 until 1889. He was a most successful educator, having the ability to impart clearly and readily the knowledge he had acquired, and his faithful performance of each day's duty gave him courage and inspiration for the work of the next day. He is now largely interested in mining, being the principal owner of the Buckeye mine, which has yielded many tons of very rich ore. He also has the district agency for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in the various branches of his business has met with creditable success.

In 1866, in Montana, Mr. Gray was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Brooks, a native of Missouri, and they now have four children, all born in the Gallatin valley, Montana: Nettie, the wife of J. W. Fly, of Bozeman, Montana, born December 13, 1867; Lucy, at home, born October 16, 1869; Charles R., born September 15, 1874; and Harry B., born December 11, 1871. The latter has recently returned from Manila, being a member of Company C, First Montana Regiment of Volunteers, with which command he participated in sixteen different engagements during his service in the Philippine islands.

In politics Mr. Gray takes an active interest, supporting the Democratic party. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Royal Arch chapter and Eastern Star. He has filled the most important offices of the lodge and is a worthy representative of the craft. His identification with the educational and mining interests of Nevada county has made his history and integral part of the annals of this section of the state.

ALFRED L. GATZMAN.

When we view the extensive interests controlled by one individual we realize that the day of exclusively small undertakings is past and the era of gigantic enterprises is upon us. Alfred L. Gatzman is now extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, having two thousand acres of splendid wheat and grazing land in Stanislaus county, seven miles southeast of Knight's Ferry.

One of California's native sons, he was born in Stanislaus county, on the 20th of March, 1862. His father, Thomas Gatzman, emigrated from Germany to Boston, Massachusetts, when a young man and was there married to Miss Bertie Reves. He came to California by way of the isthmus of Panama in the year 1851 and for some time engaged in the bakery business above Sacramento, after which he removed to a good stock ranch north of Knight's Ferry, there engaging in stock-raising for some years and subsequently took up his abode in Dry Creek valley, Stanislaus county, where he made his home up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1888, when he was seventy years of age. His wife still survives him and is now seventy-six years of age. They had five children, three daughters and two sons.

Alfred L. Gatzman, the youngest of the family, acquired a limited edu-

cation in the district schools, but in the more rigorous school of experience he has gained a practical and complete knowledge and is now one of Stanislaus county's most enterprising, industrious and successful farmers and stock-raisers. He was married on the 16th of January, 1884, to Miss Elizabeth Emma Smith, who was born in Stanislaus county in 1857, a daughter of William A. Smith, whose birth occurred in Sangamon county, Illinois, and who came to California in 1852. While en route to this state he was married, at Fort Kearney, to Miss Sarah Ward, a daughter of Isaac Ward, a wealthy farmer of Platte county, Missouri, who emigrated to California at the time Mr. Gatzman crossed the plains and became a prominent pioneer of San Joaquin county. He spent three years in Oregon, thence removed to Shasta county, this state, and from there to Columbia in Tuolumne county. Later he took up his abode in Dry Creek valley in Stanislaus county, near where Mrs. Gatzman now resides. He had two hundred and forty acres of land on which he made a good living. Later he removed to the hills, where he owned fifteen hundred acres of land and was engaged in the stock business, first raising sheep and later cattle and horses.

He died on the 13th of February, 1898, at the age of sixty-five years, and the community mourned the loss of one of its highly respected citizens. His widow still survives him and is now in the sixty-eighth year of her age. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom nine are still living. Mrs. Gatzman was the fourth member of this family and by her marriage she has become the mother of eight children, as follows: Lillian Alice, Flossie May, Rose Clarina, Alfred Edward, Mary Belle, Bessie Lee, Frank Raymond and Fred Karl. In 1890 Mr. Gatzman purchased the farm in Dry Creek valley which had formerly belonged to his wife's father and where she was born. It now comprises part of his extensive landed possessions, for he to-day owns two thousand acres of fine land, which is devoted to the raising of wheat and live stock. The rich soil makes his business profitable and he thus secures a good return for his labor. His wife is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land in the foot-hills. Of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Mr. Gatzman is a member, belonging to Stanislaus Lodge, No. 170, at Knight's Ferry; also of Summit Lodge, No. 112, F. & A. M., at the same place; his wife holds membership in the Order of the Eastern Star. In politics he is a Republican. Having spent their entire lives in California and having long resided in Stanislaus county, Mr. and Mrs. Gatzman are widely known and their many excellencies of character have gained for them a high standing in the esteem of their many friends.

GEORGE D. KELLOGG.

A well known representative of the business interests in Newcastle, Placer county, is George D. Kellogg, who is now a prominent fruit-grower, buyer and shipper of all kinds of fruits. He is a native of the state of New York, born in Litchfield, Herkimer county, on the 23d of June, 1843. He traces his ancestry back to Samuel Kellogg, one of the Puritans who landed

from the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock. His grandfather, Nathaniel Kellogg, fought under Washington in the Revolution. Several generations of the family have resided in Connecticut.

Nathaniel Kellogg, the father of our subject, was born in Rome, New York, on the 23d of August, 1797, and married Miss Sarah Sizer, a native of Russell, Massachusetts, a descendant of Colonel Sizer, who was General Washington's private secretary and was of English, French and Portuguese ancestry, representing the families of those nationalities that early located in the colonies. Nathaniel Kellogg was a farmer, and in May, 1847, removed to Wisconsin, locating on a tract of land adjoining what is now the site of the city of Madison. The State University agricultural farm was afterward on a portion of the land which he entered from the government in pioneer days, and developed from its primitive condition to a high state of cultivation. He attained the age of eighty-eight years and died in 1886, while his wife departed this life in August, 1899, at the age of ninety-four years. They were Methodists in religious faith, and were the parents of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, nine of the family still surviving.

George D. Kellogg was the youngest of the four sons. He was educated in the public schools of Madison, Wisconsin, and was just ready to enter the State University, in the nineteenth year of his age, when his country's urgent call for volunteers to aid in suppressing the Rebellion caused him to put aside his idea of pursuing a collegiate course and join the army. The blood of the Revolutionary heroes was in him and with the example of the illustrious ancestor before him, and prompted by the spirit of patriotism, he went forth in defense of the country, enlisting August 6, 1862, with Company A, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Army of the Tennessee, Mississippi and of the Gulf under Grant, Sherman and Canby and for ninety-seven days he was constantly under fire. He participated in seventeen battles and for forty-seven consecutive days was engaged in fighting at the siege of Vicksburg. He was never absent from his company for a single day, and though the missiles of death flew thick around him and his comrades fell on every side he never received a scratch. Two years after the great struggle for the supremacy of the Union, Governor Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin commissioned him brevet captain for meritorious services in the charge on Vicksburg. He had enlisted in August, 1862, and remained at the front until honorably discharged on the 26th of July, 1865, having faithfully served his country for three years. He returned to his home a hero and a victor and his splendid army record is one of which he has every reason to be proud.

In 1869 Mr. Kellogg was happily married to Miss Lavinia H. Huntington, of Mazomanie, Wisconsin, a daughter of John Huntington, an English gentleman. Her mother, Miss Ellanor Hughes, was of Welsh ancestry. They removed to Moundville, Vernon county, Missouri, and Mr. Kellogg engaged in farming there. On the 1st of April, 1875, he started for California. Their daughter, Jessie M., was born at Moundville, Vernon county, Missouri, May 10, 1875, and is now living with her father at his

pleasant home in Newcastle, California. She is a graduate of the University of the Pacific Conservatory of Music, and is a very proficient musician and musical instructor. In August, 1875, Mrs. Kellogg, with the two children, joined her husband in their California home, where Mr. Kellogg had a position as a bookkeeper for the Bear River Mill Company, at Alta. Their oldest son, Herbert, died at the age of three years. The other son, George H., has been added to the family since its arrival in California, his birth having occurred in Alta, Placer county, March 4, 1877. He is at home and assists his father in his fruit-shipping business, as head bookkeeper. The family remained at Alta for a time, but on the 15th of November, 1878, removed to Newcastle where they still reside. Mr. Kellogg's home ranch, which adjoins the town, contains sixty acres, and on it he has orchards of choice fruits. There is also a very pleasant and delightful residence and an air of culture and refinement pervades the place. In addition to this farm he now has several tracts of land in different parts of the county and town devoted to the growing of both deciduous and citrus fruits. In 1881 he established his fruit buying and shipping business and he now has a large fruit-packing house and evaporator, and convenient offices, supplied with all the appliances needful for the conduct of his business in modern style. He has a splendid display of the fruits of this section in large glass jars. He has a very large trade and finds a ready sale in the market for the products of his own orchards and any other fruit which he handles, and is thoroughly informed on horticulture in many of its branches. He has been very active and prominent in promoting fruit-culture in Placer county, and this has contributed in a large measure to its prosperity, for this industry has now become one of the most important in northern California. In his business methods he is ever honorable and straightforward and he also enjoys the reputation of being one of the most progressive and liberal men of his town. He takes a very deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of Newcastle and his name always heads the subscription list of any enterprise that is being established for public benefit.

Mr. Kellogg's aid and interest in church work is of the most commendable character. He is a very zealous and consistent member of the Methodist church of Newcastle, giving of his time and means freely to its support and to the advancement of its welfare. He became a member of the church in 1867 and since that time has been very active and earnest in its work, always ready to aid in any movement for its upbuilding and progress, yet at the same time performing his labors in the spirit of the admonition, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Since coming to Newcastle he has served as the recording steward of the church, as trustee, steward and for twenty-one years he has been the faithful and loved superintendent of the Sunday-school. It is safe to say that during the last two decades he has become known to every child and young person in the town, and in them he takes a very deep interest. His cordial greeting, kindly manner and words of advice and assistance are treasured by them, and it is safe to say that no man in Newcastle is more beloved by the young than Mr. Kellogg.

His high Christian character and good work are admired even by those not connected with the church, and in his life he has certainly obeyed the injunction, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven." In 1900 Mr. Kellogg had the honor of being elected a lay delegate to represent the Methodist church of California at the general conference held at Chicago. He discharged the duties of this office in the most creditable manner, as a representative of the California church.

In politics he may be termed a Republican-Prohibitionist, endorsing many of the principles of the Republican party and at the same time strongly favoring the prohibitionist movement. He is ever ready to do what he can to rescue his fellow men from the curse of intemperance and is identified with the Independent Order of Good Templars, in which order he has served them as grand chief templar for two terms, and as a representative to the supreme lodge. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and to the Grand Army of the Republic, and was one of the organizers of the Colonel E. D. Baker Post, No. 71. He acted as its first commander and has since continued to be one of its most reliable members. He and his family have the high regard and respect of a host of friends.

WARREN C. GREEN.

Of the mercantile interests of Georgetown Warren C. Green is a well known representative, and he is also one of the most prominent and successful mining men of the county. Of California he is a native son, his birth having occurred in Placer county on the 22d of July, 1862. His father, R. P. Green, was born in Springfield, Illinois, in 1824, and engaged in lead mining at Galena, that state. He came to Eldorado county at an early epoch in the development of California and engaged in placer mining. In 1859, however, he returned by way of the water route for his family, and with them came across the plains to the Pacific coast. They were annoyed by the Indians and the men in the train sometimes stood guard all night to give the warning if the savages should make an attack. On other occasions they traveled all night in order to escape the red men. On the second trip Mr. Green was accompanied by his brother, Wright F. Green, who now resides in Los Angeles.

On again reaching the Golden state the father of our subject located in Placerville where he continued mining. At one time he was connected with a mining venture whereby he lost five thousand dollars, but subsequently he took out gold enough in six months to meet all his indebtedness. In 1864 his wife died, in the twenty-fourth year of her age, leaving to him the care of their two sons, Edwin and Warren C. He then discontinued mining and was in the stock business for some years. In 1880 he removed to Montana, locating at Corvallis. They were eleven months traveling by wagon, spending the winter at Salem and reaching the Bitter Root valley on the 26th of July, 1880. There the father located on four hundred and eighty acres of land on which he erected a good home, making it his place of abode until his life's

labors were ended in death, on the 24th day of February, 1895, when he was in his seventy-first year. Edwin Green, who came to California with his father and mother, on the former's second trip across the plains, is now associated with his brother in the store at Georgetown. He married Emily Gardner and they have five children: Ruth, Walter, Frank, Hazel and a baby. The Green brothers are rated among the most enterprising business men of the county and are proprietors of the leading mercantile establishment at Georgetown.

Warren C. Green was educated in the public schools of Eldorado county and in Colusa county, and at the age of eighteen he put aside his text-books to learn the more difficult lessons in the schools of experience. He embarked in mining as a common laborer and was employed in that way for two years, after which he served as a foreman of mines for two years. On the expiration of that period he became a mine owner and mine superintendent, but continued his active connection with the development of mines until January, 1899, when he purchased a general mercantile store in Georgetown. He has since conducted this enterprise and has found it a profitable source of income, but he is still largely interested in the development of the mineral resources in this part of the state, and has seven hundred acres of mining land four miles east of Placerville. For a number of years he has been one of the most active and successful promoters of mining in his county and he has in his possession thirty-two pieces of pure gold taken from his mines that are valued at from twelve to one hundred dollars, the value of the entire collection being eight hundred dollars. He also has a five-dollar gold piece which was made in 1849, of pure California gold, the government permitting private parties to coin gold at that early day. It was found by a placer miner when washing for gold and is a very valuable piece of money which would command much more than its face value. Mr. Green has purchased and sold many mining properties and his dealings have brought to him an excellent financial return. At one time he had three hundred acres of land on the Georgetown divide which he sold to the Two Channels Mining Company mostly formed of Indianapolis capitalists.

Mr. Green was married, in 1882, to Miss Mary Hoxey, of Placerville, a native of that state and a daughter of M. P. Hoxey, a California pioneer. They have three children, Ruby Estella, Edwin and Myrtle. Mr. Green is an active member of the Republican party and for thirteen years has served on the Republican county central committee, his efforts proving of great benefit. He is a man of marked business ability, never making an engagement which he does not fulfill and never incurring an obligation which he does not meet. His prosperity is the result of his diligence, capable management and keen sagacity.

JOHN W. TULLOCH.

Through almost his entire life John W. Tulloch has resided in California and is one of the respected and enterprising citizens of Stanislaus county, where he carries on farming three miles east of Oakdale. He was brought

to this state in 1852 from his native state of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Hannibal, on the 23d of May, 1850. His father, David W. Tulloch, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1814, and when a young man emigrated westward to Missouri, where he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah White, a daughter of John White, who fought in the war of 1812, participating in the battle of New Orleans. He also defended the rights of his country in the war with Mexico. The paternal grandfather of our subject died in Missouri, but John White, the maternal grandfather, crossed the plains to California in 1849, and three years later returned to the Mississippi valley and brought out to the Pacific coast a party of settlers. This was in the year 1852. Mr. Tulloch's parents with their family accompanied Mr. White on the long journey across the plains from Kansas City to Sacramento. They made the trip with oxen and were six months upon the way. During that time Mrs. White, the grandmother of our subject, died of cholera at Green river and was buried there. Ex-Governor Bradley, of Nevada, was of the party, as was also Major Lane, who was an uncle of Mr. Tulloch and the father of Charles D. Lane, who became one of the most prominent and successful mining men of California.

The parents of our subject first located at the Fourteen Mile House, on the Stockton and Sonora road, the father conducting the hotel at that point. A little later, however, he turned his attention to mining near Sonora, and in 1858 removed with his family to Knight's Ferry, where he purchased an interest in the flouring-mill, having two partners. In 1861, however, he sold his interests to his partners, taking a mortgage upon the property. In 1862 the mill was washed away by a flood and he was obliged to take the mill-site in payment. He then rebuilt the mill, in 1863, and continued its operation until 1873, when he removed to Fresno county, where he engaged in the sheep-raising business. Subsequently, however, he sold out there, returned to Knight's Ferry and in 1883 repurchased the mill, continuing in that business until 1896, at which time his life's labors were ended in death. He was then eighty-two years of age,—a man highly respected for his probity of character, for his ability and for his influence which was ever exerted in behalf of the right, of progress and of advancement. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his ability, elected him to the office of supervisor of San Joaquin county, in which capacity he served for a number of years. In his business affairs he was very successful and was at one time the largest tax-payer in his county. His wife departed this life in 1882. Mrs. Tulloch was a member of the Presbyterian church, while Mr. Tulloch was a member of the Christian church.

John W. Tulloch, whose name introduces this review, is the eldest living of the family of five children, only two of whom are now living. He enjoyed excellent educational privileges, completing the work of the sophomore year in the State University of California. He then turned his attention to the sheep-raising industry, with which he was connected for a number of years, and later he was extensively and successfully engaged in farming until 1887, when he was elected the assessor of Stanislaus county, in which capacity he

served so acceptably that he was re-elected, discharging the duties of that office with promptness and fidelity through a period of eight years. On retiring from office he resumed farming and is now the owner of one thousand acres of land, which he operates in connection with an additional twelve hundred acres which he leases. He is one of the most extensive wheat-raisers in this portion of the state. In the period of the early development of California mining was almost the sole industry of the people, but the rush of emigrants was so great that all could not profitably engage in the search for gold, and some in consequence turned their attention to other pursuits. Thus it was learned what splendid resources California offered to the agriculturist and horticulturist, its fields and gardens giving an almost phenomenal yield in return for the care and labor bestowed upon them. Mr. Tulloch is among those who are successfully following agricultural pursuits and he is thoroughly conversant with the best methods of farming and is a man of undaunted industry and enterprise, as is indicated by the excellent results which attend his operations.

In 1875 Mr. Tulloch was united in marriage to Miss Anna Bell Patterson, of San Joaquin county. Their marriage has been blessed with four children: Earl P. and Charles W., who are at home; Anna Bell, now a student of the State University; and John W., who died in 1879, an infant.

Mr. Tulloch became a charter member of Fresno Lodge, F. & A. M., was honored with election to the office of master and is now the master of Oakdale Lodge, No. 275, in which he is laboring earnestly to promote the welfare of the craft. He also belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter. Throughout his life he has been a stanch Democrat and is widely known as a man of integrity and uprightness, reliable as a citizen, straightforward in business life, and faithful in friendship and to the ties of private life. Since his second year he has resided in California and feels a just pride in the advancement and progress of the state.

JOHN ERTLE.

Faithful to the public trust, John Ertle is now capably serving as the postmaster at Rocklin, his administration of the affairs of the office being prompt, business-like and practical. Such men are ever of worth in the community in which they reside, and as a representative citizen of Placer county John Ertle well deserves representation in this volume.

He was born in Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, on the 23d of August, 1840, his parents being Frederick and Regina Ertle, both of whom were natives of Germany. On leaving the fatherland they crossed the Atlantic to America, accompanied by their four children and located in Massillon, Ohio, where eight more children were added to the family. The father was called to the life beyond in the sixty-third year of his age, but the mother, long surviving him, attained the advanced age of eighty-eight years. They were honest, industrious people, highly respected by all with whom they came in contact.

John Ertle was the youngest of their large family. He was reared in his native town and in 1860 he came to California, sailing on the Aerial from New York city to the isthmus, while the voyage on the Pacific waters was made as a passenger on board the Champion. He arrived in San Francisco and thence made his way to Pine Grove, where he engaged in placer mining, working for others. Subsequently he went to Weaverville, Trinity county, where he was engaged in mining on his own account; but, in answer to the call of President Lincoln for volunteers to preserve the Union, he enlisted, in September, 1861, as a member of Company H, Fourth Regiment of California Infantry. The regiment was organized at Auburn, Placer county, and was stationed at Camp Union, near Sacramento, and at Camp Lathan, in Los Angeles county. Their duty was to suppress the strong secession element in California. After thirteen months' service with his regiment Mr. Ertle was taken ill and was finally given an honorable discharge on account disability.

At Rocklin he has engaged in blacksmithing for a number of years. In February, 1898, he was appointed postmaster of the town by President McKinley. He removed the office to the central portion of the town, added a number of new boxes, and has made it one of the most convenient post-offices in the county. He is giving to his official duties his best attention and is an obliging, courteous and capable official. He has been a life-long Republican, yet has never been an aspirant for office. His appointment at Rocklin, however, has given the fullest satisfaction to his townsmen, who recognize his fidelity and sterling worth. The same loyalty which Mr. Ertle manifested in responding to his country's call for aid he has ever shown in discharging his duties of citizenship. His life has been one of industrious, honorable toil, and the qualities which everywhere secure success have brought him to a comfortable competence.

In 1867 occurred the marriage of Mr. Ertle and Miss Mary E. Davis, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of H. A. P. Davis, of Massillon, that state. She arrived in California in the fall of 1860, and by her marriage has become the mother of seven children, of whom four are living, namely: William J., who is now carrying on the blacksmith business in Rocklin; Charles Albert; Ella Frances, the wife of C. M. Hamlin, of Sierraville; and Agnes, at home. They have a very pleasant residence in Rocklin, which was erected in 1890. The family enjoy the good will and respect of their fellow townsmen and the hospitality of the best homes of the place is extended to them.

PHILETUS B. CLARK.

Philetus B. Clark, of Colfax, Placer county, California, came to this state in 1853. He is a native of Vermont, born November 8, 1833, and is descended from Welch ancestors, who were among the early settlers of Massachusetts. Two brothers by the name of Clark came from Wales, one of them settling in Virginia and the other in Massachusetts, the latter being the ancestor of our subject. Noah Clark, Mr. Clark's great-grandfather took

an active part in the affairs of the colony of Massachusetts, and his grandfather was a participant in the Revolution. Philetus Clark was born in South Hampton, Massachusetts, and spent the most of his life as a Presbyterian minister in New England. He married Miss Irene Brown, a native of Vermont. In 1847, his voice failing, he retired from the ministry and purchased a farm in Rutland county, Vermont, where he resided for six years, until he regained his voice, after which he had a charge in Sharon, New Hampshire, and later in Sharon, Massachusetts. He reached the ripe old age of eighty-one years and died in Memphis, Tennessee, at the home of his daughter Amelia, wife of Lewis Knowlton Ristwoch.

Mr. Clark's mother died when he was one year old and he lived with his grandfather Clark until his fifth year, when his father married again and he then lived with him, receiving his early education from his father, and later attended Castleton Seminary, in Vermont, and the seminary in South Hampton. Afterward he became a clerk in a dry-goods store in Boston, where he remained until 1849, when he went to South Bend, Indiana, clerking there until 1853. That year he came to California, making the journey overland as one of a party composed of thirty-eight men and twelve women. Their outfit consisted of one hundred and forty horses, forty mules, fourteen large wagons, a carriage, and a conveyance containing medicines. Nothing of particular interest happened to Mr. Clark on this journey, excepting that, while hunting one day, he drank alkali water, the effects of which nearly caused his death. One member of the company, a Mr. Goode, was taken ill with blood poisoning and died. Mr. Clark gave twenty dollars for the privilege of burying him inside of an enclosure. The place is now the site of the town Genoa. The Indians were somewhat troublesome at different points along the way, but the company were well armed and cautious and were not attacked by the red men.

Mr. Clark passed through Hangtown, now Placerville, on his way to Sacramento, and at the latter place secured a position in the store of Werner & Company, at the corner of Fourth and K streets, at a salary of one hundred and eighty dollars per month. He remained there, however, only eight months. Being desirous of trying his fortune in the mines, he left the store and went to Iowa Hill, Placer county, where he engaged in placer and tunnel-mining. He made money on contract work, but his own tunnels never paid. In 1855 he went to Georgetown. About this time, being in poor health, he was advised to engage in the butchering business, which he did, and was thus occupied for eight months. After regaining his health he purchased a meat wagon and sold beef all over the county, driving sixteen miles every day. This he continued until 1864. Since 1866 he has been a resident of Colfax. That year he purchased a meat market here, which he conducted successfully for a period of thirty-one years, or until 1897, when he retired from active business, with a comfortable competency, the result of his years of honest industry.

In 1863 Mr. Clark married Miss Elizabeth Kitching, and of the seven children born to them all are living except one. They are as follows: Amelia:

May, wife of George Griffin; Nellie, wife of A. D. Fenton; Charles and William, both residents of Colfax; and Ida, wife of Richard Montgomery. Politically, Mr. Clark is a strong Republican; fraternally, a member of the Chosen Friends. ,

Mr. Clark owns a pleasant home, surrounded by a beautiful garden, in which he busies himself, and it may be said of him that he is living in peace and happiness under the vines and fruit trees planted by his own hands.

FREDERICK W. LOWE, M. D.

Although one of the younger representatives of the medical profession in Stanislaus county, Dr. Lowe is enjoying a large and lucrative practice as a physician and surgeon. His years seem no bar to his success, for he has prepared himself carefully for the discharge of the important duties which devolve upon him, and his skill and ability, both natural and acquired, have enabled him to capably minister to the needs of the sick and suffering at Knights Ferry and through the adjoining country.

The Doctor was born at Knights Ferry, on the 8th of September, 1870, and is a son of Dr. James Humble Lowe, one of the early physicians of Stanislaus county, where for many years he practiced with splendid success. He was born in Louisiana, on the 20th of June, 1836, and was graduated from the medical department of the State University of Louisiana, in 1858. He then engaged in practice in his native state and during the Civil war, served as surgeon in the Confederate army. He was wounded by the explosion of a shell, but recovering he remained at his post of duty until the cessation of hostilities. After the close of the war he engaged in the practice of medicine and in the raising of cattle in Louisiana until 1868, when he determined to take up his abode in California, arriving at Knights Ferry in February, of that year. For thirty-two years he was an honored and valued member of the medical fraternity of Stanislaus county. In the early days he rode on horseback forty or fifty miles to minister to the suffering people of the community, never refusing to respond to a call no matter what hardships were entailed thereby. Added to his excellent ability and careful preparation his was a very generous and noble spirit which prompted him to put aside all personal wishes when his fellow men needed his professional services. He responded as freely to the call of the poor as to the rich, never stopping to consider whether he would receive remuneration for his services. He won the love and respect of many and his memory is enshrined in the hearts of a very large circle of friends. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and in his life exemplified its benevolent principles. On the 16th of October, 1900, he was called to his final rest and his loss was deeply and sincerely mourned throughout his portion of the state.

Dr. James Lowe had been happily married on the 18th of November, 1869, to Miss Hulla Maria Kapplemann, a native of Germany, but reared in Wisconsin. Their union was blessed with four sons, all of whom are living, and the good wife still survives her husband, residing in a nice home which he had provided for her in Knights Ferry. The sons are well known in business

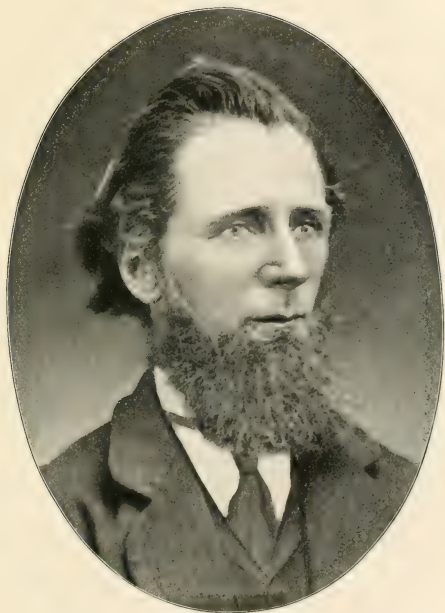
circles and are as follows: Frederick W., whose name heads this record; Eugene, who is chief electrician on the United States gunboat, Castine; Milus O., who is an engineer; and C. D., who is in the railway postal service, his route being between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Dr. Frederick W. Lowe of this review is the eldest of the family. His common-school education was supplemented by a course in the University of California and he was graduated from its medical department on the 13th of December, 1892. For a year he was in the United States Marine Hospital and the Presidio. He then returned to his home in Knights Ferry and joined his father in practice, the association between them continuing until the latter's death. Dr. Lowe has since carried on the work laid down by his father and is the only physician in the town. While in the hospital he gave special attention to surgery and is particularly well qualified in that branch of his chosen work, but he engaged in general practice with excellent success. A member of the Masonic fraternity he belongs to the blue lodge, was one of the charter members, and is past patron of the Eastern Star. In politics he is a Democrat, prominent in the work of his party and is now serving on the Democratic county central committee. He is a member of the board of school trustees of the town in which he was born and in which he still makes his home, and as a citizen he has ever been public-spirited and progressive, giving his support to all measures calculated to prove of public benefit along social, moral, material and intellectual lines.

JACOB S. TOWER.

Forty-nine years have passed since Jacob S. Tower, now deceased, came to California to cast his lot with the pioneers, and the period of his residence here covered twenty-nine years. People of the present can scarcely realize the struggles and dangers which attended the early settlers and the heroism and self-sacrifice of lives passed upon the borders of civilization, the hardships endured, the difficulties overcome. These tales of the early days read almost like a romance to those who have known only modern prosperity and conveniences. To the pioneer of the early days, far removed from the privileges and conveniences of city or town, the struggle for existence was a stern and hard one, and those men and women must have possessed indomitable energies and sterling worth of character as well as marked physical courage when they voluntarily selected such a life and successfully fought its battles under such circumstances as prevailed on the Pacific coast.

Jacob S. Tower was a young man of twenty-three years when he took up his residence in California. His early life was spent in the Green Mountain state, his birth having occurred in Springfield, Vermont, November 8, 1828. There he remained until he determined to seek a fortune in the far west. He came to California by way of the Panama route and secured work on the Gargelon ranch, receiving one hundred dollars per month for his services. He acted in the position of foreman, but in 1855 he took up his abode on the present Tower & Bisbee ranch at Salt Spring Valley, Calaveras county, enter-



JACOB S. TOWER



ing into partnership with Mr. Bisbee, a relation which was maintained throughout the remainder of his business career. They lived together and conducted their enterprise in the most harmonious manner, both being imbued with the principles of honesty, uprightness and consideration. They were industrious and capable and success came to them as the result of their intelligent efforts. They carried on stock-raising on an extensive scale and acquired the possession of a large, valuable ranch of twenty-four hundred and eighty acres, on which they erected a commodious residence, large barns and other outbuildings, adding all the accessories of a model farm. Their home became a noted and popular stopping place for teamsters and travelers between Stockton, Angel's Camp, Murphy's and the Big Trees.

The partners kept "bachelors' hall" until 1863, at which time Mr. Tower married Miss Mary E. Howard, a native of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and a daughter of James Howard, a native of England. There came to bless their union eight children, of whom five are living: Henrietta became the wife of Aldus Beck and resides in Oakland; Jacob F., the eldest son resides on a portion of the farm and is interested in the butcher business; Willard H., Frank S. and James A. are all living on the home farm. Mr. Tower died in May, 1881, at the age of fifty-one years. He was a loving, devoted husband and father, and was a citizen of the highest integrity, being public-spirited and benevolent, doing everything in his power to advance the interests of his county. He did gratuitously much work to improve the condition of the roads in his vicinity and thus became a public benefactor, for there was much travel over those highways. He never withheld his support from any movement or measure which he believed would contribute to the public good. In politics he was a stalwart Republican. All who knew Mr. Tower respected him for his sterling worth, and to his family he not only left a good property but also a good name, which is rather to be chosen than great riches.

Since Mr. Tower's death Mr. Mosher, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Tower, has resided upon the ranch and assisted in its management, until the sons were old enough to assume the responsibility. The lady is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She possesses that too often rare quality of practical common sense which is so important an element in business affairs. She is most hospitable in her home and does all in her power to promote the comfort and enjoyment of the guests who stop for entertainment at the Tower & Bisbee ranch.

J. J. AND C. H. MERKLEY.

The name of Merkley is so well known in central California in connection with agricultural and professional interests that these gentlemen scarcely need an introduction to the readers of this volume, for they have always been residents of the state and are now leading business men, actively associated with interests that contribute not alone to their individual success, but also to the general welfare of this city, for the prosperity of a community, in this present utilitarian age, depends upon business activity. John J. Merkley was

born July 1, 1865, and Charles H. Merkley was born September 28, 1868, their birthplace being the family home near Sacramento. Under the parental roof they spent the days of their childhood. Their residence is in Yolo county, just across the line from Sacramento, which is the market for the extensive products of their farm. They are engaged in hop-growing on a very large scale. They have not only their farm in Yolo county, but are also proprietors of a ranch in Sacramento county.

John J. Merkley was married, December 23, 1889, to Miss Elizabeth Flanders, who was born in Sacramento county, and died at her home in Yolo county, leaving one daughter. The other child of that marriage died prior to the mother's death. On the 22d of November, 1893, Mr. Merkley was again married, his second union being with Kate C. Flanders, a sister of his first wife, by whom he has three children, a son and two daughters.

John J. Merkley remained at home until 1885, and then removed to his present residence. In connection with his brother he owns two hundred and two acres of land in Yolo county and two hundred and fifteen acres in Sacramento county.

Judge C. H. Merkley continued under the parental roof until he had attained his majority, the public schools of Sacramento affording him his educational privileges. He was married, on the 5th of December, 1893, to Miss Minnie Beitzel, who was born in Oakland, California. They now have two children. After his marriage Judge Merkley located on the ranch and has since devoted his energies largely to the management of his extensive hop fields. In 1849 he was elected judge of Sutter township for a four-years term and he filled the office so capably that he was re-elected in 1898 for a second term of four years, so he is the present incumbent. The brothers both cast their first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison, in 1888.

HARRY T. GIBBS.

Harry T. Gibbs, who is engaged in general merchandising in Georgetown, has spent his entire life in California. He was born in the old historic town of Coloma, where Marshall first made the discovery of gold in 1848. His natal day was June 21, 1870. His father, W. B. Gibbs, was a California pioneer and died when his son Harry was only three years of age, while the mother passed away in 1892, at the age of fifty-four years. They left three children. The eldest is now Mrs. William Brown, of Newcastle; the second is William B., also of Newcastle; and the youngest is Harry T. Gibbs.

The last named acquired his education in the public schools of Georgetown and on putting aside his text-books he secured a situation as clerk in the pioneer store of B. F. Shepherd, a prominent merchant of the early days, in whose service he remained for fifteen years. He closely applied himself to his work, mastered the principles of the business and became one of the most trusted employes of the house and at length was taken into partnership, a connection which was continued for two years, on the expiration of which period Mr. Shepherd, desiring to retire from the business, sold his interest

to Mr. Gibbs and the latter has since been sole owner of the enterprise. He has a double store, well stocked with an excellent line of general merchandise to meet the wants of the farming and mining community around Georgetown and also to supply the city trade. His patronage comes from over a radius of nearly twenty miles and his business is therefore very extensive.

Mr. Gibbs may truly be said to be a self-made man whose advancement in the world is due to his own industry, integrity and business talent. He began as a poor boy in a humble clerkship, receiving but a small salary, but to-day he is the owner of the establishment in which he entered upon his business career. He is liberal, enterprising and public spirited and has a host of warm friends in the county in which he has so long been widely and favorably known. Close attention to business and honorable methods in trade made him prominent in commercial circles and his prosperity is well earned. Socially he is connected with the Chosen Friends. The advancement and progress of Georgetown are dear to him, and he withholds his support from no movement or measure which he believes will contribute to the general good.

JAMES B. HAYFORD.

James Barrows Hayford is a prominent citizen of Placer county and one of her supervisors. He resides on his fruit farm at Sunny Side. He is a native of Oxford county, Maine, born November 3, 1840, and is descended from English ancestors, tracing back the lineage to the year 1190, the family originally belonging to the nobility. William Hayford, the progenitor of the family in the United States, emigrated from England with his two brothers at a very early date in the history of the colony of Massachusetts. Many of the descendants still reside in the old Bay state, Maine and New York. Gustave Hayford, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Maine. He married Miss Lelfa Barrows, a native of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and a direct descendant of Miles Standish. Gustave Hayford was a merchant and manufacturer of farm implements and later in life a farmer. He came to California in 1856 and after some time spent in this state returned to the east, but again came to California in 1879 and resided in Colfax until the time of his death, which occurred in the ninety-third year of his age. His wife died in 1878, aged seventy-five years.

The son, James Barrows Hayford, was educated in the public schools in Canton and came to California in 1859. At the opening of the Civil war, in answer to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, he resigned his position, paying six dollars per day, and enlisted at San Francisco, March 18, 1863. Three of his brothers were already in the army. He was first in a California battalion, which was sent east and mustered into Company M, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry. He was under General Augur in the defense of Washington and later served under General Sheridan. Being sent to Washington to return some horses, in company with some of his regiment he was captured and was in Libby prison for three months, after which he was sent to Belle Isle. When he was finally exchanged he was a mere skeleton, only weighing

ninety-five pounds. He was in ill health for two years following and has never fully regained his health.

Upon his discharge from the army, Mr. Hayford took up his residence in Boston and remained there until 1869. That year he removed to California and became engaged in a shipping and commission business, freighting goods to Grass Valley and other points. He continued in that business until 1876, when the narrow gauge railroad was built to Nevada City. Accompanied by his family he went to the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, and spent a season in visiting his relatives and old friends. Returning he engaged in the drug business in Sacramento for several years and also dealt in general merchandise. On account of his wife's failing health, he retired from business and removed to Colfax to secure a higher altitude. The change in climate, however, did not benefit Mrs. Hayford and she died after a residence of seven months at that place.

Mr. Hayford was married, in 1872, to Miss Mary J. Innis, of Easton, Pennsylvania. Two daughters were born to them, Lula M. and Effa M., both of whom are at home with their father. Mr. Hayford has one hundred and sixty acres of land on which are three thousand five hundred fruit trees, comprising a large variety of choice fruits, most of which are apples and pears. He is one of the pioneer fruit-growers in this part of the state.

In politics Mr. Hayford has always been a stalwart Republican. He was under sheriff of Placer county for four years under Sheriff Butler, and in 1896 he was chosen supervisor of the county, which office he is now creditably filling. He has always been deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of Placer county. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, having been made a Master Mason in Colfax, in 1872. He has been an active member of the blue lodge and has been high priest of the chapter three terms.

JAMES MAHON.

James Mahon, of Colfax, Placer county, California, came to the state in 1849. He was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1832. John and Catherine (McLaughlin) Mahon, his parents, were both born in Ireland. Leaving Dublin, in which city they were married, they came to the United States in 1826 and located in Oswego, New York, where Mr. Mahon was engaged as a ship chandler. There were seven children in the family, of whom two are now living. Both the father and mother are now deceased. Mr. Mahon died in 1864, having attained the age of sixty-eight years, and his wife passed away in 1870, aged sixty-five years.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native city. When seventeen years of age he went to New York city, intending to become a ship carpenter, but on his arrival there he heard of the great gold discoveries in California and determined to seek his fortune in the west. With a friend he embarked on the ship *Queen of the West* and worked his way around the Horn to the Golden Gate, the journey requiring six months' time. On the 12th day of July, 1849, he landed in San Francisco and on leaving this

city went to Sacramento and finally to Murphy's Camp. At the latter place he was paid seven dollars per day for his labor. He next went to Coloma, where he worked for a short time and then took up his residence in Auburn, Placer county, where he was engaged in carrying water to the mines at a salary of five dollars per day. Later he worked in several of the early mining camps, Michigan Bluff, Forest Hill and Yonker Jim's and also had claims of his own, which paid from ten to fifty dollars per day. Occasionally he found nuggets worth one hundred dollars. He continued mining until 1859 and then engaged in teaming, hauling brick to Auburn. In 1861 he became the proprietor of a saloon in Auburn and later was interested in saloons at Clipper Gap, Colfax and Alta. He now owns the Railroad saloon at Colfax.

Mr. Mahon was married, in 1873, to Miss Ellen Ballen, of San Francisco, a native of New Orleans. They have one son, John Thomas Mahon. Although Mr. Mahon is a Democrat, he is nevertheless liberal in his views. He is a well preserved '49er and an excellent specimen of the many brave sons Ireland has furnished the United States and California.

JAMES GLEASON.

Back to the stanch old Irish stock does Mr. Gleason trace his lineage, and that in his character abide those sterling qualities which have ever marked the true type of the Irish nation, is manifest when we come to consider the more salient points in his life history, which has been one marked by consecutive industry, invincible spirit, sturdy loyalty and unwavering honor,—all of which have eventuated most naturally in securing him a position in the respect and esteem of his fellow men.

James Gleason has been a resident of California since 1855 and is now living at Iowa Hill. He is a native of Tipperary county, Ireland, born on the 25th of October, 1825. His parents, Michael and Elizabeth (Hannay) Gleason, were also natives of the Emerald Isle, were industrious and respected farming people and were devout members of the Catholic church. The father departed this life in the sixtieth year of his age and his estimable wife attained the very advanced age of ninety. They had six sons and three daughters, four of whom are living; two at the old home in Ireland; Mrs. Margaret Brenan, of Rhode Island; and James, of this review.

The last named was educated in his native country, but in 1851 he bade adieu to home and friends preparatory to sailing for the new world. He crossed the Atlantic to New York, where he arrived on the 5th of July, 1851, and there he worked for wages until the 12th of April, 1855, when, imbued with a commendable desire to better his condition, he sailed for the Eldorado of the west, making his way to California by way of the Nicaragua route. He arrived safely in San Francisco on the 8th of May, his capital consisting merely of a good constitution and a pair of willing hands. He worked on a farm for four months for sixty dollars per month and then, desiring to try his fortune in the gold diggings, he went to Murphy's Camp, in Calaveras county, working for wages in placer mines. Later he started on foot for Iowa Hill, work-

ing his way to Carranto and finally reaching his destination. He carried with him seven hundred dollars in gold in a belt. He was strong of limb and fearless of heart and he carried no weapons, unlike most of the men of the time, feeling that if he needed to defend himself he could do it with the stones which were plentifully strewn over California's surface. He arrived in safety, however, at Iowa Hill, on the 12th of November, 1855, and for forty-five years has been one of the intelligent, industrious and successful citizens of the town. When he reached this place he began working for wages as a miner but later secured the position of manager of the ditch which conveyed water to the mine and to the town. In 1883 he became the owner of the ditch and the water-right and has since been sole proprietor and manager. The ditch is about fifty miles in length and is a very valuable property, owing to the fact that the water supply for this section of the country must be brought from the mountains.

In 1861 Mr. Gleason was united in marriage to Miss Marcella Reid, a native of county Tipperary, Ireland. She came to California in 1859 and has been a faithful helpmate to her husband, a good wife and a loving and indulgent mother. They have three children: Michael, who is now in charge of his father's large ditch interests and is also connected with mining; Mary, an accomplished daughter who is at home with her parents, caring for them in their declining years; and Eliza, who is now the wife of P. J. Sullivan, of San Francisco.

The parents are strong adherents of the Catholic faith. They are a worthy old couple now well advanced in years and in the evening of life are enjoying many comforts which have come to them through the efforts of Mr. Gleason. He did not win a fortune in a short time by finding rich gold deposits, but through his earnest and persistent labor he has year by year added to his capital until he now has a very comfortable competence.

ALBERT G. READ.

Albert G. Read, a highly respected California pioneer of 1850 and a prominent merchant of Forest Hill, has resided in the town and vicinity for a period of fifty years. He is a native of New England, born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 11, 1830, and is descended from the early Puritan settlers of that section of the country, the Reads having come from England to America and located in Massachusetts in 1645. Several generations of the family were born in Boston. The grandfather and father of Albert G. both bore the name of Davis Read and were natives of Boston. The former was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, participating in the battle of Bennington, and attained the ripe age of eighty-eight years. Davis Read, Jr., married Lucinda Davis, a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and a descendant of Welsh ancestry, her forefathers also having been among the early settlers of New England. His age at death was eighty-four years, and his wife passed away at the age of seventy-six. For many years they had resided in Walesburg, Vermont, where he was a prominent and influential citizen and where he filled the office of selectman of

the town. They were the parents of twelve children, only four of whom survive at this writing, Albert G. being the youngest.

Albert G. Read received an academic education, and in his youth learned the trade of tanner and currier, three generations of the family having followed that business. The gold discovery in California caused him to leave home and friends and face the dangers of a voyage around the Horn. He sailed from Boston, October 31, 1849, and arrived in San Francisco, April 7, 1850. There were plenty of ships in that harbor without crews, the sailors all having gone to the mountains in quest of gold. He set up his tent near where the Cosmopolitan Hotel now stands, and remained there four months in charge of a lumber yard. Lumber was brought there by lighters from the east and was sold for one hundred and thirty dollars per thousand feet. In the month of August he, with a company, set out for the mountains to find a claim, taking their goods on a pack mule and stopping first at a point near Georgetown. His first year's mining on the river was attended with poor success, owing to the fact that he did not understand the business. Later he, with others, flumed the river and met with better success. After the flume was completed for a distance of a mile and a half and the miners in the locality were numerous, Mr. Read boarded a hundred of them; but at the end of the season the failure in this mining enterprise was so complete that the men could not pay him their board-bills and he lost heavily. Some of them asked him for work, wishing to pay their indebtedness in that way, and as the flume was abandoned he set them to the task of gathering up the lumber and piling it on the bank of the river. After this was accomplished the freshet carried off a part of the timber. Most of it was saved, however, being securely fastened with ropes, and four months later he sold it for fourteen thousand dollars.

That winter Mr. Read had a pack train composed of twenty mules that brought supplies from Hoboken, the freight on the same being twenty-five cents per pound. He was located on the middle fork at Big Bar, and from that point his train made four trips during the winter, the snow at times being six feet deep. At Mount Gregory he paid fifty cents per pound for beans, with which he fed his boarders. Their chief articles of food were beans, bacon, potatoes, beef and coffee. Board was fourteen dollars per week for each person. In the fall of 1853 he sold out and went to Todd's Valley and engaged in merchandising, dealing in miners' supplies, making money rapidly and remaining there until 1865. While there he built a large brick store building, which still stands. He established himself as a merchant in Forest Hill in 1887, and has done a prosperous business here ever since. During his long career as a merchant Mr. Read has spent much money in different mining enterprises. Many tunnels in which he was interested proved failures and most of his money invested in them was lost. His object, however, was to do what he could to develop the mines of the county, and as he has assisted in accomplishing this his money has not been spent in vain.

In 1867 Mr. Read was happily married to Miss Emma Moody, a native of Pennsylvania, who traveled life's pathway with him for nearly three decades, but died in 1894. Of the children born to them only one survives—Walter

C. Read, now a resident of Newark, New Jersey, where he is engaged in the manufacture of brushes. He is an inventor also, much of the machinery in his factory being of his own invention.

Politically the subject of our sketch has been a Republican ever since the organization of the party, and to him belongs the distinction of having helped to organize the Republican party in his locality. He was a member of the first Republican convention held in Placer county. He has long been identified with the Masonic order, having been made a Master Mason in Todd's Valley, in 1867, since which time he has been an active and efficient member of that time-honored organization.

ENOCH E. SCOTT.

Enoch E. Scott has been a leading factor in the business interests of Iowa Hill for many years and his efforts have contributed in a large measure to its commercial activity. He is a stockholder and manager of the large mercantile company of that town, and the reputation which he enjoys in business circles is unassailable. Mr. Scott was born in Toronto, Canada, on the 2d of January, 1861, and is of Scotch lineage. His parents were Seth and Susan B. (Foote) Scott, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Canada. Their farm was situated on the boundary line between Canada and the United States, lying partly in the British province and partly in this republic. In 1868 they sold that property and removed to Detroit, Michigan, and there the father engaged in dealing in live stock. His wife died in 1869, at the age of forty-four years, leaving to her husband the care of their four children, namely: Henry S., Walter D., Enoch E. and Harriet. In 1874 the family removed to Sacramento, California, and the father died in Napa City, this state, on the 1st of November, 1898, at the age of seventy-six years. He and his faithful wife were members of the Episcopal church and were people of the highest respectability.

Their son, Enoch E. Scott, was educated in the Pierce Christian College and he entered upon his mercantile experience as a clerk. Later he embarked in business on his own account in Colusa county, where he remained for twenty-two years, and in 1896 he came to Iowa Hill. For a time he acted as manager of the firm of Weber & Company, of Sacramento, and on their retirement he became connected with the mercantile company of which he has since been manager. This is a stock company, composed of the following named: Seymour Waterhouse, president; E. Waterhouse, vice-president; and Enoch E. Scott, secretary and manager. They have a large store and carry a complete stock of general merchandise, hauling their own goods. They have two large freight wagons, each drawn by six horses, and these are almost constantly on the road, bringing the merchandise from the railroad at Colfax to the store at Iowa Hill. Mr. Scott and the company with which he is connected have also various mining interests and are actively engaged in the development of the rich drift mine on which the prosperity of the county now largely depends.

In 1888 Mr. Scott wedded Miss Minnie Leggett, of Columbia, Missouri, and their union has been blessed with a son and daughter,—Allen E. and Florence E. Mr. Scott is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity and is past master of the blue lodge in Colusa, of which he has been a member since 1887. In his political sentiment he is a Democrat, but is an independent voter. He indeed deserves mention among Iowa Hill's most prominent merchants and among her representative citizens and should find a place in the history of the men of business and enterprise in the great west whose force of character, strength, integrity, control of circumstances and whose marked success in establishing great industries, have contributed in such an eminent degree to the solidity and progress of the entire county.

WILLIAM REA.

William Rea, one of California's prominent pioneers, residing at Forest Hill, came to the state in 1854. He is a native of the state of Maine, born on the 25th of March, 1833, of English ancestry. His parents, Robert and Mary (Hawks) Rea, were born in England, and in early life emigrated to New Brunswick, Canada, where they were subsequently married, and whence they crossed the boundary line into Maine, where he followed the occupation of millwright for many years. He died in the sixty-fifth year of his age and she reached the ripe age of eighty-four years. They were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom reached maturity and of that number three sons and a daughter are now living.

William was the sixth born in the above family, and in his native state was reared and educated, learning in his youth the business of saw-milling, his father owning and operating a saw-mill. On reaching his majority young Rea left home and came west to California, making the journey by way of New York city and the isthmus of Panama. Having arrived in the Golden state, he first located in Greenwood Valley. He afterward went to Sacramento Valley and was at Lake Park four months, while there helping to build a sawmill, after which he came to the Forest Hill Divide. For a few months he worked for wages at this place, then purchased some horses and engaged in teaming, doing job work, which he found more profitable than working for wages. Later he bought a saw-mill, and for twenty-five years was engaged in the manufacture of lumber. At the end of that time he rented the Forest House and turned his attention to the hotel business, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. The Forest House he conducted five years, after which he built the large Rea Hotel in Forest Hill, the same being conducted under his own personal management until 1896. That year he rented his hotel and retired from active business, taking advantage of that period of rest which should come at the close of every busy, active life. Another successful business venture in which Mr. Rea has long been engaged and which has been a profitable one for many a California pioneer, is that of staging. For twenty years he has been interested in a stage route, his line of operation being from Forest Hill to Auburn, and from Colfax to Forest Hill and Michi-

gan Bluffs. Progressive, enterprising, honorable and upright in all his business transactions, Mr. Rea has had a successful career, acquiring at the same time a competency and a host of warm friends.

In his native state he married Miss Augusta Rice, by whom he had two children, one of whom was killed by an accident in his father's mill, while the other, James F., is a mining man in California. After seven years of happy married life Mrs. Rea died, and in 1863 Mr. Rea wedded for his second wife Miss Ann Allen, of St. John. The children of this union are five, namely: Elida, wife of George W. Murdock, a resident of Port Henry, New York; Minnie, at home; Ida, wife of Thomas Brown, of Bath, Maine; and William H., a resident of Forest Hill. In his pleasant home in this sunny land Mr. Rea is surrounded with all that goes to make life happy. Politically, Mr. Rea has always been in harmony with the principles advocated by the Republican party and has given his support to it. Fraternally, he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a charter member of the lodge at Forest Hill.

OSBORNE J. SPENCER.

Osborne J. Spencer, who resides at Iowa Hill, Placer county, is a representative of that great band of emigrants who came to California in 1852. An almost countless throng proceeded across the plains or came by steamer. He was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, on the 11th of June, 1829, his parents being Edward and Margaret (Osborne) Spencer. They were married in their native country and in 1844 emigrated to the United States, bringing with them their five children. They settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the father, who had been a substantial farmer of the Emerald isle, brought with him to America a snug sum of money which he deposited in a Cincinnati bank. That institution failed, however, and he accordingly lost his money. In 1858 he returned with his wife to Ireland, where they had property interests, and he died in the land of his nativity, in 1863, at the age of sixty-three years. Her death occurred in Cincinnati, when she was about the same age.

Mr. Spencer of this review was educated in his native land and was a dealer in flour and grain. He also engaged in farming on the Emerald isle prior to his emigration to the United States. His brother, Edward George Spencer, had gone to California in 1850, and acting on his advice the subject of this review made his way to New Orleans and sailed thence for the Golden state, making the journey by way of the Nicaragua route to San Francisco, where he arrived in July. The voyage was accomplished in safety, but before reaching their destination all the passengers on board were put on short allowance of food and water. At Corn island they went ashore to get water and Mr. Spencer and others purchased a boat, which they loaded with fruit,—oranges and pineapples,—selling the same on the brig. They then came up the Nagora river on their own boat and opposite Lake Nicaragua took another sailing vessel for San Francisco.

On the 14th of July, 1850, Mr. Spencer went to Grass Valley, Nevada county, where he met his brother. He engaged in mining at Pike Valley in connection with William Watts, and after mining for a year secured a situation in a saw-mill, receiving in compensation for his services his board and one hundred dollars per month. Afterward he and his brother built a saw-mill two and a half miles from Iowa Hill, equipping it with steam power and a circular saw, and in the operation of this enterprise made considerable money. They were paid fifty-five dollars for each hundred feet of rough lumber. They began the operation of the mill in 1854 and continued to conduct it successfully for a quarter of a century. They also purchased a mill three miles from Sunny South and the brother assumed the management of their first mill, while Mr. Spencer of this review took charge of the new one, having since continued as its proprietor and manager. It has a capacity of twelve thousand feet and he is engaged in the manufacture of mining and building lumber. In the enterprise he is associated with a partner, and they also own a planing-mill, making all kinds of dressed lumber. They have five hundred acres of timber land. Our subject has also been quite actively interested in farming and is one of the pioneer agriculturists and fruit growers of his part of the county. In the early days he planted a field of potatoes, which grew nicely and sold for seven cents per pound. Thus encouraged he has continued his farming operations, and he now has a fine orchard of fruit trees planted by his own hands. In this way he has shown the adaptation of the soil in the county for the production of fruit and other products and thus demonstrated the cultivable condition of the land. His efforts have induced many others to follow in his footsteps in this regard.

Mr. Spencer is also interested in mining operations and is the owner of the Jupiter Canyon mine and various mining properties on the Forest Hill Divide. He has done much to develop the industrial resources of the state, and his efforts have not alone contributed to his own prosperity, but have been of much benefit to the community in which he has carried on his work.

In 1860 occurred the marriage of Mr. Spencer and Miss Elizabeth Fielding, who was born in Yorkshire, England, a daughter of Thomas Fielding, a respected California pioneer. Seven children have graced their union and the family circle yet remains unbroken by death. The record is as follows: G. W., a resident of San Francisco; Ida, wife of Richard Wood; William Osborne, who is living in Colfax, California; Mary, wife of William Healey, of San Francisco; Varion, who is with his father in the mill; John Fielding, a resident of Sacramento; and Meta, who completes the family. Mr. Spencer owns a good residence near the mill and there he and his wife spent forty-three years of their married life and all their children were there born. At present, however, they reside at Iowa Hill, where they have a comfortable and commodious home. Mr. Spencer gave his political support to Abraham Lincoln in 1864 and has since continued faithful in the ranks of the Republican party. He was chosen to fill the important position of county supervisor, and while acting in that capacity did all in his power to promote the interests of his county. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows for the past thirty-five years and has filled all the chairs several times in his lodge, having been one of the faithful representatives of the order through more than two decades. In all life's relations he has been true to the trusts reposed in him and he and his wife and family enjoy the high regard of all with whom they have been associated. In his business affairs he has met with gratifying success and to-day he is accounted one of the substantial citizens of Placer county, the characteristics of his life being such as may profitably followed by all who desire to advance along lines of honor and usefulness. In the history of this section of the state no one is more deserving of mention than Osborne John Spencer.

ALEXANDER G. BELL.

There is but one chief ruler of a country, be he king, emperor or president, and therefore the number who attain eminence in such a direction is small. Comparatively few achieve high rank in military circles, but the business field is limitless and a man may win a commanding position in the industrial, agricultural or commercial circles if he but follow the course for which he is suited, and guides his unremitting efforts by sound judgment. This Mr. Bell has done and to-day he is ranked among the successful and leading fruit-growers of Placer county.

Born in New York city, on the 9th of December, 1837, he has exemplified in his life many of the sterling characteristics of his Scotch ancestry. His parents, James and Jannet (Gibson) Bell, were both natives of Scotland and were married in that country, where was born unto them a son, James. With their little child they emigrated to the United States in 1832 and after a short time spent in New York city removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where for some years the father engaged in business as a mason, contractor and builder. He took a contract for the construction of the large aqueduct and successfully executed the work. He departed this life in the sixty-sixth year of his age, while his wife attained the age of seventy-nine years. They were consistent members of the Presbyterian church and in that faith they reared their family, which numbered three sons and a daughter, the latter now Mrs. Anna Bell Percy, of Connellsville, Pennsylvania. Two of the sons are residents of Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

Alexander G. Bell, the fourth member of the family, is indebted to the public-school system for his early educational privileges, while his business training was received in the Iron City Commercial College, in which he was graduated in 1854. In 1856 he came to California, crossing the isthmus of Panama in October and later arriving in San Francisco, whence he made his way to Placer county. On the middle fork of the American river he engaged in mining and became actively interested in mining and prospecting at Dutch Bar hill. He and two companions took out two pounds of gold each day for five weeks. He afterward engaged in mining in Eldorado county at the Spanish Dry Diggins, also at Greenwood, and he is now the owner of mining property at the last named place.

During the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad Mr. Bell took a contract for furnishing wood to the company at various places along this line. In that enterprise he met with prosperity. He became a pioneer in the ice business on the summit; also at Cuba, where he organized the Peoples Ice Company. This company shipped ice all over the state and Mr. Bell became the manager of the office at San Francisco, of which he had charge for ten years. On the expiration of that period he assisted in consolidating the company with the Union Ice Company, and he is still a stockholder in the latter, managing its office at Colfax. He is now also the manager for a large fruit-growing company, which has eight hundred and forty acres of fruit land and is extensively engaged in the raising of Bartlett pears and table and wine grapes, and also has a winery in which the fruit is converted into wine which brings the highest market prices, owing to the excellence of the quality. He has forty acres planted to choice table grapes, one hundred acres in wine grapes and a very extensive orchard of Bartlett pears. He is well versed on the subject of horticulture, especially concerning the best methods of cultivating the fruits mentioned and his opinions are received as authority in this section of the country. Mr. Bell is also prominently engaged in mining interests and is president and manager of the Gold Nugget Mining Company. He has a good residence in Colfax and makes his headquarters in that town.

Mr. Bell was happily married, in May, 1877, to Miss Amelia Winkelman, a native of Greenwood valley, Eldorado county, and a daughter of Jacob Winkelman who was of Swiss lineage and became one of California's pioneers of 1849. Mrs. Bell has considerable artistic talent, especially in oil painting, and has taken a number of prizes for her work. Many pictures of great merit adorn the walls of their pleasant home, which in its attractive furnishings indicates the cultured and refined taste of the inmates. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bell have been born two children, Carl Gibson, a mining engineer, and Janet, who is now in college. Mr. Bell is an active member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and in politics is a Republican. He has done his full share in the development of the resources of the state and in his life has exemplified the true western spirit of enterprise and progress. His indefatigable energy and resolute purpose have enabled him to work his way steadily upward and to-day he stands among the most prominent business men and respected citizens of Placer county.

BARTHOLOMEW R. PRINCE.

One of the well known pioneers of California, now proprietor of the Altaville Hotel, in Calaveras county, is Bartholomew Prince, who was born in Italy, of Italian parents, March 7, 1829. He was educated in his native country and in 1847 came to America, locating first in Boston, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the manufacture of telescopes and later in the sale of statuary. In 1852 he embarked for California, by way of the isthmus of Panama, having considerable difficulty about his passage, as so many emi-

grants were to be carried that no sufficient number of vessels could be procured. Many poor people lost their money, tired out with waiting for transportation, as the ship owners sold more tickets than could be redeemed by accommodating passengers. Mr. Prince immediately made his way to Calaveras county and engaged in placer-mining on Coyote creek, meeting with success. He then made his way to Angels creek, where, with two partners, he erected a store and engaged in merchandising on the land where the town of Altaville now stands. This enterprise was started in the spring of 1853 and was the pioneer store of the town, and such success attended Mr. Prince that he continued in the same line of business for thirty-seven years. In 1890 he retired, having accumulated a competence, notwithstanding many bad debts. In these years he had become the owner of the Cherokee mine, from which a large amount of gold has been mined and this property is still in his possession, but is leased to a company. It is on the Mather lode of California and is considered valuable property, as it has a good light stamp mill.

In conjunction with his son he conducts the Altaville Hotel and livery stables, owning also a large amount of real estate in the town. He has made his money by attention to business and is highly regarded by his fellow pioneers in this section.

Mr. Prince was married, at San Andreas, in 1860, to Miss Mary Harmettie, a native of Ireland, and nine children were born to them, seven of whom are still surviving: Frank, in the United States mint at San Francisco; Matilda, the wife of Lewis Goldstone, in Egypt, in the employ of an English syndicate; Dante, a lawyer of San Francisco and a United States commissioner; Mary, now Mrs. H. A. Fisher, of Stockton; Joseph and Theresa, twins, the former the husband of Miss Ida Miller, a native of San Joaquin county, and the latter living with her sister in Stockton; and Edward, who with his father and brother Joseph conducts the hotel. Mrs. Prince died in 1890, after a happy married life of thirty years.

Mr. Prince has always been a Democrat in politics and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is still interested in his business, for which he has always had a natural aptitude, and worthily represents the best class of his countrymen in the state of California.

FRED A. SHEPHERD.

There are few men in Sacramento county who are better known than ex-Sheriff Fred A. Shepherd, who has been long and prominently connected with the public interests of this section of the state, and at all times has maintained a reputation for reliability and fidelity to duty that is indeed commendable. He is a man of straightforward purpose, plain and unostentatious in manner, and yet of such sterling worth that all who know him hold him in the highest esteem.

Mr. Shepherd is a native of Massachusetts, his birth having occurred in New Bedford, that state, on the 10th of April, 1831. He is a representative of some of the oldest and most prominent families of New England, his early

ancestors being among those who aided in founding the colonies and in shaping the events which form the colonial history of the nation. The first of the name of whom we have record was Daniel Shepherd, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, who was married, December 21, 1686, to Mary Brice, and their children were Daniel, born in 1688; Virtue, born in 1689; Nathaniel, born in 1692; John, born in 1695; and Freelove, born in 1697. The father was a member of the Society of Friends, and for many generations the family was connected with that religious organization. John Shepherd, son of Daniel, was one of the early settlers of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and was married, January 4, 1719, to Dorcas Wing, of Sandwich, Massachusetts, by whom he had five children, Deborah, David, John, Jemima and Abner. The last named was born in Dartmouth September 25, 1732, and was married, June 16, 1763, to Hannah Gifford, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Gifford.

Abner Shepherd, Jr., the only son of Abner and Hannah Shepherd, was born in Dartmouth March 20, 1764, and was married, May 29, 1788, to Apphia Mott, a daughter of Abner and Rachel Mott. He died December 25, 1837. Abner and Apphia (Mott) Shepherd were the grandparents of him whose name heads this sketch, and their children were Willia, born April 24, 1789; David, born July 15, 1790; Meribah, born November 19, 1794; James, born September 8, 1796; Joseph, born October 14, 1798; Hannah, born in 1801; John, born November 30, 1805; Eliza, born September 22, 1807; Caleb, born August 20, 1809; and Sarah A., born August 26, 1812. The eldest son of this family, William Shepherd, married Phebe Rogers, of New York, and their only child was William, of Fly Creek, who died in 1894. His children were James E., Adelaide B., Irene E. and James E.

The ancestry of the Mott family, to which Mrs. Apphia Shepherd, grandmother of our subject, belonged, can be traced back to Adam Mott, who was born in Cambridge, England, in 1596, and his wife Sarah, who was born in 1604. With their children, John, Adam, Jonathan, Elizabeth and Mary, they sailed from London in the ship *Defense*, in 1635, and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts. In 1638 they joined a colony and went to Rhode Island, obtaining from Chief Miantonomah a beautiful island, which they called the Isle of Rhodes. There the little company of not more than twenty people made a settlement. William Coddington was elected governor and Philip Sherman, secretary. They formed a covenant with each other to obey the laws made by the majority and to respect the rights of conscience. The town which they founded is now called Portsmouth.

Jacob Mott, son of Adam, married Joanna, a daughter of Rev. Giles and Joan Slocum. Her father was a famous preacher in those days, having a widespread reputation as a minister. He and his people all withdrew from the Baptist church and joined the Society of Friends, in which Mr. Slocum became a distinguished minister. Unto Jacob and Joanna Mott were born the following children: Hannah, Mercy, Sarah, Elizabeth, Jacob and Samuel. The father died in Portsmouth November 15, 1711. The Mott and Slocum families were both faithful adherents of the Society of Friends and the

principles inculcated by their teachings are still manifest in their descendants, although most of them have since affiliated with other religious denominations.

Jacob Mott, a son of Jacob and Joanna Mott, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, December 13, 1661, and died February 17, 1736. For thirty-five years he was a minister in the Friends church, was also one of the proprietors of the town of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and his name is on the confirmatory deed signed by Governor Bradford, Miles Standish and others. He first married Cassandra Southwick, and after her death wedded Rest Perry, a daughter of Edward Perry, of Sandwich, Massachusetts. His third wife was Mary, daughter of John and Dorcas Easton, of Newport, Rhode Island. The children of the first union were Jacob, Adam, Joseph, Elizabeth and Joanna. A daughter, Mary, by the second wife, was the mother of General Nathaniel Greene, and like the mother of Washington she left such a deep impress on the character of her son by her noble teaching that he became one of the most distinguished men of the Revolutionary period.

In Sewell's "History of the Peoples called Quakers," appears the following record of the Southwicks: "Lawrence Southwick and Cassandra, his wife, members of the public church at Salem, and an ancient and grave couple, having entertained Christopher Holder and John Copeland, were committed to prison and sent to Boston, where, Lawrence being released, his wife was kept seven weeks a prisoner, and then fined forty shillings for owning a paper of exhortation written by the aforesaid Holder and Copeland. These dealings so affected many inhabitants that some withdrew from the public assemblies and met by themselves quietly on the first day of the week. They were fined five shillings a week and committed to prison. The first whose lot this was were the aforesaid Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick and their son Josiah, who being carried to Boston were all of them, notwithstanding the old age of two, sent to the house of correction and whipped with cords in the coldest season of the year, and had taken from them to the value of four pounds, thirteen shillings, for not coming to church. I have already made mention of Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick and their son Josiah, of whom more is to be said hereafter; but first I will speak of Daniel and Provided, son and daughter of the said Lawrence and Cassandra. These children, seeing how unreasonable their honest parents and brother were dealt with, were so far from being deterred thereby that they rather felt themselves encouraged to follow their footsteps and not to frequent the assemblies of such a persecuting generation, for which absence they were fined ten pounds, though it was well known they had no estate, their parents being already brought to poverty by their rapacious persecutors. To get this money the following order was issued in the general court of Boston: 'Whereas, Daniel Southwick and Provided Southwick, son and daughter of Lawrence Southwick, absenting themselves from the public ordinances, have been fined by the courts of Salem and Ipswich, pretending they have no estates, and resolving not to work, the court upon a law, which was made upon the account of debts, in answer to what should be for the satisfaction of the fines, resolves, that the treasurers of the several counties are and shall be fully empowered to sell the said persons to

any of the English nation at Virginia or at Barbadoes, to answer the said fines, etc., (signed) Edward Ransom, secretary. Wherefore Edmund Butler, one of the treasurers, to get something of the booty, sought out for passage to send them to Barbadoes for sale, but none were willing to take them or carry them, and a certain master of a ship, to put the thing off, pretended that they would spoil all the ship's company. To which Butler returned, 'No, you need not fear that, for they are poor, harmless creatures, and will not harm anybody.' 'Will they not so?' replied the shipmaster, 'and will you offer to make slaves of such harmless creatures?' Thus Butler, frustrated in his wicked intentions, and the winter being at hand, sent them home again to shift for themselves until he could get a convenient opportunity to send them away." Thus did some of the ancestors of our subject suffer in the days when most horrible persecutions were perpetrated in the name of law and Christianity.

Adam Mott, a son of Jacob and Cassandra (Southwick) Mott, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, April 12, 1692, and was married, December 18, 1718, to Apphia, daughter of Thomas and Hepzibah Hathaway, of Dartmouth. His wife was a lineal descendant of Francis Cooke, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. His wife was named Hester. They had a son John, who married Sarah, daughter of Richard Warren, one of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah Cooke, married Arthur Hathaway, and they had a son John, who also had a son John, and the last named was the father of Thomas Hathaway, whose daughter Apphia was married, December 18, 1718, to Adam Mott, son of Jacob Mott.

Adam and Apphia Mott had a son Adam, who was born July 16, 1739, and was married February 23, 1762, to Rachel, daughter of William and Abigail Rider. Adam and Rachel Mott were the parents of a daughter Apphia, who became the paternal grandmother of our subject. She was born May 31, 1767, was married to Abner Shepherd May 29, 1788, and died December 24, 1856, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, well advanced in years, and fully prepared for the life to come. The following is the marriage certificate of the paternal grandparents of Fred A. Sheperd:

"Abner Sheperd, of Dartmouth, son of Abner Shepherd, in the same town, in the county of Bristol and state of Massachusetts Bay, deceased, and Hanna, his wife, and Apphia Mott, daughter of Adam Mott, of the town, county and state aforesaid, and Rachel, his wife, having declared their intentions of taking each other in marriage, before several monthly meetings of the people called Quakers, in the county aforesaid, according to the good order used among them, their proceedings used among them, their proceedings after due enquiry and deliberate consideration thereof, were allowed by said meetings; they appearing clear of all others, and having consent of parents concerned. Now these are to certify to all whom it may concern that for the full accomplishing of their said intentions, this twenty-ninth day of the fifth month, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, they, the said Abner Sheperd and Apphia Mott, appeared at a public assembly of the aforesaid people and others, at their meeting house in Dartmouth, and he, the said Abner Shepherd, taking the said Apphia Mott by the

hand, did openly declare as followeth: Friends—I take this my Friend, Apphia Mott, to be my wife, promising through divine assistance, to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until it shall please the Lord by death to separate us. And the said Apphia Mott did then and there in like manner declare as followeth: Friends—I take this my Friend, Abner Shepherd, to be my husband, promising through divine assistance to be unto him a loving and faithful wife, until it shall please the Lord by death to separate us. Or words of the like import. And the said Abner Shepherd and Apphia Mott, as a further confirmation thereof, have hereunto set their hands, she after the custom of marriage assuming the name of her husband.” Then followed signatures of the contracting parties and over thirty witnesses.

On the maternal side Fred A. Shepherd is a representative of the Sherman family, and their line can be traced back to Henry Sherman, of Dedham, in the county of Essex, England, to which place he probably removed from the county of Suffolk, as he bore the Suffolk coat of arms. The Christian name of his wife was Agnes and she died in 1580. He died in 1589. Their son Henry married Susan Hills and died in 1610. Samuel, the son of Henry and Agnes Sherman, was born in 1573, and died in Dedham, England, in 1615. His wife's Christian name was Phillis, and their son Phillip was born in Dedham February 5, 1610, married Sarah Adding, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1687. In 1634 he emigrated to New England and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. During the Anne Hutchinson trouble he took the popular side, but as Governor Winthrop finally prevailed, he with others found it convenient to emigrate to Rhode Island. In Providence they met Roger Williams, who advised them to purchase the island of Aquetnet, now Rhode Island, of the Indians. The purchase was consummated March 24, 1638, and on the 1st of July they established a regular government with William Coddington as governor and Phillip Sherman, secretary. After this the latter often held offices in the colony. He was a man of intelligence, wealth and influence and was frequently consulted by those in authority. The early records prepared by him still remain in Portsmouth and show him to have been a neat and skillful penman, as well as an educated man. After he emigrated to Rhode Island he left the Congregational church and joined the Society of Friends. He had thirteen children, of whom John was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1644, and married Sarah, a daughter of William Spooner. He settled in South Dartmouth, followed farming and blacksmithing and there died in 1734. Their son Philip was also born in Dartmouth, and the Christian name of his wife was Hannah. They had seven children, as follows: John, born in 1699; Jabez, born in 1700; Stephen, born in 1703; Henry, born in 1705; Ichabod, born in 1708; Deborah, born in 1710; Abraham, born in 1713. The last named was married, in 1737, to Susannah Delano, and their son Phillip, who was born August 5, 1739, was married, December 12, 1758, to Mary Russell, daughter of Caleb and Rebecca Russell. The children of this union were Caleb, Gamaliel, Ichabod, Susannah, Rufus, Lydia and Mary Eunice.

Ichabod Sherman was the maternal grandfather of our subject. He

was born May 13, 1704, and wedded Mary Wrightington, by whom he had the following children: Henry, Mary, Eunice, Patience, Susan and Nancy. The following ancestral history of the Wrightingtons has been secured. Robert Wrightington, son of Robert and Margaret (Ward) Wrightington, was married, in 1723, to Abigail Tew, and was one of the early settlers of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, where he purchased the land at the head of the Achushnet, including the land on which the village of the same name was built. Their son Henry was born September 9, 1728, and his wife's name was Mary. They were the great-grandparents of Mr. Shepherd. Their children were George, Mary, Abigail, Patience and Anna. The father of this family enlisted in the Continental army as a member of a company from Dartmouth, in Colonel French's regiment, General Sullivan's brigade, and went into camp at Winter Hill March 13, 1776, the year in which American independence was declared,—an independence that was maintained by force of arms through an eight-years war and has resulted in the establishment of the greatest republic on the face of the globe.

Now taking up the history of the family to which our subject belonged, we note that his father, David Shepherd, was born July 15, 1790, in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and died April 30, 1857, in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He was a master mariner and sailed many years from the port of New Bedford. During the war of 1812 he was captured by the enemy and held as a prisoner of war in Dartmouth prison, England, until peace was restored. He wedded Mary Eunice Sherman, who was born January 26, 1797. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Fred A. was the third in order of birth. An uncle of our subject, William C. Brown, who married Eliza H. Shepherd, was a master mariner and died in De Verde Islands, while master of the schooner *California*.

Fred A. Shepherd also followed the sea for many years, shipping before the mast at a very early age. However, he resolved to abandon "a life on the ocean wave" for inland pursuits, and landed at San Pedro, California, having made the trip "around the Horn" in the bark *Eureka*, from Boston. He came at once to Sacramento, and resided in the vicinity of Mormon Island, where he was engaged in mining until 1869. In that year he took up his abode in the city of Sacramento, and in 1873 was elected city assessor by the largest majority ever given any candidate for any office for many years in Sacramento. He acceptably filled the position for five consecutive terms, discharging his duties with marked ability. After serving for ten years in that office he became deputy county assessor under James Lansing, and also served under John T. Griffiths in the same office. He was deputy tax collector during Sheriff Drew's last term and was registry clerk in the county clerk's office when the last two great registers were made. He knows more about lands of this county, the values thereof and the improvements that have been made thereon than any other man in the county. His official duties have brought him a wide acquaintance and his sterling qualities have gained him the friendship of many and the respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

On the 19th of April, 1865, Mr. Shepherd married Mrs. Lucy A. Outten,

nee Cantlin, who was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, January 14, 1848. By her former marriage she had two children: Nellie M., who was born in Mormon Island, California, April 27, 1856, and is now the wife of General Charles N. Post, assistant attorney general; and John M., who was born at Mormon Island September 1, 1861, and assumed the name of Shepherd. Unto our subject and his wife have been born the following children: Susie S., who was born in Natoma Valley, California, June 11, 1866, was married, in 1887, to John B. Lewis, and died September 9, 1886; George F., born in Sacramento August 2, 1874, was married, September 2, 1896, to Minnie Flint; Eunice the youngest, was born in Sacramento December 28, 1880. The mother of this family was called to her final rest April 19, 1896. Early in the evening of that day she went to the depot to meet her daughter Eunice, who was returning from Wheatland, and while at the station was taken ill. She was at once brought to her home in a carriage, but soon passed away, the cause of her death being heart disease. She was a most estimable woman, a devoted wife and mother and the news of her demise was received with sorrow wherever she was known. Mr. Shepherd is regarded as one of the leading citizens of Sacramento, and is a social, genial gentleman who has many friends. In manner he is frank and outspoken, deceit being utterly foreign to his nature. A contemporary writer has said: "He has fewer enemies than any other man who has held office for so many years in Sacramento. His official career has ever been marked by the utmost fidelity to duty, and over the record of his life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

JOHN MANUEL.

John Manuel, who for a number of years was one of the most prominent business men of Murphy, was born in England, in 1836, and died at his home in California November 19, 1898. The intervening period of sixty-two years covered a life record that was at all times honorable and upright and worthy the high regard of those who knew Mr. Manuel. He was sixteen years of age when he left the land of his birth and emigrated to the new world. He spent the three succeeding years in New York and thence came to California, arriving in this state in 1855. He was a young man of nineteen years, full of energy, courage, ambition and determination. He engaged in mining at Douglas Flat and Central Hill, and was the owner of a large hydraulic mine at the former place, operating it most successfully and taking out a large amount of the precious metal. In 1877 he abandoned mining and turned his attention to lumbering, purchasing a saw-mill eight miles above Murphy. His business grew in volume and importance and he increased the capacity of the mill until now twenty thousand feet of lumber constitutes the daily output. In 1878 he established a lumber yard at Murphy where he had a large local demand, supplying the miners throughout this locality and for a considerable distance through the surrounding country. He conducted a profitable and constantly growing business, winning that prosperity which is ever the reward of carefully directed effort.

Mr. Manuel was married, in 1856, to Miss Mary Williams, a native of Wisconsin, who came to California when fifteen years of age. They had twelve children, eight of whom are living, namely: Frances, now the wife of William H. Matteson; M. Henry; Ella, at home; John; Roy; Emma; Mizpah; and Joseph. The mother of this family passed away in 1894. She was a member of the Congregational church, a consistent Christian woman, and faithful wife and loving mother, and was highly respected throughout the community in which she resided. For his second wife Mr. Manuel chose Miss Mary Malspina, who yet survives him. Mr. Manuel was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On questions of national importance he was a Democrat, but was a liberal-minded man, who in local matters was not bound by partisan ties, considering only the qualification of the candidate and his fitness for public office. He was regarded as one of the most reliable and successful business men of his county, and as a result of his well-directed efforts he was enabled to leave to his family a valuable property. They now have a fine residence in Stockton and also a good home in Murphy. The children have incorporated the business under the title of the Manuel Estate and the eldest son, Henry, is president and manager of the company.

Henry Manuel was born in Murphy on the 15th of November, 1871. He acquired his literary education in the public schools and was graduated at Heald's Business College, in San Francisco, with the class of 1890. On the 13th of December, 1895, he wedded Miss Laura Jones, a native daughter of Calaveras county. He belongs to the Masonic order, having been raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Ophir Lodge, No. 33, F. & A. M., of Murphy, in 1892, when he was just twenty-one years of age. He is now one of the prominent representatives of the craft in Calaveras county and is serving as treasurer of his lodge. He has followed in the political footsteps of his father, voting for the men and measures of the Democracy on questions of state and national importance, but at local elections casting his vote regardless of party ties. The Manuel family is widely and favorably known throughout this portion of California and the eldest son occupies a very creditable position in business circles, fully sustaining the untarnished name of the father.

ABRAHAM BRISTOL.

As a representative of a class of pioneers who have been the builders of a great commonwealth we present Captain Abraham Bristol, of Lincoln. He has the honor of being numbered among the California pioneers of 1849, his memory serving as a link between the primitive past with its mining camps and the progressive present with its thriving towns and cities having all of the improvements and accessories known to the older civilization of the east. The Captain was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 27th of June, 1824. On crossing the Atlantic his ancestors, natives of England, located in the Empire state. His father, Levi S. Bristol, married Miss Olive

Day. They were both natives of St. Lawrence county and removed to Oswego, New York, where the father engaged in taking and executing contracts on city works. In 1839 he removed west to Chicago, finding there a small town which had been incorporated only two years previous. From that point he made his way into the country, securing a tract of government land in Du Page county and transforming it into richly cultivated fields. There he resided until his death, which occurred in the sixty-fifth year of his age, his wife surviving him for four years. On their removal to Illinois they were accompanied by their five daughters and two sons.

Through the summer months Captain Bristol, during his boyhood, might have been found in his father's fields, assisting in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting. In the winter season he attended the public schools of the neighborhood. On beginning to earn his own livelihood he worked as a farm hand, being thus employed until 1849, when lured by the discovery of gold in California he crossed the plains with a company of young men from Will and Du Page counties. They started with thirteen wagons drawn by oxen and took with them provisions for a year. They made a safe and successful, though tedious, journey, being for one hundred and twelve days upon the way. They came by way of Carson valley to Placerville, which was then known by the less romantic but more suggestive name of Hangtown. Captain Bristol began mining in the gulches and obtained plenty of gold. On one occasion he secured a nugget worth one hundred dollars. His company, consisting of five members, secured an average yield of gold to the value of twenty dollars each day. In 1853 he returned to his home in the east, by way of the isthmus, for his brother had died in the meantime and he felt that it was his duty to be near his parents and care for them in their declining years. After remaining at home for about two years he engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi river in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and had command of a vessel for many years. In that way he earned his title of captain.

While in Illinois he was married to Miss Carrie Hugnin, and two children were born to them in that state: Herbert, who is now operating a gold dredge at the Calaveras river, and a daughter. In 1875 Mr. Bristol returned to California, where, two years later, he was joined by his son. In 1883 he sent for his wife and daughter, but the daughter's health was poor and they remained in the east, where both died.

Captain Bristol has been in the employ of the Pottery Company since the establishment of its works at Lincoln, and for fourteen years acted in the capacity of stationary engineer and he is still one of the trusted and valued employes of the firm. As one of the brave California pioneers who crossed the plains in 1849 he certainly deserves representation in this volume. He engaged in hauling lumber for the Marshall saw-mill from Coloma to Hangtown. The lumber sold for four hundred dollars a thousand feet and was manufactured into gold washers, at a cost of sixty-five dollars each. People who now reside in California can form little conception of what the roads were in that day, making teaming very difficult. Everything else was in a

primitive condition. Mining camps, consisting mostly of tents or rude shanties, were scattered over the state, but there were no churches or schools, commercial or industrial enterprises of any importance and the miners who came from the east in search of gold laid the foundations of a commonwealth that is now second to none in the Union, and is recognized as a leader in many branches of industrial activity.

LEONARD REMLER.

The German-American citizens of California have a worthy representative in the subject of this sketch, Leonard Remler, a prominent merchant and mining man of Forest Hill. He was born in Germany April 5, 1839, son of Adam and Julia (Hiesor) Remler, both natives of Germany. His mother died there when he was seven years old and shortly afterward, in 1846, with his father, three brothers and two sisters, he came to the United States, settling in St. Louis, Missouri, where two of his brothers had located two years previous to that time and were engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The father died in 1872, at the age of seventy-two years. In Germany he had filled the office of justice of the peace for a number of years, and his religious faith was that of the Lutheran church.

Much of Leonard Remler's boyhood was passed in Illinois, where he received a good education in the public schools. With his brothers he spent some time and in their establishment learned the trade of shoemaker, which business he followed in Illinois until 1859, when he crossed the plains to California. The Sheppard train, which started across the plains shortly in advance of the party with which he traveled, were attacked by the Indians and massacred. Learning of this Mr. Remler and his party armed themselves well and kept on their guard. They, however, were not molested by the red men and after four months of tiresome travel landed in safety in the "Golden state." Arrived in Placerville, Eldorado county, Mr. Remler had in his pocket just five dollars, and with this for capital, combined with pluck and energy, he began a career which has proved a most successful one. He first went to Fiddleton, where he began work at his trade, having entire charge of a shop and doing all the work, at a salary of five dollars per day. Afterward he worked at his trade at Volcano and Todd's Valley, and he was also for a time employed in the butchering business by J. W. Dickinson. At North Star Ranch he started a shoe shop on his own account, which he conducted for three years or until 1864, when he came to Forest Hill and established himself in his present business, beginning on a small scale and from the first meeting with deserved success. In 1867 he began to handle ready-made boots and shoes; in 1870 he added a stock of dry goods and gent's furnishing goods, and in 1878 he included in his store other lines, thus making it a general merchandise establishment where everything needed in the town and surrounding country can be found. In the meantime he had purchased the building in which his business was located, and in 1887 he met with heavy loss by fire. He had some insurance, however, and immediately after the fire set to work,

with his characteristic enterprise, to rebuild. His present store is thirty by ninety feet, with basement, and he also has a large warehouse in which he keeps a full supply of stock. Throughout his long career as a merchant Mr. Remler has also been interested in mining enterprises. At present his principal mine is the Homestake, which has produced a great deal of gold. He has furnished no small amount of money for the development of various other mines, thus showing his enterprise and his public spirit and proving himself one of Forest Hill's leading business factors. Farming has also received a portion of his investment and attention.

Mr. Remler owns one of the best residences in Forest Hill, which he and his family occupy. He was married, at Michigan Bluff, California, in 1868, to Miss Lizzie Fredtag, a native of Germany, and they have five children, namely: Minnie, Leonard C., Nellie, Maude and Walter. Leonard C. is his father's assistant in the store. Fraternally, Mr. Remler is identified with both the Chosen Friends and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been a member of the latter organization for a period of thirty-six years, having been initiated into its mysteries in 1864, and he has passed all the chairs in both branches and has represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state. Politically, he has always supported the Republican party.

PHILETUS V. SIGGINS.

This is a utilitarian age, in which man devotes his energies to business affairs, and the leading citizens of a community are now those who promote commercial and industrial activity. Engaged in general merchandising in Roseville, Mr. Siggins is now a well known and highly esteemed representative of commercial interests in northern California. His life history began on the 13th of March, 1835, and the place of his birth was in Warren county, Pennsylvania. In his career he has manifested many of the sterling characteristics inherited from his Irish and Scotch ancestry. His father purchased a farm of five hundred acres in Warren county, Pennsylvania, where he and two of his brothers located and reared their families of from thirteen to fifteen children. Representatives of the name are now quite numerous in the east and some of them are also found in the western states. They were prominent early settlers of Warren county and took an active part in the development of that portion of the country. The father of our subject was a lumberman, following that business in order to gain a livelihood. Of the Methodist church he was an active and leading member and his Christian belief was manifest in his daily conduct, in his business associations and in his relations with his fellow men. He married Miss Margaret Kinnear, a daughter of Henry Kinnear, a prominent merchant. Through four generations the Kinnears were connected with mercantile affairs in the county, and on both the paternal and maternal sides the mother was a member of large and influential families. Her father owned much valuable property in Warren county and in public affairs was a man of prominence. Unto the parents of our subject were born thirteen children and seven of the number still survive.

The father lived to be seventy years of age, while the mother passed away at the age of seventy-five.

Mr. Siggins of this review is the only one of the family in California. In his native county he obtained his education and received his business training under his father's direction, working in the lumber yard in Pennsylvania until his emigration to California in 1879. He came over the Central Pacific Railroad, and from San Francisco made his way directly to Roseville, where he has now resided for a quarter of a century. He was first engaged in the stock and meat business and for a time was in partnership with William Sawtell in merchandising, but during the past four years he has conducted a store of his own. He is a careful business man who earnestly desires to please his customers, is courteous in his treatment and fair in his dealings. Thus he enjoys the good will of the public and has gained a liberal patronage.

In 1857 occurred the marriage of Mr. Siggins and Miss Elizabeth Fletcher, a native of Jamestown, New York. Their union was blessed with one son, Lewis Fletcher, now a resident of Sacramento. The mother died during the early boyhood of her son, and in 1860 our subject wedded Miss Mary Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania. They came to California together and through the years of their residence here she has been to him a faithful companion and helpmate. They now reside in a pleasant home in Roseville and enjoy the esteem of neighbors and friends, while the hospitality of the best homes in the community is extended to them. In political sentiment Mr. Siggins is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to give his time and energies to his business affairs. The qualities which insure success are his and in his career he has shown himself worthy of the confidence and support of the public.

JAMES T. CURREY.

A debt of gratitude that can never be repaid is due to the pioneers of any country. In the midst of an advanced civilization the people of to-day cannot realize what was endured by those who reclaimed this country from its primitive condition. They met nature in her wild mood and though her resources were boundless it required great effort to utilize them and make them yield good return for labor. Mr. Currey is one of those who crossed the plains with oxen, making the long journey across the hot stretches of sand and over mountains in order to secure a home on the Pacific coast. Here he found mining camps situated in the midst of a land that had hitherto been the domain of the Indians and the haunts of wild beasts. Few of the comforts of civilization had been introduced, but the better element among those who came to search for gold succeeded in laying the foundations of a commonwealth which now stands second to none of the sister states of this great Union.

Mr. Currey is a native of Kentucky, his birth having occurred in Jefferson county, on the 28th of December, 1826. His father, Edward Currey, was a native of England or Ireland, and during his childhood accompanied his parents when they crossed the broad Atlantic to the new world, taking up their abode

in Pennsylvania. When he was four years of age they removed to Jefferson county, Kentucky, where he was reared to manhood and there he married Miss Elizabeth Smith, a daughter of Philip Smith. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of our subject were heroes of the Revolutionary war who valiantly aided in acquiring the independence of the colonies. The latter was of German descent and his daughter, Mrs. Currey, was born in the state of Pennsylvania. The father of our subject and his two brothers were soldiers in the war of 1812. He lived to be seventy-one years of age, but his wife passed away at the age of fifty-two. They were members of the Presbyterian church and their lives were in harmony with their professions. The father held the office of postmaster for many years and was a gentleman of sterling worth, always true and faithful to the trust reposed in him. At the battle of New Orleans he had sustained a wound which crippled him for the remainder of his life.

James Thomas Currey was one of a family of thirteen children, but as far as he now knows he is the only survivor. He was the twelfth in order of birth and was reared to manhood in Kentucky. At the age of twenty-seven years he started upon the long and tedious journey to California, his wagon drawn by oxen whose slow gait made the trip an almost interminable one. However he finally arrived at his destination and engaged in mining at Rattlesnake Bar on the American river, being quite successful in his operations. He took out eighteen hundred dollars in a single day and continued to mine there for three or four years. Later, however, he invested considerable of his savings in other mining ventures which proved unprofitable. Be it said to his honor, however, that he neither gambled nor drank in those days when such practices were common among the miners, and wherever he was he commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he was associated. For a time he was employed on a ranch and later began working on the Old Bear river ditch, remaining with the company for twenty-nine years, a fact which indicates in an unmistakable manner his capable service and his fidelity to duty. He has charge of the water in this vicinity, acts as collector for the company and is one of its most reliable and trustworthy employes.

Mr. Currey took up his residence in Loomis in 1886 and built the second residence in the town. He has planted many fruit and ornamental trees here and is now living in a pleasant home amid comfortable surroundings, having through the years of his active and honorable career acquired a handsome competence. He was married in 1869 to Miss Elizabeth Freeman and unto them was born a son, Harry, who is now a resident of Sacramento. After the death of his first wife Mr. Currey was married, on the first of July, 1884, to Miss Amelia Cutsgar, a native of Prussia, who has since been to him a faithful helpmate and companion on life's journey. She is a member of the Catholic church. He is not identified with any religious organization, but socially is connected with the Red Men, and in politics he is a Democrat, but at local elections where no issue is involved he votes for the man rather than the party, regarding merely his fitness for the office. His life has been quietly passed but the

elements of his character are those which constitute honorable manhood and in the localities where he has resided he has enjoyed the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

SILVESTER M. SPRAGUE.

In the year 1858 Silvester M. Sprague came to California and is now identified with business interests in Iowa Hill. He is a native of Vermont, born April 22, 1848. His father, Lucius Sprague, was born in Hanover, Germany, and in 1850 emigrated to California, casting in his lot with the mining population that laid the foundation of the present prosperity and progress of the commonwealth. He became one of the first settlers in this portion of the state and one of the fourth owners of the North Star mine, out of which he took considerable gold. He had various other mining interests and later was engaged in freighting from Colfax to Iowa Hill, receiving seventy-five dollars per hundred-weight for hauling goods to this place. Later he removed to Sacramento, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death, which occurred in July, 1895, at the age of seventy-three years. He was a staunch Republican and a strong Union man during the Civil war and was a thorough, upright citizen. His wife died in Auburn, California, in 1864, leaving five children, three of whom yet survive, namely: George, a resident of San Diego, California; Silvester M.; and Mary, wife of John Faferty, of Sacramento. Charles died at Colfax, California, in the twenty-second year of his age, and Julia died in Sacramento, at the age of twenty. She was married and left a son, Ernest Williams.

Mr. Sprague, whose name introduces this record, acquired his education in the public schools and early in life began dealing in plaster-paris statues on Market street, in San Francisco. On the 20th of May, 1864, in answer to the call of this country for volunteers to put down the rebellion, he enlisted in Company B, Second Regiment California Infantry, under Captain Fairfield. He served at Fort Green, California, participated in several engagements with the Indians and received an honorable discharge in San Francisco in 1865. He had been promoted to corporal.

After the close of the war Mr. Sprague came to Iowa Hill and was in the pottery business for fifteen years. At the same time he was connected with numerous mining enterprises, operating the Blue Wing and Washington and the Aurora mines. He took out large quantities of gold, but the law prohibiting hydraulic mining ended his operations, and all the mining machinery and the valuable property is now standing idle. Mr. Sprague is a stockholder and superintendent in the General Green and the Dewey Consolidated drift mine and is a part owner of the Oriental and Reeta quartz mines and in the Last Chance gravel mine. He also has a farm of three hundred and twenty acres—the Fallbrook place—four miles from Lincoln, in Placer county. This is a grain and fruit farm and is a valuable property, yielding excellent returns. Mr. Sprague has other real-estate interests, being the owner of the Arcade building

and also of one of the finest residences in Iowa Hill, where he resides with his family.

In 1876 occurred the marriage of Silvester M. Sprague and Miss Mary Smiley, a native of Canada and a sister of John Smiley, one of the pioneers of this state. They now have five children, as follows: Elsworth, who is now the proprietor of a meat market; O. L., who is engaged in business in Sacramento; Nellie, wife of Samuel Watts, deputy county clerk at Auburn; and Adelbert and Budd, who are at school. They were all born in Iowa Hill.

Mr. Sprague has always been a very active member of the Republican party, attending all of its conventions and doing everything in his power to promote the growth and insure its success. He may well be termed a leader of his party in the county and his labors have been very efficacious in promoting its welfare. He served for some years as deputy county assessor, yet has never been an aspirant for political honors. For twenty-seven years he has been connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, was one of its charter members at Iowa Hill and has filled the office of receiver. He is in full sympathy with all the progressive movements about him and watches the outcome of events with the keenest interest. He has been a leading factor in the progress of Iowa Hill. Educational, church and social interests owe their promotion in a considerable degree to him. For many years has this place been his home, years largely devoted to the public good.

THOMAS B. HARPER.

The history of northern California would be very incomplete and unsatisfactory without a personal and somewhat extended mention of those whose lives are so closely interwoven with the development of the state. Among this number is Thomas B. Harper who is classified among the pioneers of 1849 and is now one of the most highly respected citizens of Lincoln. He is a native of Virginia, his birth having occurred in Dinwiddie county, on the 19th of September, 1831. His Scotch ancestors, who were the founders of the family in America, became early settlers of the Old Dominion. His father, William Holloway Harper, was born in Virginia and was married there to Miss Sarah Warshin Scott, by whom he had eight children, all born in that state. The father died in Virginia in 1836, and his widow with her children afterward removed to Missouri in 1837, becoming identified with the farming interests in that part of the country. There the mother lived until her death, which occurred in the fifty-seventh year of her age.

Thomas Burrell Harper, of this review, was only five years of age when his father died, and when a little lad of six summers he accompanied his mother to Missouri, where he was reared and educated. He is now the only survivor of the family. In 1849 he crossed the plains with oxen, traveling with a wagon train of twenty-two wagons, accompanied and commanded by William Pope. They were organized like a military company, the men taking turns in doing guard duty from the time they left Missouri until they arrived at Bear Valley, California. One of the company was drowned while en route, but aside

from that no casualties happened and all reached the Golden state in safety. They left their old homes on the 17th of April and reached their destination on the 23d of August. Mr. Harper engaged in prospecting and mining in Bear river but did not meet with very good success. His brother, George B. and a friend, Benjamin Tucker, were his partners, but both have long since passed to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns. Leaving Bear Valley they went to Sacramento and thence proceeded up Clear creek and while there their efforts were attended with but little success. They also went to Trinity county and later returned to Sacramento. In February, 1850, they proceeded to Nevada county and in their mining operations on the South Yuba for a time took out no inconsiderable quantity of gold. Subsequently Mr. Harper and his brother went to Jackson, Amador county, where again they were successful in their mining operations.

Our subject was also at Michigan Bluff and while at that place he was elected assessor of Placer county, which office he filled during the years of 1859 and 1860, at the same time conducting a store in Auburn. In 1863 he became the agent for the Bear River Ditch Water Company and the same year was elected district assessor, discharging the duties of that office in a capable manner, and at the same time owning and conducting a livery stable. His next venture was as owner of a store in Lincoln, where he has since done a good business, enjoying the confidence and respect as well as the patronage of the public.

He was elected justice of the peace, served in 1893-4 and in 1897 was again chosen to that position, which he is still filling. He is a man of intelligence and good judgment and weighs carefully the evidence and the law applicable to it and his decisions have never been reversed by the higher court. It will thus be seen that through the years of an active business career Mr. Harper has also been frequently honored with public office and he has ever discharged his duties so as to win the commendation of those concerned.

In 1864 occurred his marriage to Miss Frances Rebecca Nickerson, a native of Missouri, who came to California in 1850 with her father, James R. Nickerson, who still survives and is now in the eighty-third year of his age, a respected and honored pioneer living in Nevada county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Harper were born two daughters, but both have passed away.— Laura, when only fourteen months of age, and Hattie, in her twentieth year. She was a beautiful and lovable young lady, a favorite in social circles and her death was deeply mourned by her parents and all who knew her. Mr. and Mrs. Harper have a delightful home which stands near his place of business and is surrounded by trees and beautiful flowers of their own planting. Mr. Harper is the proprietor of a book and stationery business, and is the news agent of the town. He likewise owns his own justice courtroom. He is a member of the Pioneer Society at Sacramento and is a prominent Mason, having joined the order at Michigan Bluff in 1858. He attained the sublime degree of Master Mason at Auburn in 1859, and is a Royal Arch Mason. For four terms he served as master of the Gold Hill Lodge, No.

32, of Lincoln, while of the chapter he is past king. In 1854 he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has filled all of the chairs in both branches. He has been district deputy grand master of the encampment, and is past master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. and Mrs. Harper have a wide circle of friends in Placer county where they have so long resided and possess the happy faculty of drawing them closer as the years pass by. Sterling qualities of character insure them high regard and in the history of California they well deserve honorable mention.

JOHN A. LEE.

The various states of the Union have furnished their quota of citizens to California, and the different characteristics seen in different portions of the country have combined in making an amalgamation that contains the best elements of all. The shrewdness and ingenuity of New England, the conservatism of the east, the substantial qualities of the south and the progressiveness of the middle states have contributed to the upbuilding of this commonwealth of the Pacific coast, of which the entire country is proud.

John Andrew Lee came to California from Indiana. He was born in Fort Wayne, that state, on the 9th of September, 1841, and was of English and Scotch ancestry. His great-grandfather James Lee was the progenitor of the family in America and established his home in New York. There Henry Lee, the grandfather, was born, reared and married Miss Margaret Courter, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch lineage, becoming his wife. They removed to Indiana and reared their family upon a farm in what was then a new and largely undeveloped country. They were industrious, honorable people and in the Presbyterian church held membership. The father departed this life in the sixtieth year of his age, and the mother passed away at the age of seventy-two. They had five children, but as far as is known Mr. Lee is the only one living.

Upon his father's farm the subject of this review was reared. Throughout the long summer days he worked in the fields, plowing, planting and harvesting, and through the winter months he pursued his education in the public schools. At the early age of fourteen years he began to earn his own livelihood, working as a farm hand. He was an active, stout and willing boy and earned fifteen dollars per month. As he grew older he was paid twenty-five dollars per month, which was considered high wages for farm help at that time. He also learned the cooper's trade, which he followed in Chicago, Illinois, and in St. Joseph and Kansas City, Missouri.

In 1875 Mr. Lee arrived in Sacramento, California, and followed coopering in that city and in San Francisco until 1877, when he came to Rocklin and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, acting as engine wiper for three years. He worked in the blacksmith shop for two years and was a machinist's helper for two months. Since then he has been stock inspector and boiler-maker, keeping the boilers of the locomotives in repair. For twenty-three years he has been one of the most faithful and

reliable employes of the company. He possesses excellent mechanical ability, thoroughly understands the work with which he is connected, and is very conscientious in its execution.

In 1873 occurred the marriage of Mr. Lee and Miss Mary Steel, a native of Utah, and unto them have been born four children, namely: Mary Bell, who became the wife of J. D. Thomas and died in the twenty-sixth year of her age; John Walter; James Garfield; and Alice. Mr. Lee is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in his political affiliations is a Democrat. In 1898 he was elected as one of the trustees of Rocklin and has since served in that capacity, taking a deep interest in all that pertains to the prosperity of his town. He and his family occupy a nice residence which he erected in 1889. He is a citizen of intelligence and marked industry and richly deserves the comforts of life which have come to him through his honest toil.

WARREN C. GREEN.

Of the mercantile interests of Georgetown, Warren C. Green is a well known representative, and he is also prominent in mining. Of California he is a native son, his birth having occurred in Placer county on the 22d of July, 1862. His father, R. P. Green, was born in Springfield, Illinois, in 1824, and engaged in lead-mining at Galena, that state. He came to Eldorado county at an early epoch in the development of California and engaged in placer mining and mercantile business.

In 1859, however, he returned by way of the water to Platteville, Wisconsin, where he was married. Then he again came across the plains to the Pacific coast. They were annoyed by the Indians and the men in the train stood guard all night to give the warning if the savages should make an attack. On other occasions they traveled all night in order to escape the red men. On the second trip Mr. Green was accompanied by his wife and brother. On again reaching the Golden state the father of our subject located near Placerville, where he continued mining, and later in Placer county. In 1864 his wife died, in the twenty-fourth year of her age, leaving to him the care of their two sons, Edwin and Warren C. He then discontinued mining and was in the stock business for some years in Colusa county. In 1880 he and his son Edwin removed to Montana, locating at Corvallis. They were eleven months traveling by wagon, spending the winter at Salem and reaching the Bitter Root valley on the 26th of July, 1880. There the father located on four hundred and eighty acres of land, on which he erected a good home, making it his place of abode until his life's labors were ended in death, on the 24th day of February, 1895, when he was in his seventy-first year. Edwin Green is the proprietor of the well known Plaza shoe store in Placerville. He married Emily Gardner and they have five children: Ruth, Walter, Frank, Hazel and DeWitt. The Green brothers are rated among the most enterprising business men of the county and W. C. Green is the proprietor of the leading mercantile establishment at Georgetown.

Warren C. Green was educated in the public schools of Eldorado county and in Colusa county, and at the age of eighteen he put aside his text-books to learn the more difficult lessons in the school of experience. He engaged in mining as a common laborer and was employed in that way for five years, after which he served as a foreman of mines for two years. On the expiration of that period he became a mine owner and mine superintendent, but continued his active connection with the development of mines until January, 1899, when he purchased a general mercantile store in Georgetown. He has since conducted this enterprise and has found it a profitable source of income, but he is still largely interested in the development of the mineral resources in this part of the state, and has seven hundred acres of mining land four miles east of Placerville. For a number of years he has been one of the most active and successful mining men in his county and he has in his possession thirty-two pieces of pure gold taken from mines in which he was interested, that are valued at from twelve to one hundred dollars apiece, the value of the entire collection being nine hundred dollars. Mr. Green has also purchased and sold mining properties, and at one time he was largely interested in mining land on the Georgetown divide, which he sold to the Two Channel Mining Company, mostly formed of Indianapolis capitalists.

Mr. Green was married in 1881 to Miss Mary Hoxie, of Placerville, a native of that place and a daughter of P. P. Hoxie, a California pioneer. They have four children,—Ruby, Stella, Edwin and Myrtle. Mr. Green is an active member of the Republican party and for thirteen years has served on the Republican county central committee, his efforts proving of great benefit. He is a man of marked business ability, never making an engagement which he does not fulfill and never incurring an obligation which he does not meet. His prosperity is the result of his diligence, capable management and keen sagacity.

EDWARD C. KAVANAUGH.

Edward Charles Kavanaugh, the popular proprietor of the Forest House, at Forest Hill, is a native son of California. He was born at Michigan Bluff, Placer county, July 29, 1872. His father, Edward Kavanaugh, was born in Ireland and came to the United States when he was fifteen years of age, in company with an older brother.

After a rough and perilous journey the brothers landed in New York and from there went to Philadelphia where they remained until 1852, at which time Edward Kavanaugh crossed the plains to California. The journey overland was made especially dangerous by repeated attacks by Indians. One member of the company was killed and much of the stock belonging to the little band of travelers was stolen. Finally reaching Hangtown Mr. Kavanaugh engaged in placer mining and remained there for several years, meeting with the usual fortune of prospectors and miners of those days. Leaving Hangtown, he went to Iowa Hill, and later to Grizzly Flat and Michigan Bluff, where he made several claims on the north fork of the American river.

Here he met with gratifying success, taking out a well paying quantity of gold, but like many others he lost considerable money in other mining enterprises. In 1870 he married Mrs. Ann Williams, widow of John Williams, also a native of Ireland. She had two sons, Thomas and John, the former an electrician in Sacramento and the latter associated with Mr. Kavanaugh in the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Kavanaugh had six children, of whom five are living: Edward, the subject of this sketch; Annie, wife of Henry L. Banks; Arthur, a miner; Kate and Maggie, who are in school. The father departed this life in 1895, aged sixty-five years. His wife survives him and is now sixty-three years of age. Both were members of the Catholic church and in that faith reared their children.

Edward C. Kavanaugh, the eldest son, was educated in the public schools of his native county and became clerk in the Rea House at Forest Hill. Later he accepted a position in a wholesale liquor house in Sacramento. In 1896 he and Richard Thomas rented the Forest Hill House and for two years the partnership was continued. Mr. Kavanaugh purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the business with gratifying success. He now owns the Forest Hill House and leases the Rea House, the entire hotel business of the town being in his hands. His livery stable is the only one in the town and he also owns a stage line.

Mr. Kavanaugh was married, in 1897, to Miss Annie McHole, a native of his own town, daughter of Patrick McHole, a prominent California pioneer, who was a member of the state legislature and held other important offices of honor and trust and for many years was the proprietor of the Orleans Hotel in Auburn, Placer county. Mr. and Mrs. Kavanaugh have a bright little son, Emmet, who is the pride and joy of his parents. Mrs. Kavanaugh was reared in her father's hotel and her experience and business ability have been of inestimable value to her husband. The hotel patrons are made to feel at home and are most agreeably cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Kavanaugh, who make a charming host and hostess. They have many friends throughout the whole county.

Mr. Kavanaugh is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias lodge in Forest Hill and was one of its first officers. He is also a Native Son of the Golden West. Mr. and Mrs. Kavanaugh are members of the Catholic church. As a boy of seventeen Mr. Kavanaugh began business life for himself. He has by honorable methods and business sagacity gained a place for himself at the front and enjoys well deserved success.

SAMUEL N. WHALLON.

Samuel N. Whallon is a native of Minnesota, born at Bloomington Ferry, on the 24th of September, 1853. His grandfather, Samuel Whallon, was a native of New Jersey. His son, Charles Henry Whallon, the father of our subject, was born in the state of Illinois, whither the grandfather removed in the early history of that commonwealth. Having arrived at years of maturity Charles H. Whallon was married in the Prairie state to Miss Ann

Eliza Ames, a native of Vermont, and soon afterward they removed to Minnesota, becoming pioneers of that portion of the country. So new and wild was the region that at one time they were obliged to take refuge in Fort Snelling to escape massacre at the hands of the Indians. The father cleared and developed a new farm in Minnesota, carrying on agricultural pursuits until his death, which resulted from typhoid fever when he was in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, to which his wife also belongs. She still survives him and resides in San Francisco, at the age of seventy years, respected by all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance. In the family were three sons and a daughter, and three of the number are still living.

Samuel Norton Whallon, the eldest child and the immediate subject of this review, conned his lessons in the public schools of Minnesota, mastering the branches of English learning usually taught in such institutions. When quite young he began to earn his own living as a farm hand, continuing in that line of work until his twentieth year when he learned the trade of a steam and gas fitter in Minneapolis, Minnesota, following that pursuit in the Mississippi valley for six years. In March, 1877, he came to California, locating in Oakland, and was engaged in the package express business between San Francisco and Oakland for a short time. He then went to Truckee, in the employ of the Truckee Lumber Company, and subsequently entered the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, with which he has been connected since 1881. He served as locomotive fireman for six and a half years, after which he was promoted to locomotive engineer, and during the past twelve years, or since 1888, he has been one of the most reliable and competent engineers running on the Sacramento & Truckee division over the steep mountain grades of Placer county.

In 1884 Mr. Whallon took up his residence in Rocklin and since that time has been one of its liberal and progressive citizens, taking an active interest in all that pertains to its welfare. He has erected one of the handsome cottages of the town and in it resides with his family. He was married, in 1890, to Miss May Cady, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Leonard Cady, formerly of that state. Their union is blessed with two interesting children,—Clarence Norton and Ava Winone. Mr. Whallon is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and in the Masonic fraternity has attained the Royal Arch degree, while of the Odd Fellows lodge he is also a representative. His political support is given the Democracy and in April, 1900, he was chosen by his fellow townsmen as one of the trustees of the town and is now officially serving in that capacity with due regard to the best interests of Rocklin, laboring earnestly to promote its up-building along all lines of progress.

MARTIN MICHAEL.

Martin Michael is the proprietor of the leading meat market of Lincoln, Placer county. A native of Missouri he was born in Gasconade, on the 17th of April, 1856. His ancestors came to America from the land of the

Alps. His parents, John and Mary (Gansner) Michael, were both natives of Switzerland, and during childhood were brought to the new world by their emigrant parents. They were reared and married in Missouri, and were numbered among the industrial farming people of that state. They still reside there, respected by all who know them for their many excellencies of character. They hold membership in the Congregational church and their lives are consistent with their professions. Mr. Michael is now sixty-three years of age and his wife is sixty-eight years of age. In the family were seven children, of whom only three are now living.

Martin Michael is the only representative of the family in California. He obtained his education in the public schools of Missouri, and when twenty-one years of age started for the Golden state, arriving on the 28th of March, 1877. Here he began learning the butchering trade, working for wages for three years, during which time he became very proficient in the line of his chosen vocation. In 1880 he opened a meat market of his own in Auburn and there carried on business for five years in a most successful manner. He then came to Lincoln and during the past fifteen years has conducted the leading meat market in this place, furnishing to his patrons an excellent quality of meat at moderate prices, and by his industry and upright methods he has secured not only the liberal support of the public, but also enjoys the esteem and good will of the business men and citizens of his town.

In 1885 Mr. Michael was united in marriage to Miss Florence V. Meyers, one of Auburn's native daughters, her father being Judge Meyers, of that city. They now have three interesting children: Benjamin Franklin, John Leslie and Ellen Arline. They have a nice home of their own and its gracious hospitality is enjoyed by a very large circle of friends. Mr. Michael has taken the symbolic, capitular and cryptic degrees of Masonry and is also a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Chosen Friends and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On questions of state and national importance he supports the Republican party, but at local elections votes independently, for then no issue is involved and the fitness of the candidates for the discharge of the county and state business is all that should be considered. He is now serving as deputy sheriff and as a citizen, officer and business man he merits and enjoys the confidence and regard of those with whom he is associated.

FRED. B. GRANT.

Fred. B. Grant, of Penryn, is one of California's native sons and is an important factor in the business circles of the town, where he is well known as the proprietor of the Grant Hotel. His birth occurred in Rich Gulch, Placer county, on the 13th of August, 1857, his father being Elisha Grant, who came to California in 1872 and is now one of the prominent pioneers of the state. He was born in Prospect, Waldo county, Maine, on the 24th of February, 1815. His father, Elisha Grant, Sr., was born in the same town, was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving as a surgeon, and lived to the

advanced age of eighty-eight years. In early manhood he married Polly Mudgett, a native of Massachusetts.

Elisha Grant, the father of our subject, acquired his education in his native town and after putting aside his text-books worked for the government at Fort Knox for six years. In 1852 he sailed around Cape Horn to California. They saw much rough weather, and in a severe storm the foremast of the ship was carried away and they were obliged to stop at Rio Janeiro for repairs, and there secured a new mast. This caused a delay of a month at that point. Upon arriving in California Mr. Grant engaged in mining on Yuba river, at Rose's Bar, where he was paid five dollars per day, but the cholera became prevalent and he left there in August, spending the winter in the mountains. He engaged in mining at Deer Creek, in Penn valley, but his efforts were attended with poor results and he went to Calaveras county, engaging in mining operations at Rich Gulch. He had been married in the east, in 1849, to Miss Dorothea Blake, who after his removal to the Pacific coast sold their property in Maine and joined her husband in Rich Gulch, coming by way of the isthmus route and bringing with her their first born child, Ellen, who is now a widow. Subsequently Mr. Grant engaged in mining at Mokelumne Hill, where he took out considerable gold, his largest nugget weighing two ounces. In 1863 he arrived at Penryn and engaged in quarrying granite for G. Griffith. He had been in the hotel business in Calaveras county from 1856 until he came to Placer county; in 1873 he built and opened the Grant Hotel in Penryn, which he successfully conducted until 1895, when his wife died and he turned over the hotel business to his son, Fred B., who has since been its manager. The father has supported the Republican party since its organization and socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias fraternity. During his long residence in California he has become widely known to its pioneer settlers and to the later arrivals, and enjoys the high regard of those with whom he comes in contact.

Fred B. Grant attended school at Mokelumne Hill and for six years was engaged in work in the quarry in Calaveras county. He afterward secured a situation as brakeman on the railroad, in which capacity he was employed for two years, and was also a fireman on the division of the Southern Pacific from Sacramento to Truckee. He served as deputy assessor of Placer county for four years and filled the office of constable for six years. He is a man of much ability who seems to have inherited the talent of his grandfather, of whom it was said that "he could make anything or do almost anything." He has done much building and painting and other kinds of work and is now engaged in taking the census of his district, at the same time conducting the Grant Hotel, of which he is the popular host, doing all in his power to promote the comfort of his guests.

Mr. Grant was married, in 1878, to Miss V. A. Logan, a native of Penryn and a stepdaughter of J. A. Griffith, who was a prominent citizen of Penryn, but is now deceased. Her own father was Edward Logan. Their children are Sydna V., Eddie Elisha, Effie Mabel, Freddie and Dorothy. Mr.

Grant is a stalwart Republican and is a prominent representative of several fraternal organizations, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. He is a man of fine personal appearance, of attractive face and large physique, and his social qualities and pleasant disposition render him particularly well qualified to conduct the hotel of which he is now proprietor.

JAMES M. WALDEN.

Among the early arrivals in California after the discovery of gold was made was James Madison Walden, who came to the state in 1859 and is now a valued resident of Rocklin. A native of Georgia, he was born in the city of Macon, November 3, 1842, and that state was the birthplace of several generations of the family. His paternal grandparents reared their children in that state, among the number being James Walden, the father of our subject, who was born and reared there. After arriving at the years of maturity he wedded Miss Matilda Tuchri, also a native of Georgia, and by their union there were three daughters and three sons. The wife died when her son James M. was only three years of age, and the father departed this life in the fifty-second year of his age. He had removed to Alabama where he was the owner of a plantation and he became one of the widely and favorably known citizens of that state.

James Madison Walden was educated and reared to manhood in Alabama, and when only seventeen years of age he came to California by steamer from New Orleans, landing at San Francisco. A desire to see the country was the principal reason that led him to the Pacific coast. From San Francisco he made his way to Sacramento where he was induced to accept a clerkship with an auctioneer, and in 1860 he came to a farm within three miles of Rocklin. He worked at different places and engaged in teaming from Sacramento to the different mining towns, including Virginia City and Carson. That was then a paying business for there were no railroad facilities and the freight rate was quite heavy. In 1864 Mr. Walden accepted a clerkship in the store of Smith & Hobbel, at Smithville, where he continued until 1867, when he went to Newcastle, Placer county, where he was engaged in the livery-stable business. In 1868 he engaged in hauling stone at a quarry, and the following year he became a salesman in a store owned by L. G. Smith, at Rocklin.

After his marriage, which occurred in 1870, he conducted a hotel in Rocklin for a short time, and in June, of that year, entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, with which he was connected as locomotive fireman until 1872. He then removed to Loomis and was in the employ of William Quinn until the fall of 1873, when he was elected constable of township No. 9. In March of 1874, he entered upon the duties of his office and in 1875 he was elected to the same position, being again chosen for that place in 1879, 1882, 1884, 1886 and 1888. That he discharged his duties in the most prompt and satisfactory manner is indicated by his long

continuance in a position that is held through popular suffrage. He was fearless, earnest and reliable and received the commendation of all law-abiding citizens. In 1890 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace and in 1894 was re-elected to the same position in which he served continuously until 1899. His decisions were strictly fair and impartial, and such was his ability and knowledge of the law that his judgment was never once reversed by the higher court. He was entirely without prejudice in administering justice, basing his points upon the law and the evidence introduced. In 1893 he was appointed clerk of the city of Rocklin and in that position, by re-election, has been continued since. For the past ten years he has served as a notary public, appointed by the different governors of California, and he is also the health officer of Rocklin.

On the 15th of February, 1870, Mr. Walden was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Ryon, of Auburn. Their married life was a happy one for six years, being then terminated by the death of the wife, whereby Mr. Walden was left with the care of his five children, namely: Herbert James, Albert Madison, Lester, Violet Joseph and Melvin John. On the 19th of April, 1890, Mr. Walden wedded Mrs. Carrie Gillis, a widow who had one child, Ernest, by her former marriage. Our subject and his estimable wife are valued members of the Congregational church, in which he is serving as treasurer and as president of the board of trustees. He does all in his power to promote the work of the church in its various branches and contributes liberally to its support. As a public official he has made for himself a most enviable record. He has ever retired from office as he entered it, with the confidence and good will of his fellow men, and his services have ever been a public benefit. His career shows the power of honesty and fidelity in winning prominence and success in life.

LEANDER L. LEWIS.

Rising above the heads of the mass there has always been a series of individuals distinguished beyond others, who by reason of their pronounced ability and forceful personality have always commanded the homage of their fellow men, and who have revealed to the world those two resplendent virtues of a lordly race,—perseverance in purpose and a directing spirit which never fails. Throughout all the great west have been found men who have marked with deeds the vanishing traces of swift-rolling time and whose names are kept green in the memory of those who have cognizance of their lives and accomplishments. Mr. Lewis is one whose identification with the interests of Sacramento have been of the greatest public benefit. He has been the promoter of many of the enterprises which have contributed in large degree to the city's welfare, progress and prosperity, and while promoting his individual success he has been the means of securing marked advancement in the capital city and of aiding many of his fellow men to secure an honest livelihood by furnishing them with remunerative employment.

Mr. Lewis was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1831, but spent

much of his childhood in Arcade, Wyoming county, where he was reared on a farm, early becoming familiar with the labors of field and meadow. Through the summer months he followed the plow and in the autumn assisted in harvesting the crops. He was then permitted to attend the district schools where he laid the foundation for the keen mental grasp of affairs which has been one of the potent elements of his success. His parents were Timothy and Mary (Olmsted) Lewis, also natives of New York. The mother died in Genesee county, of the Empire state, and in 1844 the father removed with his family to Belvidere, Illinois, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He served in the war of 1812 and won the rank of captain.

Our subject was a youth of only thirteen years at the time of their emigration westward and through the succeeding four years he lived upon the prairies of Illinois, after which he went to Iowa. However, about 1849, he determined to learn the trade of the tinsmith and plumber and accordingly he returned to Arcade, New York, where he entered the service of John Dillingham. There he remained until he had become an expert workman and had completed his three-years term of apprenticeship. In 1856 he started out as a journeyman and was thus employed until 1859, when he came to California, making the journey by way of the isthmus of Panama. He arrived in Sacramento on the 1st of December and joined his brother, Sherman G. Lewis, who had previously come to this state and was already an active factor in its business interests. During his early years here he was prominently connected with the journalistic ventures in California and established and successfully conducted the Foot Hill Tidings, at Grass Valley, which became one of the leading agricultural and horticultural papers of Nevada county, California. He afterward turned his attention to the cultivation and shipping of fruit, and also creditably filled many positions of public trust. His death occurred in Grass Valley.

Soon after his arrival in Sacramento Mr. Lewis, of this review, accepted a position as tinner with the firm of Lord & Halbroo, proprietors of the establishment of which Mr. Lewis is now the head. After a year he became a partner in the enterprise, in connection with H. Vaneberry, under the name of Lewis & Vaneberry, a connection that was maintained for two years. Other changes afterward occurred in the ownership of the business, and in 1872 Mr. Lewis became sole proprietor. Gradually his trade grew until he is now the recognized leader in his line, and the firm of L. L. Lewis & Company stands second to none on the Pacific coast. Under his wise and progressive, yet conservative management it has extended its fields of operation until there is not a village or hamlet north of the Tehachapi in which the name of Lewis & Company is not well known. The firm enjoys a most enviable reputation for reliable dealing and for exacting only such profits as a legitimate use of capital in business justifies.

Mr. Lewis is a man of resourceful business ability whose efforts have by no means been confined to one line of endeavor. In various industrial and commercial enterprises he has shown the ability to cope with intricate com-

mercial problems and to turn the tide of success, making unprofitable business concerns prosperous, paying enterprises. His ability was soon recognized, and his counsel and aid were sought in developing the material resources of the state. In 1865 he operated quite extensively mining interests in Alpine county and later in other counties, and to the control of the mines he gave much personal attention. No movement calculated to promote the material welfare of Sacramento has ever sought his aid in vain and in many enterprises he has borne an active part. His labors in advancing material interests have been continuous and effective. In 1870 he became actively engaged in organizing building and loan associations whereby many an honest laborer has been enabled to provide his family with a comfortable home. He was one of the first to advocate and assist in the organization of an electric street railway company and continued his efforts in that direction until the electric street railway was put into successful operation and is now the equal of that found in any city of its size in the United States. The first line was built from the Southern Pacific depot through J street and out to a suburban tract known as Oak Park, where now hundreds of beautiful homes are to be seen. From the time when he first became a resident of Sacramento Mr. Lewis has been most zealous and earnest in advocating anything for its expansion along commercial lines, and to this end has been an active factor in connection with the board of trade, the chamber of commerce and other organizations for the development of business interests in mercantile and manufacturing departments. Many of the leading business concerns of the city gladly acknowledge their indebtedness for successful establishment to him. He is a director of the Sacramento Improvement Association, through whose instrumentality marked progress has been made.

In 1866 Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Lerisa Corriger, of Sonoma, and to them have been born three children: Mabel, Edna, and Alice. For thirty-five years Mr. Lewis has been an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity in which he has taken both the York and Scottish rite degrees. He cast his first presidential vote in 1852, and since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its stanch advocates. He has long been recognized as one of the most able business men of Sacramento. His sagacity and foresight enabling him to make judicious investments, while his diligence, indomitable energy and undaunted perseverance won him a prosperity that numbered him among the most substantial citizens, he has not only advanced his individual interests, but has done much toward promoting the general welfare by encouraging trade and commerce. His career, both public and private, is marked by the strictest integrity and faithfulness to every trust reposed in him. The record of his life is unclouded by a shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

GEORGE H. HILBERT.

The state had not passed the first decade of its existence as an organized commonwealth when George H. Hilbert became one of its native sons, his birth occurring in Placerville, Eldorado county, July 21, 1850. His father,

Charles Hilbert, the pioneer banker of Placerville, was born in Baden Baden, Germany, and in 1854 came to California, making the journey around Cape Horn. Before leaving New York he was married to Miss Elizabeth Shaw, a lady of Irish lineage. He had learned the banking business in Germany, and soon after his arrival in Placerville he established a bank, which he has since conducted, the enterprise being one of the most reliable and conservative financial institutions in this part of the state. It has weathered many financial storms, thus demonstrating its strength and the trustworthiness of its founder and manager, who has passed the seventy-third milestone on life's journey but is still actively connected with the affairs of business life. In addition to his banking business he has throughout the greater part of his residence in California engaged in mining with the usual success that has attended the efforts of the brave and persistent pioneer. His wife is also living, sharing with him in the prosperity which has crowned his later years, and to them have been born five children, all natives of Placerville, namely: J. H., Lizzie, William Charles, Albert Greely and George H.

George H. Hilbert, the youngest son of the family, conned his lessons in the Placerville public schools in early boyhood and afterward pursued an academic course in the academy at Placerville, conducted by E. B. Conklin. For three years subsequent to leaving school he traveled in Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Montana, and also visited Seattle, Washington. After his return he was made deputy constable under J. G. Bailey, and deputy sheriff under Thomas Galt, in 1884. As an officer he was very efficient and capable and made for himself an enviable record in the murder case in which Colby was killed by Frier, in 1885. He found and secured the wadding at the scene of the murder and extracted the wadding from the other barrels of the shotgun and found that it was taken from the same paper, the Sacramento Weekly Bee of December 11, 1885. The cutting of the paper and the coffee stains on it matched exactly and proved an incontrovertible element in the evidence. Mr. Hilbert worked upon several other cases, displaying superior ability and acquired great credit and commendation for his expert detective work. He was very efficient in ridding the county of the criminals that infested it, through his arrest, conviction and execution of a number who had committed crime. He was first elected sheriff of the county in 1892 and filled the position so ably that he was re-elected in 1896, making a very enviable record. His deputies were J. W. Corrigan and George Hofmeister, both of whom rendered him valuable assistance.

In politics Mr. Hilbert is a Democrat, giving an unwavering allegiance to his party. He is a charter member of Parlor No. 9, Native Sons of the Golden West, and belongs to Placerville Lodge, No. 70, K. P., and has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for a number of years. Mr. Hilbert's occupation is that of an expert amalgamist, and he has located and owned a number of gold properties. He located and was the owner of the Gentle Annie mine, out of which he took considerable ore, afterward selling the property to a good advantage. He is still engaged in mining enterprises and his judgment is regarded as authority on matters connected with

this industry, which is probably the most important followed by the citizens of California. In social life he is a true friend, and has many admirable qualities which renders him popular with his fellow citizens.

JOHN HOESCH.

One of the most prominent state officials of California is this gentleman, who is occupying the position of deputy secretary of state, and the onerous duties that devolve upon him he discharges with marked capability, fidelity and promptness. He is among the best-known and most popular Republicans in the commonwealth. Commanding the confidence of the leaders of the party, and richly endowed with the tact that makes and retains friends, he enjoys a well merited popularity. Few men have been so long in active politics and created so few antagonisms, or awakened so little envious criticism; and he owes much of his success and signal freedom from bitter partisan animosity to his cheery bearing toward all with whom he has relations, either of a business, social or political character, and to his uniformly consistent honesty and integrity of character and through loyalty to friends and to principle.

Mr. Hoesch was born in Louisville, Kentucky, September 28, 1848, and is a son of John and Josephine (Semonis) Hoesch. His paternal grandparents were John and Rosina Hoesch, both of whom are natives of Germany. The grandfather died in Indiana, in 1831, and the grandmother died in Marysville, California, in 1874. The maternal grandparents of our subject were John and Catharine Semonis, and the former passed away in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1850, while the latter departed this life in San Francisco, in 1892. John Hoesch, the father of our subject, was born in Germany, September 26, 1826, and became a capitalist of California. When about five years of age he accompanied his parents on their emigration to America, the family locating in Indiana. His father died when he was nine years of age and he was therefore forced to begin life for himself. He secured a position as cabin-boy on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and saving his money he was eventually enabled to engage in business for himself in Louisville, Kentucky. In 1852 he started for California, making the journey across the plains to Sacramento. After a year he removed to Marysville, where he conducted a restaurant and also engaged in other lines of business. He made judicious investments in property and became the owner of considerable real estate, which gave him standing among the capitalists of the commonwealth. His death occurred in Marysville, July 30, 1868, and his wife, who was born in Germany, April 9, 1830, departed this life in San Francisco, April 15, 1898. They were the parents of three children who are now living—Mrs. Mary Josephine Bodwell, Mrs. Annie Isabella Packard and John; and two sons and one daughter of the family are now deceased.

John Hoesch, whose name introduces this review, resided in his native city of Louisville until 1859 when he came to California and took up his residence in Marysville. In 1861 he became a student in Santa Clara Col-

lege, which in those days was a leading institution of learning in the state. There he continued his studies until the summer of 1865 when he returned to Marysville and engaged in the drug business, conducting a store that his father had purchased for him. After five years he sold the property and accepted a position in the United States land office, also, in addition to his duties there, acted as city editor of the Marysville Appeal, occupying that position until the summer of 1875, when on account of illness he removed to San Francisco. There he engaged in the money brokerage business until 1880, when, through the influence of Governor George C. Perkins, he was appointed secretary of the board of health of San Francisco, continuing during the governor's administration.

On his retirement from office he formed a business connection with the Merchants' Exchange Association, remaining there for a short time, after which he became an insurance agent and also did fraternal society writing for the San Francisco Chronicle. His time was devoted to the duties of those positions until after the election of Governor Waterman, when he was once more appointed secretary of the board of health and remained in that office until the election of Governor Markham, during whose administration he also served for about a year. He was then appointed financial expert of San Francisco, by Mayor L. R. Ellert, and filled that position until removal by a Democratic administration. Subsequently he was several times appointed the expert of the grand jury and held the position as outside deputy, for John D. Liebe, during his term as assessor of San Francisco. In 1898 he filled the position in the county clerk's office at that place, and is now acceptably serving as deputy secretary of state in Sacramento.

On the 2d of November, 1872, Mr. Hoesch was united in marriage to Kate Sinclair, and they now have three daughters, Mary, Josephine and Louise. Mr. Hoesch is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Maccabees and the National Union, and was recorder of Magnolia Lodge, A. O. U. W., for over twenty years and chairman of the grand lodge of that order for ten years. He cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant and has never wavered in his allegiance to the Republican party. Where to find him on party or public questions is never a problem; he will be where a loyal citizen, with a keen sense of justice and the best interests of government and the social organizations ought to be, and back of this constancy of elevated purpose he throws all of his magnificent energy and the force of his intellectuality.

CYRUS H. HUBBARD.

During his long residence in California Colonel Cyrus Hayden Hubbard has been prominently connected with the business, military and political interests of the state, and in all life's relations has ever commanded the respect and confidence which in every land and every clime is given to men of genuine worth and ability. His record of loyalty upon the battlefields of the south is equaled by that of reliability in commercial transactions, and

upon the pages of the history of Sacramento county he well deserves honorable mention.

Mr. Hubbard was born in Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio, February 22, 1841, and is a representative of one of the most prominent families of the United States. Fortunate is the man who has back of him an honorable ancestry, and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. Colonel Hubbard is a worthy scion of his race and well may he be proud of his lineage. Centuries ago the old Greek philosopher Thucydides said: "Both justice and decency require that we should bestow on our forefathers an honorable remembrance." The ancestry of Colonel Hubbard can be traced back one thousand years to the old Norse king Hubba. In England the Hubbard family has long been very prominent. John Gillebrand Hubbard was for many years a director-general of the Bank of England. The Hobards, Hobarts and Hubbards are all descended from the same ancestry. In 1595 George Hubbard crossed the Atlantic to America and established a home in the new world. Our subject is of the eighth generation in direct descent from him. In the various important and honorable walks of life representatives of the name have figured prominently, and the family has been especially honored in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts and Virginia, where its representatives have held very important positions. Three of the early governors of Connecticut were Hubbards, while the chair of the chief executive of Maine has twice been occupied by those of the name, and once in Vermont, Virginia and Minnesota a Hubbard has occupied the position of governor of the state. During the Revolutionary war they manifested marked valor upon the field of battle and several of the name were high in command in the Colonial army. Henry Hubbard, father of our subject, was a merchant by occupation and engaged in the manufacture and sale of hardware and stoves. He married Eliza Ann Robinson, who belonged to a family of no less prominence in Kentucky than his own.

Their son, Cyrus H. Hubbard, was educated in the common schools of Poland, Ohio, and in the Methodist Academy of that place, but put aside his text books at an early age in order to assist his father. His youth was passed in the manner usual to most boys of the period, his time being devoted to play and work. In the events of the day he manifested a hearty interest, which is always shown in a wide-awake and growing boy, and thus the years of his life passed until the inauguration of the Civil war, when, fired by the spirit of patriotism, he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in June, 1861, as a member of Company E, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. He served throughout the entire struggle between the two sections of the country, was several times promoted, and in August, 1865, was honorably discharged with the rank of quartermaster of his regiment. He was with his command either as a private soldier or officer in all of its important engagements. The Twenty-third Ohio Infantry was one of considerable importance, being numbered among the famous four hundred "fighting regiments." It has furnished to the Union eminent statesmen and business men, including both Presidents Hayes and McKinley, and others who wore the blue in the

Twenty-third Ohio have won fame in the council chambers of the nation. Colonel Hubbard participated in many hard fought engagements, including the battles of Giles Courthouse, South Mountain, Antietam, Buffington Island, Cloyd's Mountain, Lynchburg, Cabletown, Kerrtown, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and many skirmishes. He was captured at the battle of Kerrtown, July 24, 1865, and after being held a prisoner for about thirty days he succeeded in making his escape. He returned home with an honorable military record, for on the field of battle he displayed marked loyalty and bravery.

Having no business connection in the east Colonel Hubbard determined to seek at once a home in California, and traveling by the way of the isthmus of Panama reached San Francisco in October, 1865. Soon he secured a position as barkeeper with the firm of Holbrook & Merrill, and not long afterward was offered and accepted a position with the firm of Baker & Hamilton, with whom he remained for twenty-seven years as manager of their important business, which under his direction grew from a small beginning to an immense concern, becoming one of the largest in its line in the state. His reliability, capable service and fidelity to his employer's interests are indicated in unmistakable terms by his long connection with the house. For many years he has been connected with the hardware business and with fruit-growing in Chico, Butte county, where he now spends most of his time, and his keen discernment and sound judgment in business affairs are manifest in his capable control of his horticultural enterprise.

On the 3d of February, 1869, Colonel Hubbard was united in marriage to Paulena A. Smith, daughter of Sydney Smith. She died December 5, 1871, and the Colonel was again married December 24, 1876, his second union being with Mary Blanche Cushman, daughter of M. S. Cushman. They now have two children,—Muriel, born in December, 1878; and Hazel, born in February, 1882.

In politics Colonel Hubbard has always been an ardent Republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party of his choice. He is not, however, a biased person who is willing to accept unscrupulous measures or to support corrupt men in office, for he believes that a public office is a public trust and that the utmost honesty and fidelity should be manifest on the part of those who are thus raised to official honors. This belief was manifest in his own official career after he was elected mayor of San Francisco for a two-years term. His administration was business-like, honest and progressive, and under his leadership many needed reforms and improvements were secured. His interest in military affairs has never abated, and with a soldier's love of the life he is still thrilled by the beat of a drum and the music of the fife. While residing in Sacramento he was for thirteen years connected with the national court of California, and through a considerable period was a staff officer. For eight years or more he served as adjutant general of the brigade. He has been a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic through a long period and is also a valued representative of the Loyal Legion. For almost a third of a century he has been a Master

Mason in good standing, and now holds membership with Tehama Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M., and Sacramento Chapter, R. A. M. Although not a church member, his sympathy is with the Methodist church, in which he was reared. In the various relations of life he has ever been true to the principles of right, justice and honor, and his many friends in Sacramento county esteem him highly for his sterling worth.

GEORGE HAGAR.

Holding marked prestige among the prominent business men of Colusa county is Colonel George Hagar. There are few men whose lives are crowned with the honor and respect which is uniformly accorded him, and through more than fifty years' connection with the west his has been an unblemished career. With him success in life has been reached by sterling qualities of mind and a heart true to every manly principle. In his varied business interests his reputation has been unassailable, and to his duties of citizenship he has always displayed a loyalty that has classed him among the valued residents of the commonwealth. He has passed the eightieth milestone marking earth's pilgrimage but is still connected with the active concerns of life, being the well known president of the Colusa County Bank, of Colusa, which position he has occupied since 1876.

Colonel Hagar is a native of Massachusetts, his birth having occurred in Lincoln on the 17th of February, 1820. His boyhood days were spent upon a farm, but not wishing to carry on agricultural pursuits as a life work he entered mercantile circles, and at the age of sixteen secured a clerkship in a general store in Keene, New Hampshire, where he remained for several years. Later he engaged in merchandising on his own account. He was one of the first residents of the old Granite state to be attracted to California as the result of the gold discovery on the Pacific slope. Believing that it would prove an advantageous field of labor even if he did not find wealth in the mines, he left his home and took passage on a sailing vessel which rounded Cape Horn and proceeded up the Pacific coast, arriving in San Francisco after a voyage of six months. He at once made his way to the mines, going first to Big Bar, where he studied the working of the sluices and made himself familiar with mining operations. Two months, however, served to convince him that the pursuit was not one which he wished to follow and he made his way to Stockton, where he conducted a general store for four years. In 1852 he came to Colusa and with others purchased the Jimeno grant. In 1860 he became a permanent resident of Colusa and has since been actively identified with the business interests, his efforts contributing largely to the material prosperity of the town. He became one of the charter members of the Colusa County Bank in 1876, and throughout its existence he has been its president. His thorough knowledge of the banking business, the safe, conservative policy which he has followed and his capable management have made the institution one of the most reliable and prosperous in this section of the state.

In 1867 Mr. Hagar was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Winship, of Colusa, and they have one daughter, Alice W., who is now married. Theirs is one of the most palatial homes in Colusa, both its external and internal appearance being such as to please the most fastidious taste, while its hospitality charms all who pass through its portals. In early life, while a resident of New Hampshire, he served as a member of the state militia, and thus won his title of colonel. In politics he has been a staunch Republican since the organization of the party, believing firmly in its principles, for it has ever stood as the champion of reform, progress and advancement. He is now an honored member of the Pacific Union Club of Pioneers, of San Francisco, and well does he deserve a place in the ranks of the organization, for he was one of the first to come to the Golden state after the discovery of the precious metal had been made. Prior to that time California practically rested under Spanish conditions, making little progress, but from all sections of the country there came good, enterprising men, chief among whom were the emigrants from New England, whose ingenuity, energy and unfailing perseverance enabled them to accomplish a great work in laying the foundation for the state and building thereon a substantial structure. He takes just pride in what has been done, for the works of man have vied with those of nature in making California one of the most wonderful as well as one of the most progressive states of the Union.

JAMES C. FORD, M. D.

Dr. Ford's standing as a citizen is* indicated by the office which he is now filling,—that of president of the board of trustees of the city of Rocklin, Placer county. That he is a capable physician and prominent business man is a fact also widely recognized. He is a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred on the 11th of March, 1838. From Ireland came his ancestors, who were early settlers of the state of Virginia. His grandfather, Hezekiah Ford, being the progenitor of the family in the Old Dominion. William C. Ford, the Doctor's father, was born in that state and was married there to Miss Martha Epperson, a native of Virginia, descended from one of the old families of that commonwealth. They removed to Missouri and spent the remainder of their days in that state, the father following the trade of the wheelwright. They were respected and valued members of the Baptist church and enjoyed the high regard of all with whom they came in contact by reason of their many excellent characteristics. The mother passed away in the forty-eighth year of her age, but the father attained the age of seventy-nine years. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom grew to years of maturity, while five are still living.

The Doctor was educated in St. Louis Medical College, of St. Louis, Missouri, in which institution he was graduated in the class of 1859. He began the practice of his chosen profession in the southwestern portion of his native state, but later returned to his old home in Montgomery county, where he practiced medicine for twenty-two years, having a large patronage. In

1888 he removed to California, hoping that a change of climate would prove beneficial to the health of a beloved daughter. After arriving in Rocklin he resumed the practice of medicine and soon secured a large and constantly growing business. Soon he demonstrated his skill to successfully cope with the intricate problems that continually confront the physician. He has gained a wide acquaintance in this portion of the county and since establishing his home in Rocklin he has been actively identified with its interests and is recognized as a liberal and progressive resident, doing all in his power to promote the growth and well-being of his town. His devotion to the public good has been recognized by his fellow citizens and the esteem in which he is universally held is indicated by the fact that in 1900 he was accorded the honor of being chosen president of the board of trustees of his town. The Doctor is also one of the successful and enterprising business men of Rocklin. He and his brother-in-law, Frank Tull, are the owners of a large general mercantile store and drug business in Rocklin, but the Doctor gives his attention principally to the practice of medicine. He is devoted to the profession on account of his love of scientific research and more on account of his deep and sincere interest in humanity, and he always responds to a call whether it comes from rich or poor and is enjoying the highest esteem of the families who call for his professional skill.

In 1867 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Ford and Miss Ellen M. Tull, a native of Ohio. Three children have been born to them, of whom two are living: Jessie, who is now the wife of F. J. Metzgar and resides in Rocklin; and Harry T., who is now in school. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been identified with the lodge since 1860. He takes an active part in the work of the order, is a past master of his lodge and belongs to the chapter of the Royal Arch Masons. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat. His worth as a man and citizen are widely recognized and Rocklin counts him among its valued representatives. His efforts have contributed in no small degree to the upbuilding, progress and substantial advancement of the community during his residence in California.

PETER J. SHIELDS.

Peter J. Shields is a representative of one of the most prominent families in California and his own record has added luster to the history of those who bear the name in Sacramento. His father, John Shields, who for many years was one of the most prominent fruit-growers of central California, was born in Ireland April 26, 1835, a son of Patrick and Mary Shields. In 1843 the family came to the United States, settling in Kendall county, Illinois, where Patrick Shields, a farmer by occupation, devoted his energies to the cultivation of his fields until November, 1856, when his life's labors were ended in death, he being then sixty-five years of age. His wife survived him for several years, but has now passed away. They were the owners of a valuable farm in Kendall county, comprising two hundred and ten acres of land, and on an extensive scale the father carried on stock-raising. In his family were three

sons, Frederick, John and Dennis, the eldest and youngest being now residents of Minnesota.

John Shields, the second of that family and the father of our subject, spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home. He was only eight years of age at the time of the emigration of the family to the new world. He resided in Illinois until he had attained his majority and then determined to seek a home in California, whither he made his way by the New York and Panama route, leaving Illinois on the 4th of May, 1866, and arriving in San Francisco on the 14th of June. In the employ of another he operated a threshing machine for three months through all the valley from San Pablo to San Lorenzo. Thus he earned the first money he ever made in the Golden state. Subsequently he engaged in mining on the American river, working for three dollars per day for eight or ten months, after which he purchased a squatter's title to a ranch in Brighton township, Sacramento county. It was a tract of three hundred and twenty-four acres, covered with brush and timber, and with characteristic energy he began to clear the land and prepare it for the plow, placing fifteen acres under cultivation the first season. All of the improvements upon that place he has made himself and the highly cultivated ranch is a monument to his enterprise and indefatigable labor. He extended its boundaries in 1879 by an additional purchase of one hundred acres. He is one of the extensive fruit-growers and shippers in this part of California. About 1877 he began planting fruit trees and now has an orchard of more than one hundred acres planted to peaches, pears, plums, French prunes and other fruits capable of shipment. He also has a vineyard of twenty acres, and his knowledge of horticulture enables him to prosecute his work in a way to bring to him a handsome return. The place is on the old Coloma road, thirteen miles from San Francisco, bordering the American river, which bounds the ranch on the north. Mr. Shields has indeed been successful in his chosen calling and his opinions on fruit-growing are regarded as authority in this part of the country. He is a well-known representative of this industry, which is one of the chief sources of wealth to the state, and through his diligence and perseverance in business he has accumulated a handsome competence.

On the 18th of November, 1859, Mr. Shields was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth (Bow) Lynch, a native of Ireland, who came to California in 1855. Seven children have been born of this marriage: Mary, wife of Charles Deterding; Lizzie A., wife of M. C. Pike; Alice; Hannah, who is an accomplished musician, displaying particular talent in both instrumental and vocal music; Emily; Peter J.; and Robert F. Mrs. Shields is a lady of culture and refinement, widely known throughout the entire state.

Peter J. Shields, whose name introduces this record, was born in Sacramento county at the family homestead. His education was acquired in the public schools and in private institutions, and with a broad and thorough literary knowledge to serve as a foundation on which to rear the superstructure of professional learning he began the study of law and in course of time was admitted to the bar. Opening an office in Sacramento he has since been

numbered among its leading practitioners, having gained a position of distinction in connection with the legal fraternity. He is a man of strong mentality, keen discrimination and splendid analytical powers, and in the trial of his cases no detail escapes him, while at the same time he gives due prominence to the important points upon which the decision of every case finally turns. Well fitted for leadership he exercises a strong influence on public thought and opinion. Capable of filling important positions he was called to serve as secretary of the state board of agriculture and made for himself a record for integrity and ability unequaled by any predecessor. The success of the state exposition was in no small measure due to his efforts. Alert, wide-awake, progressive and enterprising, he is very prominent as a leader of public movements and at the same time he possesses those social qualities which render him a favorite in social circles and make him a popular resident of the capital city.

JOHN H. BATCHER.

John H. Batcher is one of the pioneer merchants of Sacramento, having in early days established a grocery store in this city. Throughout the intervening years he has been actively connected with the mercantile interests of this place and his well-directed efforts, guided by sound judgment and practical common sense, have brought to him desirable financial returns. Mr. Batcher is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Bremen on the 24th of December, 1831. His father, John Batcher, was also a native of that country, and died there when about seventy-one years of age. He served as burgomaster of his town, and was a leading and influential citizen. His wife, who bore the name of Margaret Meyer, died in Germany, at the age of sixty-five years.

The subject of this review pursued his education in his native town and when twenty years of age entered the German army, serving for a year. After he had attained his majority he determined to seek a home and fortune in the United States and sailed from Bremen. After forty-two days spent upon the broad Atlantic he landed in New York, where for two years he occupied a position as clerk in a grocery store, but gold had been discovered in California and he believed the rapidly developing state afforded better advantages to those who wished for quick advancement in business life. Accordingly, in the spring of 1855, he started for California, by way of the isthmus, and after reaching Sacramento he secured a clerkship in a grocery store. Two years later he bought out his employer and carried on business on the same block until his retirement, while the city grew up around him, extending out in every direction. His honorable dealing and courteous treatment of his patrons secured for him a liberal patronage from the beginning, and his large and growing trade brought to him an excellent income. In 1876 he sold the store, having in the meantime derived an excellent income from his active operations in mercantile circles. He has also made judicious investments in real estate and is the owner of extensive ranches. He has no

business now, save the management of his property interests, but through his own efforts he has become one of the capitalists of California.

In 1858 Mr. Batcher was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kort, a native of Germany, and to them have been born two children,—Mary, wife of A. P. Booth, by whom she has a daughter, Elsie M.; and John H., who was married September 12, 1883, to Maggie Muer, by whom he has two daughters, Rena and Edna. To the children of Mr. Batcher the educational privileges of Sacramento were extended and thus they were well fitted for the practical duties of life. In his political views Mr. Batcher has been a stalwart Republican since the organization of the party and has been a leading factor in political circles. He has served as a member of the state central committee and has been chairman of the city central committee. In this way he has largely promoted the welfare of the party and has labored untiringly in its growth and success. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a charter member of the Order of Elks, and belongs to the Pacific Coast Commercial Travelers' and the Travelers' Protective Associations, being president of the latter since its organization. His capability in controlling extensive business interests and his wisdom in making judicious investments have brought to him wealth that is well deserved, and in business circles he gained an unassailable reputation. While prominent in the councils of the Republican party in Sacramento, while a public-spirited citizen whose name is connected with nearly every movement that promises good for society, while conspicuously connected with social and fraternal organizations, his chief interest has centered in his business and he is justly proud of the honorable name which he bears among commercial representatives.

CECIL CORWIN.

Among the younger representatives of professional life in Nevada county is Dr. Cecil Corwin, who has achieved success in the practice of dentistry and is now enjoying a liberal and constantly increasing patronage. The Doctor is a native of Oregon, his birth having occurred in Tillamook county on the 26th of June, 1871. His father, Samuel Corwin, was a native of Canada, born February 19, 1834, and the ancestors were from Ohio. They had removed to Canada, but later returned to the United States, locating in Iowa, where Samuel was reared to manhood. He came to California with the pioneers of 1852, and ten years later removed to Oregon, where he engaged in mining and merchandising. His death occurred in 1883. During his residence in Oregon he was united in marriage to Miss Emeline A. Richardson, a native of that state and a daughter of Clayton Richardson, who was one of the first emigrants to that state, taking up his abode there in 1842. The mother of our subject is still living and now makes her home in Auburn, California.

Dr. Corwin is the youngest in a family of three children. He was reared in the Golden state, acquiring the greater part of his education in the public schools of Oakland, where he was graduated in 1886. After a

period of clerical and railroad service with the Central Pacific system he began the study of dentistry in the office and under the direction of Dr. Crechbaum, and was graduated in the dental department of the University of California with the class of 1891. He practiced his profession in the city of Oakland for seven years and then located in Grass Valley, where he has since secured a large and lucrative patronage. He is thoroughly conversant with the science of dentistry, and is an expert in the use of its mechanical appliances, so that his labors are crowned with a high degree of success.

On the 8th of April, 1895, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Bessie F. Hall, a native of Alameda county and a daughter of Alwell R. Hall, of Maine, who came to California in 1853, and has been county assessor of Alameda county for eighteen years. Dr. and Mrs. Corwin have one child, Cecil M. Politically Dr. Corwin is an active Republican, and socially he is connected with the American Order of United Workmen, of Grass Valley. For several years he has been a member of the State Dental Association and keeps thoroughly abreast with all the improvements that are being made along professional lines. He is recognized as one of the prominent and successful citizens of his adopted town, being active in support of all measures which he believes will prove of public benefit.

THOMAS H. CARR.

Thomas H. Carr was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 11th of April, 1850, and is now a resident of Nevada City, California. He is the youngest in a family of eight children born to James and Sarah E. (Donohen) Carr, both natives of Ireland. The father came to America in 1818, locating in Ohio in 1826, and in 1868 he made the voyage to California by way of the isthmus route. He was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, however, his death occurring in 1869. By occupation he was a farmer. His wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1893.

Thomas H. Carr obtained his education in the public schools and was graduated in the normal school of the state. He was a youth of eighteen when he came with his parents to the Pacific slope. His boyhood days were spent upon the home farm and he was ever familiar with the work of fields and meadows, but after his arrival in California he engaged in teaching school for twelve years, proving a most capable instructor. For three years he held the office of deputy county clerk, and later engaged in the drug business for three years. He was again called to public service by appointment as deputy assessor, in which office he served for four years, and in 1880 he was elected to represent Yuba county in the state legislature, where he took an active part in advocating many measures which have proven of great good to the commonwealth. He served for one term as justice of the peace, and in 1887 was elected city trustee, which position he has since filled, covering a period of more than twelve consecutive years. He was also a candidate for secretary of state in 1883, but the Democratic party met defeat at that time. For twenty years he has been a member of all the state conventions, and his

counsels carry weight in such political organizations. He now represents several old-time insurance companies and is doing a good business in that way.

On the 30th of May, 1873, Mr. Carr was united in marriage, in Trinity county, California, to Miss Ella M. Husen, of Illinois, a daughter of W. C. Husen, who came to California in an early day. Their children are: Leo F., Agnes C., Sadie J., Clarence C., Eugene E., Ernest C. and Lena M., but the last named is now deceased. Mr. Carr belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Sacramento, to the Hibernians, the Legion of Honor and to the Order of Pendo. He is a communicant of the Catholic church. His public service has been worthy of the highest commendation, for he is ever faithful to his duty and the trust reposed in him.

A. J. WILSON.

A. J. Wilson is a well-known business man of Sacramento and is numbered among the native sons of California, his birth having occurred in the capital city on the 22d of April, 1864. His father, Jesse W. Wilson, who has long been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the city, is now in Europe, having gone abroad in connection with his business interests. He was born in the Buckeye state and at the present writing is sixty-seven years of age, although one not acquainted with this fact would take him to be not more than fifty-five. He is hale and hearty, possessing the energy of a much younger man and is still an active factor in the business life of Sacramento. During his early boyhood he removed with his parents from Ohio to Granville, Indiana, where he was reared and educated. In 1854 he came to California and for many years he has been engaged in dealing in horses, and in connection with his sons conducts the largest and best equipped livery stable in the city, catering to a very fashionable patronage. In politics he has been a prominent factor, and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to public office. He has served as fire commissioner, as coroner, as supervisor and as county sheriff, filling the last named office for eight years. He is now a member of the state board of agriculture. After his arrival in California he was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Ryan, a lady of Irish birth, who came to the Golden state in 1859. Their family includes four children, A. J., of this review, being the eldest.

Mr. Wilson, whose name introduces this sketch, spent his youth in Sacramento and is indebted to its public-school system for the educational privileges which were afforded him. He made good use of his opportunities, gaining knowledge that well fitted him for the practical and responsible duties of life. He has been connected with his present business from boyhood. He is a well-known horseman of Sacramento. His judgment of the noble steed is rarely at fault and is based upon practical experience, covering a long connection with the business. The firm of Wilson & Sons enjoys a very liberal patronage and carries a very large line of handsome and stylish turnouts, while the stables are filled with a high grade of horses.

On the 10th of October, 1890, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Josey Sellinger, a native of California and a daughter of Charles Sellinger, of Sacramento. They now have an interesting family of four children, namely: Irene M., Jessie W., Clara M. and Josey. Mr. Wilson is connected with the Native Sons of California, the Order of Foresters and the Y. M. I. In politics he is an ardent Republican and does all in his power to secure the success of the party. His life has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded to him due recognition of labor. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of the west and at all times he is ready to lend his aid and co-operation to any movement calculated to benefit this section of the country or advance its wonderful development.

DANIEL W. CARMICHAEL.

For twelve years Daniel Webster Carmichael has been a resident of Sacramento, connected with its business, political and social advancement. He is distinctively American and has aided in developing at this place a typical American city, whose progress and enterprise are worthy of the spirit of the west. He is now a member of the firm of Curtis, Carmichael & Brand, who are in control of one of the largest real-estate and insurance businesses in the capital city. In the real-estate business the fact is especially apparent that realty is the basis of all security. This basis is found in the knowledge and probity of those through whom the transactions are conducted. In view of this fact there is probably no one in Sacramento possessing more of these qualifications than Daniel W. Carmichael. He has been connected with some of the largest sales of property that have been made here during the past decade, and his business interests have been closely interwoven with the history of the city. This knowledge, together with his experience, is an invaluable aid to investors and has enabled him to contribute materially to the substantial improvement of Sacramento.

Mr. Carmichael is a native of Georgia, his birth having occurred in Cherokee county February 15, 1867. The Carmichaels are of Scotch extraction, the first of the family in America being William Carmichael, the great-grandfather of our subject, who emigrated to the United States during the close of the eighteenth century and served in the war of 1812 as a member of the American army. William M. Carmichael, the father of our subject, was born in North Carolina and after attaining his majority married Miss Evaline Fincher, a native of Georgia and a daughter of Joseph Fincher, who was born in the Hawkeye state, whence he removed to Georgia. They were married in the latter place and have had six sons and a daughter.

Daniel Webster Carmichael, the sixth in order of birth, was reared to manhood in Georgia and acquired his education in the public schools. His early life was devoted to farming, and in January, 1885, he came to California, where for a year he engaged in agricultural pursuits near Modesto. Later he took up his abode in the city of Stockton and in order to further prepare for the responsible duties of life he entered the Stockton Business

College, completing a course in that institution in 1887. Immediately afterward he located in Sacramento and for several years held the position of book-keeper in the house of Kendall & Company. He then became a member of the firm of Curtis, Carmichael & Brand, real-estate and insurance brokers, doing business at Fourth and J streets. This is perhaps the best organized real-estate firm in the county and controls a greater amount of business than any other. They handle property throughout the entire section of northern California, and also negotiate large money loans, collect rents, write deeds, mortgages and other legal documents. A specialty is made of handling property and transacting business for non-residents. The firm was organized January 1, 1895, and was incorporated on the 15th of February of the following year. Each member of the firm is a thorough-going and reliable business man and the enterprise has been most successful from the beginning, their patronage constantly increasing. Mr. Carmichael is the secretary and treasurer of the Sacramento Oil Company, which was incorporated in February, 1899. They own and operate wells in the Kern river district in Kern county, this state.

Mr. Carmichael was married in Sacramento, January 12, 1892, to Miss Mirtie Robb, a native of Nevada. In politics he is associated with the progressive wing of the Democratic party and takes an active interest in political matters. In 1895 he was elected city treasurer, which position he acceptably filled until 1897. Socially he affiliates with the A. F. & A. M., the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Order of Elks. In office he is resolute, determined, enterprising and at all times thoroughly honest, and in social life he is a courteous, affable gentleman. Above all, wherever he is found, whether in public or in private life, his integrity is above question and his honor above reproach. Sacramento owes much to him and numbers him among her valued citizens.

JOHN W. BARRETT.

Iowa has given to California many citizens who have attained prominence in different ways, and one of the best known of these is John Walter Barrett, manager of the West Coast Lumber Company at Carters, Tuolumne county. Mr. Barrett was born at Dubuque, Iowa, December 19, 1844, a son of John and Mary (Guinan) Barrett. His father and grandfather Barrett were both born at Baltimore, Maryland, and his mother was a native of Paris, France. The Barretts descended from an old English family and emigrated early from Liverpool to Maryland, and John Walter Barrett, the grandfather of the present John Walter Barrett, fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war. The parents of Miss Guinan died of cholera, and while she and her brother were en route for New Orleans she first met John Barrett, whom she soon married. After they were married they located at Galena, Illinois, where Mr. Barrett was employed at lead-mining. He soon acquired land and mining interests and owned considerable property in Iowa across the river from Galena. He died of typhoid fever in 1844 and left a

wife and six children. He was in his twenty-ninth year at the time of his death and his wife survived him many years, dying at the age of sixty-eight. She was an estimable woman, a life-long member of the Christian church and exerted herself to the utmost to bring up her children to good and useful lives. Three of her sons are living at this time.

Mr. Barrett was educated in his native town, learned the carriage-maker's trade and worked at it for four years. He then turned his attention to mill construction and became an expert millwright, and as such has achieved great success. He came to California in 1866, arriving on the 10th of May, and located in San Francisco, and since then has devoted much of his time to building sawmills on the Pacific coast and has achieved a reputation second to no other in his field of endeavor. He built the mill of the company by which he is now employed at Carters, and as the manager of that and the company's other extensive interests there has achieved a notable business success. The sawmill has a capacity of one hundred and fifteen thousand feet per day, and the company owns in connection with it sixty thousand acres of land heavily timbered with yellow and sugar pines, and has a large department store, also under Mr. Barrett's supervision.

While not in the ordinary sense a politician, Mr. Barrett has pronounced views on all political questions and is active in the furtherance of such interests as he deems worthy of advancement. He is a self-made man who deserves the high position he has gained and fills it honorably and capably, with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the corporation he serves.

ROBERT O. CRAVENS.

While this gentleman is numbered among the pioneers of the Pacific coast and has been an important factor in the development and progress of California, his ancestors were among the early settlers of the Atlantic coast. In the year 1730 William Cravens, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, crossed the broad Atlantic to the new world. He was a native of county Louth, Ireland, and took up his abode in Virginia in 1730. John, the great-grandfather, was born in Ireland and came with his parents to America. His son, Joseph, was born in the Old Dominion in 1769 and became the paternal grandfather of our subject. The father of the Judge was John Cravens, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1797. He married Ruhama Chapline. On the maternal side the ancestry of Mr. Cravens can be traced back in direct line to the year 1092, the first known ancestor being John Nourse. Ruhama Chapline was a native of Washington county, Maryland, born March 26, 1805, and was of English lineage, although several generations of the Chapline family had resided in Maryland.

Judge R. O. Cravens was born January 13, 1829, in Harrisonburg, Virginia, and was the third in the order of birth in a family of ten children. With his prents he removed to Missouri, in 1839, and his early life was passed upon his father's farm. His father, however, was a physician, and

in connection with the management of his landed interests he engaged in the practice of medicine. Our subject acquired his education in a private school and in 1850 he started across the plains for California, making the long and arduous journey across the sandy deserts and through the mountain passes to the Pacific coast. He journeyed by way of the old emigration trail, passing by Fort Hall on Snake river, and after one hundred and twenty days spent upon the road, arrived in Sacramento. Here he sold the stuff which he had brought with him and for a time he engaged in teaming, but later went to the mines near Georgetown, Eldorado county, where he spent the summer of 1851, being very successful in his mining ventures. He next engaged in merchandising at the Yankee Jim mines in Placer county, where he remained for several years. In that period, when disorder ruled to some extent, he was elected justice of the peace, in 1853, and aided in maintaining the law. The position was one which demanded great bravery and fearlessness on the part of the incumbent and at all times the Judge was faithful to his duty and the trust reposed in him.

Determining to make the practice of law his life work, Judge Cravens began studying in the office of General Joseph Hamilton, of Auburn, and after his admission to the bar engaged in the practice of law in Auburn until 1870, when he returned to Sacramento. His fellow townsmen recognized his worth and ability and called him to public office, and various appointments have retained him in the public service for many years. He was appointed state librarian, which position he held for twelve years, and during President Cleveland's first term of office he was deputy internal revenue collector. On his retirement from that position he was elected police justice and served for one term, after which he again became connected with the state library, holding his position for four years. He has ever been most loyal to the trusts reposed in him and his service has been efficient and capable. In politics he has always been a stalwart Democrat and was especially active in the work of the party during his residence in Auburn.

March 4, 1855, Judge Cravens was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Robinson, a native of New York, and they had two children, but Fannie E., the eldest daughter, born September 23, 1870, died July 23, 1892. Mary R., the younger, was born July 19, 1880, and is at present a student at Stanford University. Socially the Judge affiliates with Tehama Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M., and has filled all the chairs of the order. He has also taken the Royal Arch degree of Masonry, and he and his family are consistent members of the Episcopal church. Not all men order their lives to their liking, nor yet are all men true to themselves in living as near to their ideals as possible and attaining to such heights as their talents and opportunity render accessible. In recording the history of Judge Cravens, however, we write of one who has done much and has done it well,—wherein all honor lies. Not a pretentious or exalted life has been his, but one that has been true to itself and its possibilities and one to which the biographer may revert with a feeling of respect and satisfaction.

MARTIN A. SCHELLHOUS.

From the early period in the pioneer development of California until the time of his death Martin Andrew Schellhaus was a highly esteemed resident of California, his last days being spent near Roseville. He was born in Ohio in July, 1819, and was of German lineage. His paternal grandfather came from Germany to America about 1756, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was with Washington at Valley Forge and was wounded in two battles. The maternal grandparents, named Anderson, were Scotch people and emigrated from Vermont to Ohio about 1812, locating in Huron county. The father of our subject was born in Vermont in 1790, and became a resident of Ohio in 1808. In 1812 he commanded a brigade under General Harrison, and after the war settled in Huron county, where he opened up a farm. In 1831 he removed with his family to Michigan, which was then a territory, and in 1835 he was elected a delegate to the convention which framed the first constitution of the state. Afterward he was also a member of the legislature for a number of years. He died on his farm in Michigan on the fifty-ninth anniversary of his birth, passing away January 1, 1849.

Martin A. Schellhaus, his eldest son, pursued his education in the district schools at intervals until eighteen years of age and was then sent to the State University, where he remained for several years pursuing the higher branches of learning. He remained in Michigan until March, 1849, when he started across the plains to California. Marshall had discovered gold, others had seen evidences of the precious metal and news of the rich finds had reached the east. Many young men had crossed to the Pacific coast with the hope of rapidly acquiring a fortune and among the number was Martin Schellhaus. He traveled with a company of friends and neighbors, the journey being made across the plains with ox teams. They did not reach Salt Lake until August and there exchanged their outfit for pack horses, as it was too late in the season to cross the country with ox teams. When they had proceeded about two hundred miles their company was fired upon by about four hundred Indians. This was about one o'clock in the afternoon. The emigrants returned the fire and the battle lasted until night. The Indians killed two of the company and stampeded all of their horses, also carrying away all of the provisions and blankets. With the aid of some Mormons, who were going from California to Salt Lake, Mr. Schellhaus and the other members of the company returned to that place, where they obtained some mules and provisions, and in November, 1849, they again started for the Golden state by the Santa Fe route, reaching Los Angeles in February, 1850, after a long and painful journey. They then chartered a small sailing vessel and in that way proceeded to San Francisco, where they arrived in April. There taking passage on another vessel up the Sacramento river, they finally reached the mines. Mr. Schellhaus and his brother engaged in placer mining and soon took out between five and six thousand dollars. In the fall of 1851 he returned to Michigan with the intention of returning to

California the next season, and in 1852 he again returned to the Golden state.

In March of that year Mr. Schellhous was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Ferris, and with his young wife and a number of the members of his family he again started across the plains. This time the party suffered from cholera and experienced many other hardships and trials. This disease caused the death of one of his sisters and a child. The former had partly recovered from her attack of cholera, but in her weak condition was stricken with mountain fever which terminated her life and her remains were laid to rest at Diamond Springs, California.

Mr. Schellhous brought with him from Michigan a number of American cows and turned his attention to stock-raising, farming and fruit culture. He purchased a ranch of two hundred and forty acres, three and a half miles from the present site of Roseville and there improved and developed his property, making it a very rich and highly cultivated tract. So successful was he in his operations that before his death he had accumulated four hundred acres of land, which yielded to him an excellent return for the care and labor bestowed upon it. He was also a successful stock-raiser and lived an honorable and upright life. For a number of years he held the position of justice of the peace in Placer county. He was a man of good education, of marked ability and of strong force of character, and his influence was a potent element for good in the community in which he made his home.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schellhous were born twelve children, ten of whom are living, and his wife still survives, residing on the old home farm near Roseville, highly respected by all who know her. The daughter, Helen, now Mrs. Bisco, is a widow and resides in Rocklin. George is a farmer near Roseville. Martin A. and John are engaged in blacksmithing in Roseville and both are esteemed business men of the town, also owning farms and successfully following fruit-raising. The other members of the family are: Carrie; Stella, wife of William Sawtell, the leading merchant of Roseville; Loren and Ed, at home; Annie, a successful school teacher; and Earl, at home. The family is one of the highest respectability, widely and favorably known, its members occupying leading positions in social circles. The father departed this life in September, 1873, at the age of fifty-four years, and in his death the community mourned the loss of one of its valued citizens. He left to his family not only a comfortable competence, but an honored name, for his was ever an upright career in which fidelity to duty and trustworthiness were among his characteristics. He enjoyed the confidence of all his fellow men in an unusual degree and his life was in many respects well worthy of emulation.

J. B. DE JARNETT.

J. B. De Jarnett is the owner of Brentwood fruit farm, one of the finest ranches in Colusa county, California, and his real-estate holdings are quite extensive. He was born in Kentucky in 1846, and at the age of seven accompanied his parents on their removal to Andrew county, Missouri, where his

father conducted a general mercantile establishment until 1863, during which time the subject of this review pursued his studies in the public schools. In the year mentioned he accompanied his father to Denver, Colorado, and in the spring of 1864 crossed the mountains and made his way westward to Yamhill county, Oregon, where the father carried on agricultural pursuits, while the son accepted the position as clerk and bookkeeper in the store in LaFayette, Oregon. In 1866 he came to Colusa county, California, arriving on the 5th of June of that year. Here he obtained a position in the office of Mr. Hart, county clerk, with whom he remained for four years, and in 1870 he entered into copartnership with General W. S. Green, and opened a real-estate business in the city of San Francisco, in connection with which they established Green's Land Paper, of which they published ten thousand copies weekly. The following year he went to Colusa and in 1872 again entered the county clerk's office, where he remained two years. In 1874 he made the first map of Colusa county. In 1877 he was elected county clerk and filled that office for two terms, proving a popular and capable official. He was very faithful to the trust reposed in him and his able discharge of the duties of the office won him high commendation.

In April, 1868, Mr. De Jarnett was united in marriage to Miss M. A. Green, of Missouri, who came to Colusa county when a little maiden of five summers. In 1883 they took up their residence upon Brentwood fruit farm, one of the finest country homes in this locality. Their residence is very beautiful, is commodious and tasteful in its equipments and all who pass beneath its portals find there a cordial welcome. In 1883 Mr. De Jarnett began fruit-growing and in that enterprise has been very successful. He has made a close study of the best methods of raising various kinds of fruits, and scientific principles and practical common sense have rendered him one of the prosperous fruit-growers in this locality. He is a man of marked energy, of keen discernment and unrelenting perseverance and his labors have been successfully conducted. He has made judicious investments in real estate and his property interests bring to him a good income.

He has been prominent in the Masonic fraternity during the past quarter of a century, having been honored by his fraters by election to the position of grand junior warden of the grand commandery Knights Templar of the state of California, which position he now occupies.

CHARLES ROBIN.

In the death of the honored subject of this memoir there passed away another member of that little group of distinctively representative business men who were the pioneers in inaugurating the building up of the chief commercial interests of Sacramento. His name is familiar not alone to the residents of the state to whose development he contributed so conspicuously, but to all who have been in the least intimately informed concerning the history of central California. In the period of primitive development he came to the Pacific coast and allied his interests with the commerce of the capital city,

and by the exercise of marked industry, keen discrimination and honorable business principles he won a place among the leading representatives of trade here and gained for himself a good name.

Charles Robin was born in Montreal, Canada, December 24, 1827, and is a son of David and Charlotte Robin, who were also natives of that country. The Robin family is of French lineage, the paternal great-grandparents of our subject having removed from France to the new world. Peter Robin was for many years a leading and influential citizen of Canada, and served in the French war in the English Dominion. He also became the owner of extensive property interests, having large reality holdings consisting of entire lots in Chicago, but the great fire of 1871 destroyed his property, which otherwise would have made him a multi-millionaire. He at one time owned all of Robin street in Montreal, Canada, which thoroughfare was named in his honor. His judicious investments brought to him a handsome competence, and he exerted wide influence in business circles.

Charles Robin, of this review, spent his boyhood days in his native state and in early manhood became proprietor of a store, which after a short time was destroyed by fire. He then engaged in clerking in a general grocery store, but when twenty-three years of age removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he accepted a clerkship with Mr. Martin, at that time one of the leading merchants of the place. When he had acquired two hundred and fifty dollars he invested it in making preparations to go to California. Attracted by the excellent opportunities which the Golden state was offering to the people of the east, he started for the Pacific slope in 1853, by way of the water route, and on landing in San Francisco came at once to Sacramento. Like almost all others who arrived in California in pioneer days he began mining, but after a few weeks abandoned that work and accepted a clerkship in a clothing store, where his genial manner and unfailing courtesy soon made him very popular. His employers recognized his usefulness and later he was admitted to partnership in the business. From that time on he was actively associated with the commercial interests of Sacramento, and won through his well-directed efforts a very gratifying success. Honesty was the key note of his character, and this combined with resolute purpose and continuous application gained him capital and an honorable name. He was connected with the financial interests of the city as a director in the People's Savings Bank.

On the 14th of January, 1858, Mr. Robin was united in marriage to Miss Kate Hager, who was born in Europe and came to the United States when about twenty-one years of age. The steamer reached harbor at two P. M. and on the evening of the same day she became the wife of Mr. Robin, the wedding ceremony being performed in San Francisco. The lady is the daughter of Frederick and Ann (Menkin) Hager, who spent their entire lives in their native country, where the father owned an extensive calico manufactory and carried on a large dry goods business. He was very prominent in the community in which he lived, and was frequently called to positions of public trust, serving as alderman and in other offices. He died at

the age of forty-two years, and his wife passed away at the age of seventy-eight years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Robin were born four children, but one son died at the age of fifteen years, and another at the age of five months. The living children are: Malvisa Millie, wife of Albert Garritson, by whom she has one child; and Leta Gallatin, now fourteen years of age. In 1886 Mr. Robin, accompanied by his wife and children, made a trip to Europe, spending six months, after which he returned to California, where he remained for three years, and on the expiration of that period he again came to San Francisco and carried on business until within four years of his death, which occurred on the 17th of March, 1899. In 1868 he erected for his family one of the most beautiful and commodious residences in the city. He was at all times most devoted to the interests of his wife and children, doing all in his power to promote their welfare and insure their happiness. In his political views he was a Democrat when questions of state or national importance were involved, but at local elections when there was no party issue before the people he voted for the men whom he thought best qualified to safely conduct the municipal affairs. For many years he was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. When called to his final rest the community mourned the loss of one of its valued citizens, and all who knew him shared in the grief of the family. His life was at all times upright, commanding the respect and confidence of those with whom he came in contact, and over the record of his career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Mrs. Robin is a member of the Episcopal church, and yet occupies her beautiful home in Sacramento. She occupies a leading position in social circles, being highly esteemed for her many excellencies of character and her gracious manner.

RUSSELL D. STEPHENS.

Great and interchangeable laws of nature underlie all industrial departments of life, and scientific research is continually bringing these to public notice, so that no longer does the mechanic operate his machinery without a knowledge of the great immutable principles which govern it, or the farmer or fruit-raiser cultivate his fields, orchards or gardens without an understanding of the great laws of nature which find exemplification in every growing thing. Cause and effect in horticultural circles are to-day understood as never before, and this wide dissemination of knowledge is manifest in the quality of fruits raised,—superior to anything known before. Mr. Stephens is one of the most prominent horticulturists of California, and few, if any, have done more to advance the improvement of fruit-growing interests of the Golden state than he. He has thus gained a very wide reputation, being well known throughout California.

Russell D. Stephens, of Sacramento, is one of the most prominent men of the city. The family from which he sprang is traced back in an unbroken chain to the year 1630. A brief abstract of the genealogical record will be found interesting, introducing as it does so many historical characters.

On the 12th of June, 1630, John Winthrop, first governor of Massachusetts Bay, landed at Salem with a company of nine hundred. Among the number was Captain John Gallup, who settled in Boston and there became the father of a family consisting of seven children. John, Jr., married a relative of Governor Winthrop, afterward became a captain and moved to Pequot, Connecticut, where he reared a family of four boys and five girls. Captain Gallup was killed December 25, 1675, in the swamp fight in northern Rhode Island with the Narragansett Indians, under King Philip. His seventh child, Elizabeth, married Henry Stephens, who settled in Stonington, Connecticut. It is a family tradition that Nicholas Stephens was a brigadier general in Oliver Cromwell's army, and after the death of Cromwell he, with his sons, Nicholas, Thomas and Henry, fled from England on account of the persecutions of the Royalists. In 1668 a census was taken of Stonington, Connecticut, and of the forty-three inhabitants Henry Stephens and his wife were two. General Nicholas Stephens had three sons,—Nicholas, Thomas and Henry.

Henry Stephens, the second of the name, married Elizabeth Gallup, the seventh daughter of John Gallup, who resided in Stonington, Connecticut. Their children were: Thomas, born December 14, 1678; Richard; Henry; Elizabeth; and Lucy. They became members of the Congregational church organized here June 3, 1674. Thomas, a son of Henry, married Mary Hall, May 26, 1702. Their children were seven in number,—Thomas, Phineas, Uriah, Andrew, Benjamin, Samuel and Zebulon, and these children were born at Plainfield, Connecticut. The father died at Canaan, Connecticut, in 1750, at the age of seventy-two years.

Uriah Stephens, born January 21, 1708, married his cousin, Sarah Stephens, a daughter of Richard. She was born May 4, 1708. The children born unto Uriah and Sarah Stephens were: Uriah, Jr., born August 27, 1830; Mary; Sarah; Lucy; and Phineas, all born in Canaan, Connecticut, and admitted to the church there. Uriah Stephens, Jr., married Margaret Rathbone, and their children were: Sarah; Benjamin, who died in the Revolutionary war; Martha; John; Phineas; Elijah; Elias Williams, who had a twin sister; and Benjamin, who was born after the death of the first Benjamin.

Elijah Stephens, of this family, died December 18, 1846, at the age of seventy-one years, ten months and six days. He married Abigail Stephens, the eldest daughter of Rev. Jedediah Stephens. They had Rebecca, who became the wife of Charles Loffert; Nathan, who married Lucinda Bostwick, and they became the parents of our subject; Benjamin Alanson; Eliza; Narcissa; Marian; Cynthia; and Abbie Etta.

The following facts, obtained from history and authentic records, concern the Stephens family. Canisteo, New York, was settled in 1738. Among the names which appear in Book 1 of the town as grantees of the islands are Andrew, Uriah, Thomas, Samuel, Zebulon and Benjamin Stephens. (The name was spelled Stevens; the librarian thought it must be the same name or family; such mistakes often occur, he said.) The Separate church, of Plainfield, was organized from members who had withdrawn from the stand-

ing town church, about 1740. They ordained one of their number, Thomas Stephens, to be their pastor. Mr. Stephens (or Stevens) was a very clear and powerful preacher of the Gospel, as was acknowledged by all who heard him. (Taken from the book *Hornellsville*, compiled by Millard Roberts, and published in Syracuse 1891.) There is mention on page 352 of the famous tavern of Colonel William Stephens, which stood near Colonel Bill's Creek, on the ground now occupied by the residence of the late Thomas Hallet, about one mile east of Canisteo village. It was at this old hostelry a few years later that the early members of the Evening Star Lodge, No. 44, of Canisteo, now Hornellsville, sometimes held their secret meetings during the height of the great anti-Masonic excitement which began in 1827 and practically ended in 1835. About twenty years ago this house was burned.

Judge Hornell (from whom Hornellsville was named) married Martha Stephens, at Elmira, New York, or Newtown, as it was then called, and "they spread their tent in the wilderness" in 1794, or, as his granddaughter claims, in 1792. Judge Hornell was one of the associate judges of the county and first postmaster of the town. In 1808 he was elected to the legislature. He died in 1813. His widow survived him nearly thirty years.

Polly Thatcher married Elias Stephens, a brother-in-law of Judge Hornell, and lived in a hewed-log house near the crossing where the railroad shops now stand. Their family consisted of two sons and five daughters. Erastus Stephens, who died in 1877, and Mrs. Maria Holmes, who died in 1886, were the last survivors in the vicinity. Alanson Stephens at one time owned the farm which is now the site of the Mercy Hospital.

The original purchase of Hornellsville, which was formerly a part of Canisteo, was no doubt made upon the recommendation and report of Richard Crosby, Solomon Bennet, Captain Jamison and Uriah Stephens, who explored this section in 1788. Early in 1788 Solomon Bennet and Captain John Jamison, Uriah Stephens, Benjamin Crosby and son Richard, from the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania, started on an exploring expedition up the western tributaries of the Susquehanna. The company soon parted, some settling at Bath and the rest at Canisteo. These explorers were determined to become the possessor of the two townships on the river. They were joined in the purchase by the following: Colonel Arthur Erum, Urial Stephens and his son John.

In the fall of 1789 Urial Stephens, Sr., and Benjamin Crosby, with portions of their families, came from Newtown to commence a settlement. The provisions, baggage and families were carried in seven boats, while four sons of Mr. Stephens, Elias, Elijah, Benjamin and William, along the shore drove the cattle belonging to the families who were in the boats. In the spring of 1790 (says McMaster) they were joined by Solomon Bennet, Urial Stephens, Jr., and Colonel John Stephens, his brother, with their families. Solomon Bennet was said by the settlers of Canisteo to have been the captain; John Stephens, the lieutenant; and Richard Crosby, the ensign of the first military company organized in Steuben county. A little incident is related in connection with Elias Stephens: The Indians one day were marching

around a fire, flourishing knives, battering drums and howling war songs. The settlers, boys and men, were standing near watching the performance when a high-heeled young savage stepped out of the line and inquired of one of the bystanders, "What's your name?" The settler informed him. "D——d liar, d——d hog," said the Indian. Elias Stephens, who was a high-tempered youth, said: "Daniel, I wish he would just ask me that question." The Indian instantly turned and said, "What's your name?" "Elias Stephens," was answered. "D——d liar, d——," said the Indian. A well planted blow of the fist knocked the Indian headlong over the fire senseless. Strange to say the chief patted Stephens on the shoulder and said: "Good enough for Indian." Elias Stephens for his prowess and resolution became an object of respect to the red gentry. Uriah Stephens, Jr., was a soldier in General Sullivan's army in the invasion of the Genesee country in 1779.

In 1789 Solomon Bennet, Captain Jameson, Uriah Stephens, Sr., and Uriah Stephens, Jr., with others went to Canandaigua and purchased of Oliver Phelps the township No. 3, etc., Uriah Stephens, at the request of Phelps, being made a party to the deeds and afterward signing the notes given in consideration of the money.

Judge Hornell married Martha Stephens in 1792. Hornellsville was formed from Canisteo April 1, 1820. The town officers were: John Stephens, town clerk; William Bostwick, collector; Elijah Stephens, Jr., poor master; William Stephens, school commissioner; William Stephens, Jr., fence viewer. John Stephens was a very prominent man, at one time was a member of the assembly, besides filling other offices. He owned fifteen hundred acres of land. He was opposed to the Erie railroad, and so made the company pay rent for crossing his farm. Many descendants still reside in Hornellsville.

Medad Bostwick, primarily from New Haven, Connecticut, came from Chenango county to the village of Hornellsville, where he located his three sons. Of these William and Truman were well known in the early days of Hornellsville. The former was a merchant and the latter the proprietor of a stage-house many years. Medad Bostwick went west to invest in land, taking a large amount of money with him for those times. Truman Bostwick, a soldier of 1812, was a man of considerable business ability, and but for his untimely death would doubtless have ranked among the foremost business men of Hornellsville. He was a deputy sheriff of the county and was largely interested in lumbering. Truman married Harriet, daughter of Major Asa Ackley Gaylord. Four daughters were born of this union, namely: Flora, (Mrs. Thomas Magee); Ann, who died at an early age; Eliza, widow of the late Andrew Plimton; and Harriet, widow of the late Peter Schyler.

Colonel John Stephens came from Connecticut. He married Olive Franklin. Rev Jedediah Stephens was born in Canaan, Connecticut, May 11, 1757, was married in Goshen, Orange county, New York, to Abigail Corey, was a volunteer soldier in the Revolutionary war and served six years. His sixth child, Olive, was the first child born in Steuben county.

Nathan Stephens, familiarly called Captain Nathan, was born in Harders-

town, New Jersey, December 8, 1783, and was seven years old when the family came to the valley. His children are Elisha G., Jedediah, H. M., Ebenezer, C. Franklin and Joshua. Elisha Stephens, son of Nathan Stephens, was born on the site of the village of Addison, March 21, 1805. Mr. Stephens had been school commissioner and inspector, highway commissioner, justice of the peace, and for two terms represented his town in the board of supervisors. Although retired from business, he is still active and possesses a remarkable memory of the early events of Steuben county.

Joshua Stephens married Rhoda, daughter of Uriah Stephens. He was murdered by the Indians. George Stephens was born in Canisteo, in 1803, and was a grandson of Uriah Stephens. He died January 10, 1888. Colonel William Stephens came to Canisteo in 1791, and died November 4, 1855. Hon. Alexander Stephens was born in Canisteo, September 8, 1801. He was a son of Colonel John Stephens and Olive Franklin. He was married January 20, 1829, to Mary, daughter of Levi Davis. He erected the first frame house in Greenwood, Connecticut. In 1848 he represented his assembly district in the legislature of the state. Mr. Stephens died April 4, 1879. Asa Horey Stephens was born in the town of Canisteo, March 14, 1820. He was the son of Ezra Stephens and the grandson of Uriah Stephens, the first settler of Canisteo valley. Ezra, Phineas and Uriah Stephens settled in Greenwood, Steuben county, in 1825. Colonel John Stephens came the same year.

Nathan Stephens, the father of our subject, was born in Hornellsville, Steuben county, New York, August 20, 1798, and after attaining his majority wedded Alba Lucinda Bostwick, who was born in New Fairfield, Connecticut, April 7, 1798. They became the parents of the following named: Jane Eliza, born June 15, 1819; Rebecca, who was born February 1, 1821; Jerome, who was born September 29, 1823, and died in Fresno, California, October 28, 1889; Truman Barnes, who was born February 16, 1830, and died September 25, 1841; Abigail Mary, who was born December 24, 1832, and is now Mrs. Hood, of Sacramento, California; Russell Day, of this review; Electa Ann, who was born February 7, 1841, and became Mrs. Waterman and died in Sacramento, California, August 7, 1867.

The parents of this family left the Empire state on the 17th of March, 1836, and removed to Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, where they made their home for a short time and then went to Peoria, Illinois. On the 28th of April, 1849, they started for California, and in this state the father died, on the 25th of January, 1875, while his wife passed away previous to the emigration westward, her death occurring October 4, 1841. The journey to the Pacific slope was made across the plains with two teams. They crossed the Missouri river at St. Joseph and continued the trip by the overland trail, by Sublette's cut-off and by the Carson route to California, arriving at Weaver-ville, Eldorado county, on the 16th of October, 1849. The winter was passed a mile and a half from that place, on Weaver creek, where the father engaged in surface mining. In February, 1850, he started with his family for the valley country, for the purpose of locating land, and spent three weeks at what was then known as Rhode's Diggings, more recently called Prairie

City. On the 1st of April a location was made in Brighton township, nine miles from Sacramento, on the American river. In his political views he was a Democrat and always took an active interest in political affairs. He held membership in the Society of California Pioneers and was also a prominent Mason.

Russell Day Stephens, whose name introduces this review, is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Fulton county, that state, April 14, 1837. He was a lad of twelve years when with his father he came to the Golden state. He was familiar with the pioneer history of the commonwealth and experienced all the hardships and trials that fall to the lot of those who establish homes in a new and wild region. The first school which he attended in California was held at Brighton, three miles from his home. Later, however, he had the opportunity to pursue his studies nearer the parental roof, but his education has been largely acquired outside of the school-room, and to his powers of observation, his retentive memory and his broad experience in the affairs of life he owes the wide knowledge which now makes him a well informed man. His boyhood days were spent on the home farm. His labors, however, were not to be limited by the confines of the farm, for his worth and ability led to his election to public office, and for many years he figured prominently in connection with the public service, and he still exercises wide influence in Democratic circles. In the fall of 1859 he was first elected to office, becoming constable of Brighton township. In 1869 he was elected to the state legislature and was warrant clerk in the state controller's office from 1875 until 1880. Two years later he became a candidate before the convention of the Democratic party for the office of controller of the state. On the 21st of September, 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland to the office of postmaster of Sacramento and entered upon his new duties on the 1st of November of that year. His record in the office was most creditable and his course attracted wide-spread attention, eliciting high compliments from the postoffice department in Washington, from which came the report that the Sacramento office was equal in the manner of its conduct to any in the United States. Mr. Stephens introduced several innovations in the methods of handling and distributing mail, which have been of great advantage to the business men and public generally and which have since been followed.

Perhaps the subject of this review, however, is best known throughout California in connection with the fruit-growing interests of the state, for in his line he has achieved remarkable success, and as he has made no secret of his methods he has done much to improve the industry in the state. He has a farm of one hundred acres, of which seventy acres are planted with fruit trees, while twenty acres are comprised within his fine vineyard. His grapes are of the best varieties and are well cared for, the result being that they bring prices ranging from thirty to forty per cent. higher than any grapes shipped from California. A contemporary publication states that he has become the possessor of a handsome competence from the proceeds of forty acres of orchard and vineyard. In one year he obtained from fifteen

acres of shipped grapes twenty thousand four hundred dollars gross returns, the goods being sold under his brand in the eastern auction houses, mostly, however, in the city of New York. His orchards yielded him about twenty-six thousand dollars, thus making his gross income for the year over forty-six thousand dollars. Some of the grapes sold at the rate of three hundred and fifty dollars per ton. Mr. Stephens has made a careful study of the vines he cultivates and the market to which he ships. His Tokays are carefully trained on high stakes, secured so as to permit the air to circulate freely about the clusters, and his pruning is done with the same end in view. His vineyard is annually flooded and is laid off in "checks" of about an acre, each surrounded by a levee. The water is let into one check at a time and permitted to stand a foot or eight inches deep for some hours and then run off into the next check. This is done once or twice a season, and it forces the vines to great yield and has not apparently injured them. He pumps his water for irrigation from a well by means of a centrifugal pump of large capacity, throwing twenty-four million gallons every twenty-four hours. Another element in his success is that he personally superintends everything. Every crate of grapes which leaves his vineyard is personally inspected by himself, and many crates are often packed by him. In this way his brand has established a reputation in eastern auction houses and commands prices in excess of the high market rates. He has, in short, applied intelligence, energy, experience and business qualifications to the fruit business, and has won the success that numbers him among the leading representatives of the industry throughout the state. Recently through his instrumentality the Fruit Growers' Association of California was organized. This resulted from his tireless energy and his comprehension of the needs and best methods of horticulture. In this way he has done much to promote the material prosperity of the state, and he well deserves mention among the representative and honored residents of Sacramento county.

FREDERICK CONRAD CHINN.

Standing at the head of his profession in Sacramento, Frederick Conrad Chinn is a member of the well known Chinn-Beretta Optical Company, whose business has assumed extensive proportions, stores being conducted in the capital city, in San Francisco, Oakland and Stockton, California. Mr. Chinn is the president and manager of the company and is a gentleman of marked skill and ability in the line of his chosen vocation. He has long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few, his comprehensive knowledge and accurate skill gaining him distinctive preferment in connection with optical work.

Mr. Chinn is a native of Louisiana, his birth having occurred in West Baton Rouge parish on the 2d of November, 1870. He is descended from old and influential southern families. On the paternal side his ancestry can be traced back to Chichester Chinn, of Virginia, whose wife's maiden name was Jane Scott Withers. She was a representative of a prominent family of the

Old Dominion. Their son, Thomas Withers, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1790, and died at Cypress Hall, Louisiana, his plantation home, in 1852. Early in life he, with his widowed mother, sisters and younger brother, of all of whom he was the sole support, emigrated to Louisiana, making the trip down the Mississippi river in their own flat-boat, as was the custom in those days. En route they were attacked by the Indians and plundered of everything they had, the savages even taking the feathers from their beds in order that they might make use of the ticks.

Mr. Chinn, therefore, began life in Louisiana poor and heavily handicapped, but in a few short years, by his untiring energy and superior ability, he amassed a large fortune, becoming the owner of a fine estate. He married Miss Elizabeth Johnson, and for some years they resided near St. Francisville, in West Feliciana parish, where he practiced medicine successfully until 1827, when he removed to West Baton Rouge, where he was engaged in sugar-planting. His fitness for leadership called him to many public offices. Soon after his removal to Baton Rouge he was appointed the judge of the district, and in 1839 he was elected to congress, where he served for two years. He was one of the leading members of the constitutional convention of Louisiana in 1845, and was subsequently appointed United States minister to the four Sicilies. He was a statesman of power, possessing marked individual ability and a ready grasp of affairs that made him prominent in the councils of the nation. He was a warm personal friend of Clay, Webster and Taylor, and ranked among the leading Whig statesmen of his day. During the Indian war he served his country under command of General Harrison, and also fought in the war of 1812, participating in the battle of Tippecanoe. He was a near relative of Sir Walter Scott, and his father was a schoolmate of the famous novelist and poet. Thomas Withers Chinn was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, who was born in Mississippi in 1792, and died in 1877. She was a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Routh) Johnson and a granddaughter of William and Mary Johnson, the former an eminent English clergyman.

Bolling Robertson Chinn, a son of Thomas W. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Chinn, was born in West Feliciana on the 23d of June, 1825, and in 1827 he was taken by his parents to Baton Rouge. During the Mexican war he joined the service as a volunteer and with distinction aided in maintaining the rights of the American government throughout that struggle. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he organized the Lemmon Guards, of which he was made the captain. In the battle of Baton Rouge, in which he was wounded, Major Chinn, in charge of Bynum's brigade, displayed a degree of bravery and coolness under the most trying circumstances that elicited the warmest admiration from his comrades. He was taken prisoner at Port Hudson and was sent to Johnston's island, where he remained until a short time prior to General Lee's surrender. Upon being exchanged he was immediately promoted to the rank of major, and made every effort to get his old command together, but before he had accomplished that task peace was established.

Major Chinn then returned to his old home in West Baton Rouge, and there found ruin and desolation where once had been peace and prosperity. Nothing daunted, he began with determined purpose to retrieve his lost fortune and conducted his plantation in a successful manner until 1885, when he removed to East Baton Rouge, where he remained up to the time of his death. In 1866 he was elected to the legislature, being the first representative from his parish after the war. Patriotic and loyal in his devotion to his native state, firm and courageous in any cause he espoused, he never faltered in the discharge of his duty, however trying the ordeal. He was a typical southerner, a distinguished member of the school of courtly and polished gentlemen that is rapidly passing away. Brave, charitable and generous to a fault; kind and indulgent as a husband and father; conscientious in the discharge of all his duties as a citizen, he embodied within himself those admirable traits and virtues that go to make up the highest type of man.

In 1848 Bolling R. Chinn was united in marriage to Miss Frances S. Conrad, a daughter of F. D. and F. S. (Duncan) Conrad. She was born on her father's plantation near Baton Rouge, November 20, 1828. Her father, Frederick Daniel Conrad, was a representative of the well known family of that name and was of English and German extraction. He was born near Winchester, Virginia, but his family removed to Louisiana during his early boyhood, and while still a young man he participated in the battle of New Orleans. Determining to engage in the practice of law, he was graduated at a law school, and for several years successfully prosecuted his chosen profession. In the latter part of the '20s he married and removed into the country, where he conducted a large plantation, thus acquiring a handsome fortune. There he resided until the beginning of the Civil war, when he became a refugee. On account of being a wealthy and prominent citizen and a brother of Charles W. Conrad, of New Orleans, who was very prominent in Confederate affairs, he was much harassed by the federals, and with his large family and his slaves sought safety away from his home. He also sent two of his sons to the war, and one of them was killed in the service. When he returned after the cessation of hostilities he found his estates in ruin, and he died shortly afterward in New Orleans.

His wife, who bore the maiden name of Frances S. Duncan, was born in the early part of the nineteenth century, and died in 1870. She was a daughter of Abner L. Duncan, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who came to Louisiana and for many years was a distinguished lawyer at New Orleans. He also served as aid-de-camp on the staff of General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He married Frances S. Mather, a daughter of the younger branch of the house of Northumberland. One of her brothers inherited the title of Duke of Northumberland, but as he was living in this country in the greatest wealth and affluence he refused the honor, preferring to be a free-born American citizen rather than accept an empty title. Mrs. Bolling R. Chinn, the daughter of Frances Conrad, was a woman of the highest refinement, culture and education. She possessed, too, great courage and fortitude. She was reared in luxury, being the eldest daughter of wealthy parents and

having but to express a wish to have it granted. She was married in early life, and at her husband's side also enjoyed all that wealth could procure, but when the Civil war was inaugurated and he went forth to battle she took her little children and throughout the struggle lived in a rough pine-wood cabin in the woods, surrounded by dangers, deserted by her servants, sometimes scarcely knowing where the next meal would come from, but all the time cheerful and untiring in her efforts to support her little ones. When the war was ended she returned to their once magnificent home, then in ruins; but, stopping not to bemoan former grandeur and wealth, she took up the battle of life with a cheerful Christian spirit, which amid her many trials never seemed to desert her. She commanded the highest respect and admiration of all who knew her and enjoyed the love of many friends. She was to her husband a faithful helpmate and her own courage and cheerful spirit inspired and aided many in their work. He passed away in 1888, and she was called to her home beyond early in the winter of 1893.

Frederick Conrad Chinn, their son and the subject of this review, was the eighth in order of birth. His boyhood days were spent under the parental roof, and he acquired his education in the schools of Louisiana. In 1887 he came to California, locating first in San Francisco, where he engaged in business until 1897. In that year he came to Sacramento and organized the Chinn-Beretta Optical Company, which is now doing a large and successful business at four different points—Sacramento, San Francisco, Oakland and Stockton. He is a graduate of the Chicago College of Ophthalmology, and in January, 1899, he became one of the organizers and the first president of the California Association of Opticians. His business is constantly growing, fostered by careful and conservative yet energetic management. He is thoroughly versed concerning his profession, his knowledge being based upon scientific principles, which he applies with readiness and accuracy. His pleasant store at No. 526 K street, Sacramento, is splendidly equipped with all the various apparatus needed to remedy defective vision, glasses being ground especially to meet the requirements of the individual.

Mr. Chinn was married in San Francisco, February 22, 1893, to Miss Rose McKenna, a native of New York, and to them have been born two sons. Socially Mr. Chinn is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a gentleman of broad general knowledge. Of genial manner and unfailing courtesy, wherever he is known he commands the respect and esteem of those with whom he is brought in contact.





